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The old reliable Saddle and Harness House of **G. W. PICKELS**, No. 26, Second Street, next to Garnett House, has a complete stock of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Blankets, Whips, Spurs, Horse Boots, Curry Combs, Scrapers, Toe Weights, Soaps, Oils, and everything else needed by persons who handle horses.

Saddles Manufactured to Order and none but the best material used. Gentlemen's, ladies' and boys' Saddles kept in stock. Harness of every description, Trace Chains, Hames, Backbands, Bellybands, Collars, Collar Pads, Hame Straps, Flow Lines, Blind Bridles, Whips and other things used on the farm.

Only experienced workmen employed. If you want a Saddle, you have a hundred to select from ranging in price from \$4 upwards. If you want a set of harness you have a 150 sets to select from, ranging in price from \$8 up.

All prices of Flow Gear from the cheapest to the best. Something entirely new in Curry Combs. The handsome lot of Lap Cloths ever brought to Richmond, 41.

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Our Grand Clearance Sale of Wall Paper was a perfect success.

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Because we had made up our mind to sell every roll of the last season's goods to muster at what price—they had to go. Brown Blanks went at 2 cents to the finest. Embroidered Golds at 15 cents. They all went, the last roll of them. Consequently we have

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WE HANDLE BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, COLLARS, CUFFS, Umbrellas and Rubber Goods.

Prices Lower Than Ever heard of in this or any other city in the Union; and remember!

We Will Not Be Undersold by any in the land. The public generally are invited to inspect goods and prices. Your obedient servant,

GEO. M. WILLING,
Decorator in Paint and Paper.

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NEW BUGGIES, NEW PHETONS, NEW CARRIAGES, NEW SURREYS, NEW SULKIES.

My vehicles are all new and of the very latest pattern. They are for sale in the most reasonable terms. If you want a vehicle, come and see me, and you won't go home without one.

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Prepared to teach all the branches of the Commercial Course, including Book-keeping, Penmanship, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and the Elements of Law, History, and Geography. Also, to teach the French and German languages. The course is completed in two years. The college is located in Lexington, Ky.

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Surveys made for Railways, Turnpikes, Roadways, Estimates given, &c., farm drainage, Town Lots laid off.

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Plans returned. Special attention given to topographical maps and plats of farms and other lands. Correspondence solicited with parties interested in surveys of lands in mountain counties of Kentucky.

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Liberal Terms will be given to those who annually reduce our new book.

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THE GREATEST series of the year, and something entirely new in the book line. Royal Quarto; size, 6 1/2 x 9 1/2; finest of paper; large type; 320 illustrations; 68 pages; 2 of them printed in nine colors; full price only \$2.50. Thousands will be sold for Holiday Presents. Those who want to give a beautiful, practical, and useful gift, will be glad to see this.

FORBES & McLELLAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

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In throwing your money away by buying shoddy goods?

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In saving money by buying the best of everything at reasonable prices, and

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At the LOWEST PRICE.

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and as our stock is not large, we are continually renewing it, and therefore our stock is ALWAYS FRESH.

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For 25 years at 100 West Place, now at 125 Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Specialties: Catarrh of the Bladder, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all the diseases of the Urinary and Rectal Organs.

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PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BOWLING GREEN, KY., Oct. 17, '99.

To the Health Officials and people of Kentucky:

The usual prevalence of Diphtheria in many sections of the State makes it important that the attention of our health officials and people should be called to the best known method of preventing the occurrence or restricting the spread of the disease.

Diphtheria is both contagious and infectious, attacking persons of all ages, but affecting children much more frequently than adults. It may be communicated from the sick to the well directly, or by means of persons, clothing, toys, pet animals or other things infected by the sick or sick room, and especially by cups or other articles which pass from mouth to mouth. In a sense it is a filth disease sometimes seeming to originate spontaneously in the presence of bad sanitary surroundings, and certainly spreading more rapidly and being most fatal in such localities.

Diphtheria is a preventable disease. Proper preventive measures are almost invariably followed by the limitation of the disease to the first case or cases. When it gets away from the primary cases and makes its escape upon the community, somebody is to blame. The sooner we accept this as a sanitary maxim the sooner we shall begin to do our duty as individuals and as communities.

As soon as it is known that a person has the diphtheria he should immediately be separated from the rest of the family, and put into a sunny, well ventilated and plainly furnished room, preferable on the upper floor, and as disconnected as possible from other rooms, especially the living and sleeping rooms of children. No other persons besides the nurse and necessary attendants should be permitted to enter the room, and they should take every precaution not to carry the infection to others.

