

Prosperity for 1901.

Indications everywhere point to great prosperity for the coming year. This is a sign of a healthy nature. The success of a country, as well as of an individual, depends upon health.

Extenuating Circumstances. Tenderfoot—Did you folks lynch the man who stole the automobile here last week? Cassius Chaney—Nope. We intended to put an investigation committee made some experiments and concluded that the only moral stole the thief, instead of the thief getting away with it.—Baltimore American.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION

to the Southeast Via Southern Railway. Railroads in Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory will sell round trip excursion tickets over the Southern Railway to points in the Southeast, including states in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina account Christmas holidays at reduced rates.

Tickets will be sold December 20th-21st-22nd, 1900, limited to return thirty days from date of sale. The service offered by the Southern Railway is of the very best and schedules and sleeping car arrangements are excellent.

Parties contemplating a trip to their old home in the Southeast should see that their tickets read via Southern Railway. For further information call at nearest ticket agent or address.

C. A. DeSausure, D. P. A., Memphis, Tenn. C. C. Andrews, S. W. P. A., Houston, Texas. M. H. Bone, W. P. A., Dallas, Texas.

Plain Evidence.

Wife—What shall we name the baby, John? Husband—I have decided to leave that entirely to you, my dear. Wife—John, you've been drinking again.—Smart Set.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are purified. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe of pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes every 25 boxes C. G. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Not That Kind.

Angry Politician—Look here, I've a good mind to have you arrested for libel! What do you mean by saying me as you have? Cartoonist—But the picture looks like you. I know it does! I know it does! But do look like a man who likes to look like himself.—Modern Society.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GHOV'S TASTY CASCARETS. This is a pleasant purgative in its most perfect form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "neither stands in gittin' downright industrious until they 'doin' sompin' wrong."—Washington Star.

Your Storekeeper Can Sell You Carter's Ink. Can he do it for you? Ask him. Try it. Can he sell it to you? Ask him. The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.—Goldsmith.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Few men nowadays know how to lend money so that a great deal can be borrowed from them without losing his self-respect.—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

Knowledge comes with what we learn; wisdom, with what we unlearn.—Judge.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is hard to do, of course; still, you can be fooled.—Atchison Globe.

PETNAM FADERS DRESSES do not spot, streak or give your goods an uneven dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

He who makes no mistakes, makes nothing else.—Atchison Globe.

Tied Up. When the muscles feel drawn and tied up and the flesh tremor, that tension is

Soreness and Stiffness from cold or over exercise. It lasts but a short time after

St. Jacobs Oil is applied. The cure is prompt and sure.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of W. L. Douglas's \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes compared with other makes is \$4.00 to \$5.00. Our \$4.00 Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

WE USE PATENT EYELETS FACTORY BROCKTON, MASS.

Are the largest makers of men's \$3 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST \$3.50 SHOE. BEST \$3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas shoes are sold than any other is because they are better. They are better than any other shoes because they are made of the best material and are made in the best way.

WE ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF MEN'S \$3 AND \$3.50 SHOES IN THE WORLD. WE MAKE AND SELL MORE \$3 AND \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER TWO MANUFACTURERS IN THE U. S.

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WE USE PATENT EYELETS FACTORY BROCKTON, MASS.

FARMER AND PLANTER GROWING A BIG CORN CROP.

It Can Be Done Satisfactorily if One Goes About it in the Right Way.

There is great danger of over planting cotton next season. The temptation is very strong. Hence we have decided to give some thoughts on growing corn so as to secure heavy yields. Will give similar article on cotton later.

How much corn can be grown upon an acre? Not simply upon one acre, but on each acre in our crop? What would we average per acre? We say we should get seventy-five (75) bushels per acre. We should not be at all satisfied with less than fifty (50) bushels. We can grow over one hundred (100) bushels per acre.

We are not gassing. We are not extravagant. We are within our own experience, and the experience of our neighbors and other good farmers in different sections. It has been done. It can be done. It should be done by the average farmer throughout the south.

You can do it in this way. Break your land deep in the fall or early winter. How deep? Well, fifteen inches or more. How can we do this? Simply by running often enough in one furrow. If you have the teams, run a heavy two-horse turner first and a good two-horse subsoil right along behind it. If you have not enough mules for this, then use long sharp steel scooters and follow one furrow with another. Even the one horse farmer can do that.

