BROKEN PROMISES.

The Predicted "Cheap Prices" of the Democrats a Myth.

Higher Prices the Actual Condition—Bradstreet's Review of Condition Gives the Lie Direct to Every Free Trader's Promise of Cheapness.

The effort of congress will be to reduce the burdens of the people, not increase them; to cheapen living, not to render it more costly.—N. Y. World, November 14, 1892.

This is a sample of the democratic promises of 1892. Every paper and every politician that favored free trade was, at that time, spreading broadcast the wildest statements as to the wonderful cheapness of goods that would follow their success in the national elections. We have shown, from facts compiled by Dun's Review, that prices in cotton goods, woolens, silks, iron manufactures, boots and shoes were all higher at the end of 1895 than at the opening of that year. But Bradstreet's has examined this subject of "cheaper prices" even more extensively and, in its issue of January 11, 1896, gave such interesting facts that we quote them more fully because they give the lie direct to every free-trader's promise of "cheapness:"

Among food products which are higher than on April 1, 1895, are wheat, eggs, butter, milk, molasses, mackerel, sugar, peas, apples, peanuts, and raisins; as compared with six months ago the list is found to be smaller, consisting of eggs, butter, cheese, mackerel, milk, molasses, sugar, peas, raisins and currants, while as compared with quotations for October 1, 1895, higher prices for food products include those for wheat, flour, beeves, sheep, mutton, eggs, butter, cheese, molasses, mackerel, sugar, rice, peas, apples, cranberries, peanuts, raisins, and currants, indicating a much more extensive advance in quotations for staple food commodities during the past three months than had been presumed from some market reports.

This list comprises pretty nearly every commodity that the average family needs for its daily existence. A "much more extensive advance in quotations for staple food commodities" is not quite the same as the promise of "cheaper prices." But let us look at the clothing list:

Quotations for textiles, raw and manufactured, which are higher than they were on April 1 last, include cotton, wool, hemp, silk, flax, print cloths, eastern sheetings, ginghams and southern sheetings, and the list is practically the same for those higher to-day than on July 1 last, the exception being southern sheetings.

Besides the advance in the prices of articles of food, there has also been a "much more extensive advance in quotations" of wearing apparel and household articles. Now for the products of the mines:

Quotations to-day as contrasted with July 1, 1895, show advances for iron ore, No. 2 southern pig iron and lead, and as compared with prices on April 1, 1895, present quotations show advances for iron ore, eastern anthracite, No. 2 southern pig, Bessemer pig, steel billets, rails and beams, copper, lead and quicksilver.

More money has to be paid, too, for articles made of iron, lead, steel and copper. Fire and light, as well, are more expensive, as the following shows:

Circular prices for bituminous coal, southern and Connellsville coke are higher to-day than on October 1 last and as compared with July 1 last, when an advance for anthracite coal must be added. The like is true when prices are compared with quotations on April 1, 1895. Crude and refined petroleum, castor oil and turpentine are all higher to-day than they were on October 1, but as compared with July 1 the list for those which are higher to-day includes refined petroleum, cottonseed oil, castor oil and turpentine, and as contrasted with prices on April 1, 1895, higher prices to-day are those for crude and refined petroleum, naphtha, castor oil and rosin.

Even the sick man has to pay more money for his castor oil. Other drugs and chemicals are dearer, too.

Leading drugs and chemicals have advanced sharply during 1895, as is shown by higher prices for alum, bicarbonate soda, borax, carbolic acid, caustic soda, nitric and sulphuric acids, phosphate rock, alcohol, opium and quinine than on October 1, and this is true also as contrasted with July 1, with the exception of phosphate rock and alcohol. A similar statement may be made with respect to prices nine months ago, excepting with reference to those for phosphate rock, alcohol and opium.

Not much inducement is offered, either, for the wage-earner who wants to build a home for his family. With free lumber he is promised a "cheap" house. Lower duties on nails and glass were to help every man to own his own castle. Those were the promises. These are the facts:

Among building materials, brick, nails, glass, pine, spruce and hemlock are higher than they were three months ago, and the like is true as compared with six months ago, with the exception of hemlock, and a similar statement may be made in reference to nine months ago with the exception of the quotations for brick and for hemlock.

We might enlarge the list. But it is not necessary. Friends of protection have proof enough that the democratic cry of "cheap prices" was a fraud. Almost the only "cheapening" has been in wages.

DEMOCRATIC STATISTICS.

Three Striking Facts Brought Out in Favor of Protection.

The treasury department has just issued a diagram covering the trade of this country with foreign lands from 1781 down to and including 1895. It is a democratic document, prepared by democratic officials. It should be posted on every granary door on the farms of the country and in every school district building in the land. The diagram shows plainly that the period when this country was enjoying her greatest volume of trade was under republican administrations, and notably during the time that the McKinley protective tariff was on our statute books. It shows three striking facts. First, that the volume of our domestic exports was greatest by over $100,000,000 during the two or three years immediately following the passage of the McKinley act; second, that the volume of those exports has not only rapidly diminished under the present administration, but especially since the democratic free-trade tariff act became law; third, that the value of the imports free of duty was greater during the period covered by the McKinley act than at any time before or since.

Represent Labor and Industry.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a department of manufactures be established under a secretary of equal rank with the secretary of agriculture, and that the executive committee be instructed to take such steps as may speedily accomplish said object.