The health officers of the town or county should be notified within 24 hours, and he should co-operate with the physician and family to keep the disease from spreading. A blue flag, or card, with diphtheria on it, in large, plain letters, should be placed in a conspicuous position on the house. No child or person having the care of children should be permitted to enter the house.

The discharges from the throat, mouth and nose are exceedingly poisonous, and should be received on soft cloth and immediately burned or immersed in a solution of chloride of lime, six ounces to the gallon of water. The bed and body-linen, immediately upon removal, should be boiled for half an hour, or immersed in the chloride of lime solution for twenty-four hours. In no case should such clothing go into the family wash.

No person from a house where diphtheria has been introduced into public buildings, as churches, fairs or concerts, and especially schools.

Persons who have had diphtheria should not mingle with the public for some time after the last trace of the disease has left the throat and nose, and only after their clothing has been thoroughly washed or disinfected. No child from a house where diphtheria has prevailed should be permitted to enter school except upon the certificate of a physician that it is safe to do so.

In case of death the body should be wrapped in a sheet saturated with the chloride lime solution, and put in a tight coffin. The funeral should be strictly private, and in no case should children or those having the care of children be allowed to attend.

After death or complete recovery the room should be disinfected under the supervision of the health officer or a competent physician. First, mattresses, comforts and other like things badly soiled should be burned. Such clothing and bedding as can be washed should be boiled or placed in the chloride solution for twenty-four hours. Disinfect the room proceed as follows: Arrange the contents of the room so as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the action of the disinfectant. Close the apartment as completely as possible, stopping all openings, as chimney flues, key holes, &c., through which the gas might escape. Thoroughly dampen the walls, floor, and furniture. For a room ten feet square use three pounds of sulphur, moistened with alcohol, in an iron pail, placed in tub containing a few inches of water, to avoid danger from fire. When certain the sulphur is burning well, leave the room, close the door and allow the room to remain tightly closed for ten or twelve hours. Afterward the room should be thoroughly ventilated for several hours, and then the floor, and ledges over windows and doors, and other places likely to retain dust, should be washed with the chloride solution and then with soap and hot water. The house and premises generally should be put in the healthiest and best condition possible.

To be effectual the precautions here suggested should be rigidly observed. Imperfect isolation and disinfection are worse than useless, giving rise only to a false sense of security.

County and municipal boards of health have full authority under our laws to enforce the provisions of this report of their duty if they fail to do so.

PICKNEY THOMPSON, M. D.,
President.

J. N. MCCORMICK, M. D.,
Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions in New York the Rev. George J. Walker, of Hartford, Conn., read the report of the committee on the condition of missionary work in Africa. The report stated that the missions established there were doing a satisfactory work, but what was wanted were more missionaries.

The committee recommended the passage of a resolution calling the President of the United States to get Congress to take such action as the United States should co-operate with Germany and Great Britain in trying to abolish slavery in Eastern Africa. This recommendation drew the enthusiasm of the delegates and was carried. The committee, who were referred to the report of the President's Committee, reported that they agreed with the recommendation of the home society. They found that two-thirds of the contributions last year were subscribed by the Woman's Board. It was decided that the next meeting of the board be held at Indianapolis.

A movement to consolidate the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company with the Debardeleben Company, owning similar properties, is being pushed. The two companies represent a combined capital of \$9,000,000, and the consolidation would create a monopoly of the coal and iron trade in their districts.

A COLORED BISHOP ON RACE TROUBLES.

Bishop W. J. Gaines, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who lives in Atlanta, in reply to a request for his opinion on the present strained relations between the races in the South, said:

"I have just returned from an Episcopal tour through Alabama and Georgia, and believe that I understand fully the feelings of the colored people, for I have talked freely with them on all subjects. I feel safe in saying that there is a deep, strong and sincere desire for peace, friendship and good will with our white neighbors among our people. They also deplore and deprecate the fact that any person who claims to be a leader should use language capable of inciting racial feelings or riotous conduct between the races, and there is no political campaign or movement on foot to justify the seeming rupture of good and friendly feelings. Any talk to the contrary, whether from white or black, emanates from persons not interested in the welfare of both races. The good and conservative people of both races should severely frown down and condemn any rash action, violent measures and intemperate language of white or colored demagogues who would incite race war. Fools and wild prophets of imaginary evil unnecessarily agitate the people, unsettle business and hurt the value of property. My advice would be to the colored people to work, save their money, buy homes and educate their children, and if it be possible, as it lieth in you, to live peaceably with all men. I thank God that the Georgia Senate voted down the bill advocated by the speech of Senator Gibbs, although the President had cast the decisive vote. The men who stir up all this blood and hateful excitement are not the ones who suffer. Usually they have nothing to state, but it is solid substantial men who must pay the penalty of the rashness of the worthless. I do not believe the officials of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway are in sympathy with the mob who assaulted the company of ministers at Baxley. I am sure that the Georgia Senate believe that the majority of the colored people are in sympathy with the heinous crimes committed by some of the worthless of our race, and when such crimes are committed white people should not condemn the whole colored race. I know from personal experience thousands of laboring colored people are far above every form of crime. I know their wisdom and prayers are 'Let us have peace.' We have lived in freedom twenty-five years without a race war, and by calm and considerate action we could so remain for the next century. I believe I have spoken the sentiments of a large majority of the colored people of Georgia. My heart's desire and prayer to God is that the cool and conservative white and colored men who stir up all this blood and hateful excitement be disturbing the prosperity of our country."