You want a deep soil for corn, because corn root goes deep, from five to six feet if the harrow is broken so they can get down in the earth. And because corn needs and must have a great deal of water to make large crops.

Breaking deep gives both of these conditions, root room and water. But before you do this plowing put on all the stable manure, lot scrapings, and compost and every form of vegetable matter you can get. This will then be thoroughly mixed and have time to rot and ferment before spring.

In sowing put on cotton seed or the meal or fertilizers of any kind you wish, broadcast, and harrow in thoroughly. These should be near the surface and not subjected to the winter rains.

You ask how much per acre? Well, just as much as your faith, backbone, conscience and pocket book will allow. The more manure the larger the crop. There is no danger of getting too much. If you give depth of soil and roomy root-bed you need not be afraid of over manuring.

Now you can prove your faith by your works. Harrow and harrow again and again until you have several inches pulverized well. The finer and deeper the better.

Without any bedding, plant in rows about four feet and drop the corn either by hand or with planter, about twelve to fourteen inches. Put not less than 8,000 stalks per acre. Use a little fertilizer in the drill, 100 or 200 pounds per acre.

Just before the corn comes up run over with a light smoothing harrow. Repeat the harrowing in eight or ten days. Then keep the middles stirred with scraper or cultivator. If dry weather comes use dust-board. Continue rapid shallow culture until corn begins to tassle. We have tried this plan repeatedly and never failed to get over 60 bushels per acre. Have averaged 70 bushels on land very thin and poor when we began.

Do not be afraid of crowding if you have plowed deep and manured well. You will get your corn cheaper the more you get per acre. We have grown corn this way for 15 cents per bushel, not counting fodder and stalks as worth anything.

But with shredding they are worth a great deal. It is fully to plow an acre of land all the year and get ten to 15 bushels of corn. Take fewer acres. Prepare better and make more and cheaper corn.

Dry weather does not hurt corn on this plan but very little. After a few years your soil will be so deep and rich, as to be practically independent of droughts.

You can sow peas last time you cultivate the corn. Then cut your corn and sow oats or wheat and you will get such crops as you have not seen before. This plan not only makes sure corn crops, but rapidly improves the soil.

Plenty of corn, and corn and peas and oats and wheat, make it easy to raise hogs and beef cattle and poultry. It is the foundation of prosperity.

Try it and prove it false if you can or true as you will. Don't go cotton crazy.—Southern Cultivator.

GOOD AND BAD TIMES.

The Best Indication as to Whether or Not Things are Coming the Farmers' Way.

The Irishman read the signs of the times correctly when, in answer to a pertinent query, he replied: "When two men be after the boss for the same job, that's hard times and; when two bosses be after one man, that's good times." The same will apply as well to the farmer who has prospects for sale as to the hod-carrier. When the farmer goes out to hunt a buyer of his products he places himself at a disadvantage at once. But when the buyer hunts the farmer for the purpose of buying his produce, the matter immediately assumes a different aspect. Suppose the case of two farmers with a carload of fat hogs for sale; one of them puts his hog in a car, pays the freight and offers them for sale at the packery. The other holds his hogs until the packery wants them badly enough to send a buyer out to purchase hogs, and the buyer calls upon him. Now, if you think one will get as good a bargain as the other, you are considerably mistaken.

The first farmer has his hogs at the packery on a side-track, and he will lose less money by selling for just what is offered, than by taking them back home.

The packer is not ignorant of these facts, and will not throw away an opportunity to drive a good bargain.

Therefore, he offers \$3.25, when the market justifies \$3.50 per hundred pounds. And the farmer has no alternative but loss; therefore, he takes the course that involves the least loss. Truck farmers have also learned the same lesson for which they have paid liberally in cash or its equivalent. The same truth applies to business generally. When the buyer hunts the seller, prices are good; when the seller hunts the buyer, prices are always down. But when the seller, in addition to hunting a purchaser, has to beg him to buy, then he knows what is meant by hard times.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

DECREASE IN NEGRO LABOR.

Cotton Planters of the South Fear That There is a Serious Problem Ahead of Them.