THE LONDON AND NORTHWESTERN.

At the lunch recently given to the American engineers by Mr. Wells the general manager of the London and North Western Railway, the company, he said, had a capital in American money of \$28,000,000, annual revenue \$51,500,000 and an annual expenditure \$28,500,000. The number of persons employed by the company was 60,000, and in the locomotive department 16,000; the fleet operated 2,500, there were 800 stations; 30,000 signal levers were in use; there were 13,500 lamps lighted every night; there were 1,400 cabins; the number of passengers carried was 57,000,000 annually; weight of tickets issued, 50 tons; number of goods and minerals carried, 36,000,000 annually; mileage per year, 55,225,354. In March, 1899, the company had 4,750,000, they had with these passenger trains only one hot crank pin, and with the goods trains two such failures; and they had only one failure of a connecting rod for both goods and passenger trains. The number of tons of water consumed was 20,000; coal used, 2,700,000 lbs; pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal used, 745. During the year, beyond the ordinary services, they had run 41,214 special passenger trains, 47,233 special goods trains, 78,287 special cattle and mineral ton, 196,832 trains. The company owned 53,000 wagons, 5,000 carriages, 3,200 horse, 3,100 carts, 2,500 engines, and 20 steamships. The crew engine works occupied 116 acres of ground, the covering area being 29 acres.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Ex-Gov. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, is dead.

Hippolyte has been unanimously elected President of Haiti.

Benjamin Moore died near Rockport, Indiana, Saturday, at the age of 108.

It is stated that the Princes of Wales has Bright's disease and will not live a year.

O. B. Boswell has been appointed director of the mint at Philadelphia.

Miss Winnie, daughter of J. D. Davis, sailed for Europe Monday for her health.

The Pacific Coast will ask the next Congress for \$40,000,000 for fortifications, &c.

The brother of Judge Jackson, of Louisville, died at Parkersburg, W. Va., aged 88.

Tammam has nominated Amos J. Cummings to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Cox.

Since the beginning of the year 33 National Banks have been authorized to do business in the State of Texas.

During the past three months there have been 7,000 deaths from cholera in the Valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

John Tallman and his wife celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary at Nyack, New York, last Tuesday.

Robert Berrier, white, who murdered his mother-in-law, was taken from the jail at Lexington, N. C., and hung by a mob.

Up to Friday last the gate registers at the Paris Exposition show that over 20,000,000 people have passed through them.

Jenny Marshall, the acknowledged queen of New York, dem-monde, died worth \$300,000 and will be left to the men who gave it.

George H. Stephens, Treasurer of the Penitentiary Board of Arizona, has died. He is about \$8,000 short in his accounts.

The bodies of thirty-seven of the men killed in the explosion at the Benlle Colliery at Langton, England, have been recovered.

Henry Potter, a Cincinnati merchant, was instantly killed last week by being caught in an ascending elevator in his business house.

A conference will be called to meet at Chicago next June for the purpose of organizing a National League among the colored race.

The steamer Allen J. Duncan struck a raft at Highland, Ky., last week, and sank in seven feet of water. She will be raised at once.

James Murphy, the engineer in Smith's mine, near Birmingham, Alabama, was killed last week, by the explosion of a steam pipe.

A. J. Rogers was fatally injured and his son George badly hurt at Harrodsburg by their wagon being struck by a Louisville Southern train.

The steamer City of Peking, from Japan, brings an account of a tidal wave, in which nearly 800 persons lost their lives and about 207 houses washed away.

Wm. Waterman, aged 114 years, died at Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE GIANT MADRASA, OR ARBUTUS TREE OF CALIFORNIA.

The genius really belongs to the Old World. Asia has the species, and Mexico claims one or two representatives, but the pride of the family and delight of arboriculturists is the strong, healthy, and handsome child of the west coast. It is often eight to one hundred feet high, three feet in diameter, and a famous specimen in Marin county has a measured girth of twenty-three feet at the branching point of the tremendous stem, with many of the branches three through five feet thick. The foliage is light and airy, the leaves oblong, pale beneath, bright green above. The bloom is in dense racemes of cream white flowers; the fruit, a dry orange colored berry, rough and interesting. But the charm of the Madrasa, outside of its general appearance, is in its bark—no it is not a bark, it is a skin, delicate in texture, smooth, and as soft to the touch as the shoulder of an infant. In the strong sunlight of the summer these trees glisten with the rich color of polished cinnamon, and in the moist shadow of the spring-time they are velvety in combination colors of old-gold and sage-green. There is a human pose to the trunk. Seen through the tangle of the thicket, it looks like the brown little body of an Indian, and in the moonlight the graceful sweep of its branches is like careless lifting of a dusky maiden's arms. Every feature is feminine. They grow in groves or neighborhoods, and seldom stand in isolation, courtesy to the winds, mock at the dignified exaggeration of the palm, and every favorable breeze and opportunity fight desperately with the mountain lines that toss high their purple plumes on the head waters of Los Gatos Creek.—Fred M. Somers, in Harper's Magazine for October.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Including main lines, branches and extensions East and West of the Missouri River. To all points East, North and Northwest from Chicago, to Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines, Chicago, and via ALBERT LEA ROUTE to Spirit Lake, Pappoose, Worthington, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and intervening towns and cities. It is the shortest direct route with lines from Chicago to St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, and Eastern and Southern points converging at Kansas City. It also constitutes

THE SHORT LINE TO DENVER AND THE WEST, FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER.

It traverses vast areas of the richest farming and grazing lands in the world, forming the speediest, most popular and economical system of transportation in winter, well ventilated and free from dust, and the Indian Territory. FREE Reclining Chair Cars between Kansas City and Denver, and between Kansas City and St. Louis, and between St. Louis and Chicago.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS, Leading all competitors in splendor of equipment, cool in summer, warmed by steam from the locomotive in winter, well ventilated and free from dust, and the Indian Territory. FREE Reclining Chair Cars between Kansas City and Denver, and between Kansas City and St. Louis, and between St. Louis and Chicago.

THE ROCK ISLAND IS THE FAVORITE TOURIST LINE To Memphis, Pike's Peak, the Garden of the Gods, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls, Idaho Springs, the mountain parks, mining camps and cities, century resorts, hunting and fishing grounds, and scenic attractions of Colorado. Its Vestibule Express Trains are equipped with every modern improvement that can add to safety, convenience, comfort and luxurious equipment. They also make close connections at terminal cities in Colorado in Union Depot with the Colorado, Colorado and Southern, Denver and Rio Grande, Denver and North Platte, Denver and Fort Worth, and all other diverging lines.

For timetables, Maps, Time Tables, and other information, address "Western Trail," issued monthly, or further desired information, address

E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEABASTIAN,
General Manager, CHICAGO, ILL. Gen'l Ticket & Pass Agent.

FULL OF FUN.

—Los Angeles has a modest girl who learns the church songs from her sister and not from the book, because it is a hymn book.—Los Angeles Life.

—A fellow that has actually tried says that although there are three scriptures in a drum the more drums you take the fewer scriptures you will have.—Globe and Cosmos.

—"What is your business?" was the question which a lawyer asked of a witness who lived in a suburban town. "The catching of trains and ferry-boats," was the reply.—N. Y. Tribune.

—When a girl holds her breath a moment and then says sweetly, "O, no, smoking is not at all disagreeable to me, Mr. Price," you may be sure Mr. Price is not all disagreeable to her, whether smoking is or not.—Louisville Journal.

—Bobbet—"Pretty bad, but you've got me, McGuire." McGuire (pleasantly)—"Fwihch wan?" Bobbet—"Why, on your cheek. Bone fighting?" McGuire—"Divil a bone." "I'm after him," says the stout professor's barber, an 'th' poor fellow had 't' do his talkin' wid 't' hand that held 't' razor."—Judge.

—Miss—"Bridget, I wish you would recall my inkstand for me." Bridget (speaking freely)—"Pioneer mumm, 'twould be fine if that inkstand O' gits me hands that black they don't git else for a wack." Mistress—"But you surely do not expect me to do it?" Bridget—"No, mumm; but O' wad 't' yer murrick ax 't' colored cook."—Harper's Bazar.