Black labor in the south is increasing so slowly, according to the statement of a southern planter, that it will soon be impossible to pick the crop of cotton which the cotton states are now producing. The planter referred to is one of the Alexander brothers, five of whom hail from North Carolina, and who now have more than five thousand acres in Arkansas, about all of which has been producing the great southern staple. Mr. Alexander says that this will hold the now increasing average in check, the mills now being increased all through the south will consume the product, and these two facts induce him to predict better prices and a season of prosperity in cotton production. He cites the wonderful growth of the cotton mill industry within a radius of 100 miles of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Alexander says that in a very short time, according to his observations, which have been extended, there will not be sufficient pickers to gather the crop. The cotton laborer is the black man and members of his family, and the increase of this character of population is nowhere near what it was in former years. The number of children born to each man and wife is smaller and growing smaller each year. There is not enough labor in the south at this time to pick 12,000,000 bales, and the production is hovering near that figure. A short time ago something over 11,000,000 bales were raised, but some of it rotted in the field; there were not enough hands to pick it. A great deal of the white labor, which in years back gathered cotton, is going to the towns, and the acreage has been growing faster than the labor to harvest the crop.

Does the Farmer Work Too Long? There is much rank nonsense written about the long hours of labor on the farm. The familiar "from sunrise until dark," is heard on every side. It can not be denied that during certain seasons it is necessary for the farmer to work from sunrise until dark but if 14 to 16 hours constitute a day's work the year around, then the farmer who works at that pace has no one to blame but himself. It is simply wrong management. If the average farmer would plan his work ahead as the office manager of a commercial business does, he would find it a simple matter to do all the work necessary in an average day of ten hours at most. True, there are days when the hours will be extended, and in the daily sections and localities where vegetables and fruit growing constitute the work, the hours will be long for several weeks in succession. On the other hand, rainy days and long winter months, when the hours of labor are necessarily short, should not be forgotten. Taking all in all, there is no need of the farmer working as many hours through the year as the merchant who has the same investment in his business. All that is needed is a little planning and the running of the farm system, instead of in a haphazard manner.—Rural Life.

Beating Bits for Horses. Harsh bits are intended to undo the mischief already done by some ungling, unthinking, unfeeling and careless handler, but as a rule they generally make bad matters worse. In the education of the colt, the bit should be of the simplest, plainest kind. A straight bar bit, neither too long nor too short for the mouth properly and neither hangs too far down, or is drawn up too tightly in the mouth. Some horses handle the joint-bit better in the mouth than the straight one, as it gives more room for tongue. When the horse contracts the habit of putting his tongue over the bit, a straight bit with a plate or spoon on it should be used. Many hard-mouthed horses, which have become inveterate pullers, may be cured and driven safely by the use of a large rubber-covered bit, which can be reduced in size after a time. A very large covered bit prevents a horse from taking bit between his teeth and biting.—Farmers' Home Journal.

HERE AND THERE.

The Rural Farmer says "butter made from alfalfa-fed cows is liable to have a peculiar flavor." Yes, the peculiar flavor of butter.

Pigeons are not polygamous like chickens; that is, one male will not answer for a number of hens, but each demands a mate, and when once rightly mated they are true till death.

Anything that will bring farmers into closer social intercourse is worth far more than it costs. Good country roads and rural mail delivery will help vastly to accomplish this end.

The dairy industry of the United States represents an investment of more than \$1,000,000,000. If we knew the proportion of this amount that should be apportioned to the southwest, perhaps we would name it—and perhaps we wouldn't.

It is stated that a fine deposit of the best quality of asphalt has been discovered in the Indian territory, not far from Denison, Tex. There are boundless other sources of wealth in the southwest awaiting to be discovered.

It is contended by many fruit growers of ability and experience that continued propagation without the intervention of seeds tends to seedlessness. This accords with the generally accepted law that a part, not used, becomes abortive and finally disappears.

LOST ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Members of the Duke of the Abruzzi Expedition Will Be Sought by Its Leader.

It was announced recently that the duke of the Abruzzi would return to Franz Joseph Land next spring in the hope that he might succeed in rescuing the three men from his expedition who were lost during his recent sojourn in that far northern land. In the brief report of his discoveries, and of the remarkable sledge journey of one of his parties which attained the highest latitude ever reached, nothing was said of the great misfortune which befell the expedition. The facts have been made known only since the expedition returned to Italy. It will be remembered that the first sledge party which the duke sent north from his vessel, the Stella Polare, when she was frozen in the ice in latitude 81 degrees 55 minutes, was a failure, owing to the frightful cold, the temperature falling to 52 degrees Celsius. It was late in February when this expedition returned to the ship. On March 11 a fresh attempt was made. Ten men and many dogs started northward. After ten days' march Lieut. Gaurini, of the Italian navy, the Norwegian machinist Stocken, and the Italian Alpine guide Ullie, declined to go any further, and were sent back to the ship with the sledge and ten dogs, says the New York Sun.