—"Wife—"I suppose we'll have to send an invitation to those Evercomes to be at our party next week, but I hate to have them here. I wish I knew how to avoid it." Husband—"Send 'em an invitation by a messenger boy. Then you will have done your duty and they won't get it until after the party has occurred.—Omaha World.

—His pants were light, the pie was soft, He set beneath the trees, He thought to rest his weary frame, So straight he fell asleep, Not one of all that picnic crew, Who saw him rise again, Did not think a murder had been done On the spot where he had lain.

—Texas Sittings.

—The editor of a religious weekly—the Christian Citizen—has just published a burr of a piece of woolen cloth is a simple matter compared with getting a stupid or incompetent professor out of a college chair. He says our religious contemporary ever tried profane to be a better piece of material for a chair? In removing any kind of a vice professor from the chair, the best plan is warranted to "go right to the spot."—Norristown Herald.

—Old Gleason (musical)—"Have you any plans trees wool?" Timber Merchant (who has hopes are raised in anticipation of a good order)—"Yes, sir; pray walk in sir; as fine a stock as any in town, sir. Would you prefer it in the rack—log?" Old Gleason—"Oh, thank you, no, particular. I want a bit for a fiddle bridge."—Little Rock Mirror.

PERFECTLY DREADFUL.

The First Class on the Horizon of the "How Glad I am, dearie, that our tastes are so very similar," said young Mrs. Honeylip to her husband, when they had returned from their bridal tour and were furnishing the fat in which they were to be "perfectly happy."

"We agree about every thing, don't we, darling?" she continued. "We both wanted cardinal and gray to be the prevailing tones in the parlor, we agreed on the furniture, the dining room, and both wanted oak for the dining-room and hall. We like the same kind of chairs. Oh, we agree exactly, don't we, and how nice it is! I'd feel dreadful if we didn't agree, particularly about my important things."

"So would I, darling," he said. "It's lovely to live in such perfect harmony. Now, I guess I'll hang this lovely little water-color your aunt gave us right over this cabinet, shall I?"

"I don't hardly know, dear. Wouldn't it look better over that bracket on the opposite wall?"

"I hardly think so, love; the light is so much better here."

"Do you think so, George? Really, now, I don't like it in that light."

"You don't? Why, it's just the light for it. It's entirely too dark for a water-color on the other wall."

"I don't think so at all. Water-colors don't want a great deal of light."

"They certainly don't want to be in the shade."

"They certainly don't want to hang in a perfect glare of light."

"I guess I've hung pictures before to-day, and—"

"O, George, how ever are you?" "I'm no crasser than you, and—"

"You are, too, and I—I—oh, how can you be so cruel?"

"Pshaw, Helen, I only said—"

"Oh, I know what you said, and it has broken my heart!"

"I'm no crasser than you, and—"

"Oh, it's just I—I—George, do you really want me to go back to mamma and papa?"

"Why, darling, you know—"

"Be—be—cause, too, too, if you do—I—oh, how, I—oh, it would be better, too, than for us to quarrel so over every thing, and—"

"There, there, my dear, I—"

"Mamma was afraid we were too unlike in disposition to get along well, but I—I—oh, George, this is too perfectly dreadful!"—Detroit Free Press.

Ouids on Novelists.

"Ouids" is "hard" on her brother novelists—even to the extent of writing about them in her "pamphlet-board" monthly. She declares that the English literature of to-day is "beyond all lacking in those artistic qualities, those qualities of style which constitute the essential literary excellence of a literature and for which French literature is at all times conspicuous. Style seems by the English writer to be considered a thing with which he has nothing to do. In a nation which has had such a long history of style the grotesque, unpolished and often barbarous diction of Carlyle and Dickens would never have been allowed to disgrace their talents, because before they were allowed to utter a lettered sentence they would have studied the art of style. But it is not only defects of style which injure English literature; it is a want of knowledge of the world, a puniness, a hypocrisy, a timidity which the lead upon it, and check the full development, and keep it in swaddling clothes ill fitting manhood."—Chicago Herald.

Kerosene for Files.

I have after strict experimenting, found common kerosene to be the best cure for the tormenting flies in the stable, cow-house and poultry-house. I use a common pint, long-necked oil-can. I squirt the kerosene by a series of jerks, all over the sides and floors of the stalls; the same for cow-house or for stable and horse-house. I use it in my hen droppings. I wish I knew in barrels for sale, to prevent maggots from breeding. It is as such, a sure success. I sprinkle it on the horse, cattle and poultry, and with perfect safety.—Country Gentleman.

THE 10 COMMANDMENTS!

1. Think Carefully—and buy from us.
2. Decide Wisely—The Best is the Cheapest.
3. Act Immediately—When Bargains are Offered.
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