They never returned to the ship and no trace of them could be found. All the other members of the party, with the ship's doctor as leader, advanced for 20 days to beyond the eighty-third parallel and returned safe and sound to the ship. It was the third expedition that later made the highest northing. Searching expeditions were sent out for the lost men, but all in vain. Two depots of supplies were left for them at places which it was thought they might reach if they were alive. After the return of the expedition to Italy an official marine inquiry was held as to the disappearance of the three men. Seven members of the expedition were examined. None except the duke of the Abruzzi believed the men could possibly be alive. Dr. Cavalli, who was with the party when the unfortunate men turned back, testified that the ice was weak in many places and covered with new snow, and he believed the party had fallen in and were drowned. There was no danger, he said, of their losing their course on their way back to the ship, for they knew perfectly the route to steer. A rescue expedition would be impossible in the dark season. Other witnesses expressed the belief that the men had either succumbed to snow storms or fallen through the ice.

The duke of the Abruzzi alone said he believed there was hope that the men had reached one of the supply stations, or, at least, had found refuge on some island where they might be able to live, as Nansen did in the same region, upon the game they killed. He at once hired another vessel, the Stella Polare being too badly used up for further arctic work, and in the spring he will make his way with a new crew across Baffin's sea to the archipelago where he spent last winter. He will lead a forlorn hope, but he has nobly determined to undergo all the hardships necessary to ascertain whether his lost comrades are still alive in the frightful arctic waste where they were swallowed up.

RAISIN SEEDING.

New Occupation for New York Women and How the Work Is Done.

The public belief that raisin seeds produce appendicitis has created an unusually large demand for seeded raisins. Nearly every grocer now carries a large stock, and several houses make this their exclusive business. Outside of the houses the work is done on an extensive scale by poor women of the East side. Most of them receive the raisins from grocers, seed and return them, receiving a small amount per pound. Those who can afford it use the ingenious little mechanisms which have been invented for the purpose, while the others rely upon a sharp knife, a steel fork, and their own muscular fingers. A few intelligent tollers employ clumsy inventions of their own, a favorite one being a screen of wires through which they force the seeds, says the New York Post.

The work is done in tenement-houses, and very often in the cellars. Nothing is allowed to go to waste; the seeds and the little pulp which is lost with the latter is put aside until the amount is five or ten pounds in weight. They are then placed in barrels, covered with water, and fermented. The fermentation changes the fluid into the popular raisin wine so common on the East side. This time of the year is the harvest season of the trade. The demand is but moderate in October, is large in November, and attains the maximum just before and during the Christmas holidays. The raisins themselves are usually classified according to their size, quality, and the purpose for which they are intended. The best go to the table, where they form a dessert dainty. The second quality is used for wedding-cakes, Christmas and New Year's cakes, and the macedoine popular among our foreign citizens. The third and poorest class is used for pies, puddings, cheap cakes, poultry stuffing and the making of saucers.

Electricity in Dyeing. The dyeing of cloth is now greatly facilitated through the use of electricity. When cloth soaked in aniline sulphate is placed between two metal plates connected with the opposite ends of a dynamo, and an electric current is passed through it, the sulphate is converted into aniline black. By altering the strength of the solution and of the current, shades varying from green to pure black can be obtained. In the case of indigo, the cloth is impregnated with a paste of indigo blue and caustic alkali. The electric current converts the insoluble indigo blue by reduction of oxygen into indigo white, which is soluble, and on being exposed to the air becomes oxidized once more and turns blue, thus thoroughly dyeing the cloth with that color.—N. Y. World.

HE WAS READY FOR MORE.

Not Even a Railway Collision Could Subdue the Ardor of a Football Man.

The two trains came together with an awful crash. Some one had blundered. That, however, was a matter which would have to be left for future investigation. As soon as those who were uninjured could extricate themselves from the wreck they turned manfully to the work of rescuing their less fortunate fellow-passengers, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

It was a sickening sight. Cars were heaped on top of one another. People were pinnacled under seats, beams and trucks. Steam was hissing from the overturned boilers, the rails of the track were warped and torn from the ties, and the moaned cries of the injured could be heard far off.

Finally, after long, hard work, the rescuers reached the bottom of the mass, where the legs and body of a man protruded from beneath a twisted platform. Beside him lay a cane decorated with colored ribbons, and a long tin horn.

Heard and anxiously a score of strong men lifted the weight from the head and shoulders of the prostrate one and carried him up the embankment. As they reached the higher level he opened his eyes, passed a hand in front of them, as if brushing away a dim screen of some kind, and shouted: "Right! right! right! Sixty boom, ah! Ki-yih high! high! high! Come on, fellows! Which side has the ball!"

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLASSON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Deterrent. "You have not gone to Europe, then, as you expected," said Mrs. Fossick to Mrs. Sprague. "No," was the reply. "It is difficult for Mr. Sprague to leave his business, and I really couldn't go without him. And, then, I read the other day about a ship that broke her record. Think how dreadful it would be to be on a ship in the middle of the ocean with her record broken."—Detroit Free Press.

Prudence is a necessary article of diet. Its first recommendation is in Primley's California Fruit Gum.

Photographer—"Now, smile, please." Sitter—"I can't; I am a humorist by profession."—Ally Sloper.

TALK OF TITLED FOLK.

Frederick William, grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has entered upon the fortieth year of his sovereignty over the grand duchy.

The Portuguese government has authorized the expenditure of over 35,000,000 rupees for the reception of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, who is expected to visit Goa this month.

The grand duke of Hesse is one of the few truly musical persons of the European nobility. He is a good pianist and it is said his compositions have considerable merit.

Don Carlos declares that the recent signs of insurrection in Spain are not due to his inspiration. It is intimated that some of the Carlists are ready to go to greater extremes than Don Carlos himself.

The unnessness of the beads that wear crowns will be heightened by the reported refusal of continental insurance companies to take the chances of anarchist activity. At all events, one company at Trieste has refused to grant a policy to King Alexander of Serbia, having had to pay 3,000,000 francs for King Humbert's life.

Three out of four sons of Lord Dufferin have been in South Africa during the war, and one, Lord Ava, was, it will be remembered, killed during the siege of Ladysmith. Lord Basil Blackwood is the third son of the marquis of Dufferin, and, though only a barrister of three years' standing, he was appointed deputy judge advocate in South Africa last April.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mrs. G. H. Crappell.

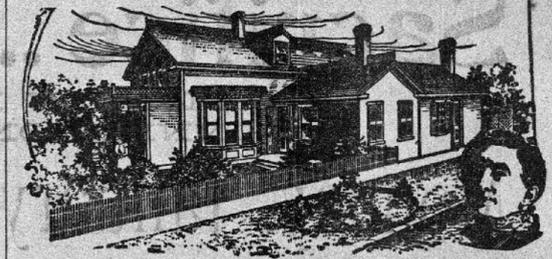
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mrs. G. H. Crappell. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Crappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

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MRS. BREWER RECOMMENDS PERUNA FOR GRIP AND FEMALE CATARRH



The Home of Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer at Westerly, R. I.

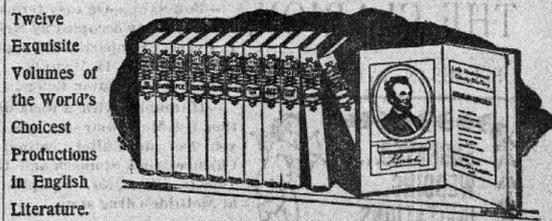
In a letter to Dr. Hartman concerning the merits of Peruna, Mrs. Brewer writes, among other things: "Dear Dr. Hartman—I find Peruna a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once. There is no cough medicine that can at all equal Peruna. As for a gripe, there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Peruna."

"I am among the sick a great deal in our city and have supplied many invalids with Peruna, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows a gripe."

"In all cases of extreme weakness I use Peruna, with perfect confidence of a good result. In cases of weakness peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Peruna. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and miseries which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by this excellent remedy. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book."

"Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer." Peruna will cure the worst cases of catarrh. La gripe is acute epidemic catarrh, for which Peruna is a specific. Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, New Lisbon, Ohio, suffered for many years with chronic catarrh of the lungs, head and throat; continuous cough; many physicians failed to cure. Permanently cured by Peruna. Thousands of testimonials could be produced. A valuable treatise on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

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