This resolution was passed by the National Association of Manufacturers at their last annual convention. It will appeal to the people as a demand for just and fair recognition on the part of American manufacturing interests, and we heartily indorse the resolution.

THE VALUE OF WHEAT.

One Way in Which the Democratic Free Trade Tariff Works.

On January 1, 1892, the market price of wheat was $1.05½ per bushel. Granulated sugar was then worth four cents a pound. A bushel of wheat bought nearly 26½ pounds of sugar. On January 1, 1896, wheat was worth 69 cents and sugar five cents, a bushel of wheat buying less than 14 pounds of sugar. Under McKinley protection the farmer's bushel of wheat bought over 12 pounds more sugar than it did this year under our democratic free-trade tariff.

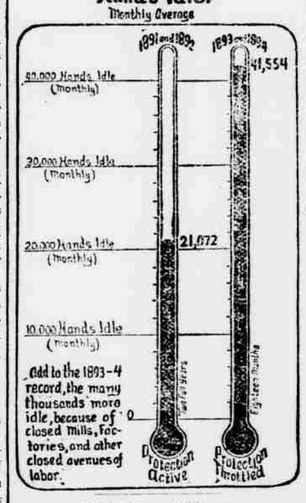
1892.

1896.

LUMBER INTERESTS AFFECTED.

The View of a Senator from North Carolina.

The lumber interest has been a source of much revenue, especially to the people of North Carolina and Virginia. Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia abound in vast, undeveloped mineral wealth. Immediately after the passage of the McKinley law a rapid development of the resources of these several states at once began, and our people were just beginning to taste the fruits of industrial progress and development when for some inscrutable reason, the people voted the democratic party back into power. Scandal, humiliation and disaster have swiftly followed. But the end is at hand. We are told by this democratic administration that we are in the midst of a crisis, but what is the nature of the emergency? Too many treasury notes in circulation! Another explanation is that, as a result of republican legislation in the interest of silver in the past, the country is threatened with a silver basis. From the inception of the Cleveland administration this has been the common excuse for bond issues. That is what a democratic "crisis" means. The cause is apparent. Democratic mismanagement, democratic misconstruction of the laws, democratic defiance of the people's weal, and the subordination of the common welfare to party expediency.—Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, United States senator of North Carolina.



Official Export Figures.

The bureau of statistics of the treasury department enables us to show how we have been capturing the markets of the world. Here are our exports of American products and manufactures of six years, 1890 to 1895:

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Year.	Value.
1890	$845,987,711
1891	857,828,851
1892	923,267,315
1893	834,737,771
Protection average	920,324,087
1894	807,312,116
1895	807,775,849
Free trade average	807,543,982

During the four years of McKinley protection we captured foreign markets worth on an average $920,324,087 a year. During the two democratic years our captures were worth only $807,543,982 a year. The breach in the wall of protection cost us $121,780,005 in each year of 1894 and 1895. The sooner the wall is repaired the less costly it will be to us.

Wheat Market Captures Cost.

In 1895 we sold almost 6,000,000 bushels less wheat and 1,680,000 barrels less flour to foreign countries than in 1894. The money loss exceeded $10,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the average price of wheat was about nine cents a bushel higher last year than in 1894.

Rates Not High Enough.

To check the imports of Japanese manufactured goods, tariff rates of protection must be established very much higher than those under the McKinley law.

THE FARMING WORLD.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

An Iowa Man's Method of Breaking a Colt to the Halter.

Having just finished some of that kind of work, I will give you my method. My weanling colts had never been handled, and having run with their dams until midwinter, were wild as deer. To secure them until they became quiet enough to be haltered was the problem. Take about 50 feet of half-inch rope; knot one end, so there will be no danger of its being pulled out of your hand by the plunging of the colt. On the other end fasten a 1¼-inch halter ring, then tie a knot in the rope, leaving enough beyond it to encircle the colt's neck when drawn taut,

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

The knot prevents choking. Now tie the end of the rope to the ring, and you are ready.

Bunch the horses by throwing out some feed in a large yard. Have an assistant hold one end of the rope. By moving carefully, you can soon noose the colt. Let him circle around until well tired out, before going up to his head. As soon as possible take two half hitches (Fig. 1) around his nose; take the bend of the lower hitch, pass it under the other from the top downwards, then up over the ears, loosening the rope in hand as you go. An excellent halter, capable of holding anything, is thus formed (Fig. 2). If, after being driven around for some time, he proves stubborn and will not follow, take a piece of clothesline, double it, tie a knot on the doubled end, leaving enough rope to slip down over his hind quarters almost to the hocks (the knot remaining over his coupling), run the two free ends—one on each side of his neck—through the halter, and on feeling the pull behind he will move. Never strike him, and as soon as he yields a little, pet him. If the dams are worked, the best way is to slip on a halter when the colt is only a few days old, and tie alongside the mother; but if still unbroken, when there is lots of snow on the ground is a good time to work with the dams, as the colt is not liable to be hurt when it throws itself.—J. Wilson, in American Agriculturist.

BREEDING POULTRY.

Do Not Keep Mongrel Birds Among Well-Bred Stock.

Let the farmer breed his hens just as carefully as his horses, cattle and hogs. Blood tells just as surely and certainly. Do not be guilty of keeping mongrel hens in company with fine, pure-bred horses and cattle. Let the farm have a uniform, blooded appearance, from the farmer and his family down to the pigs and hens.

Now the time for mating breeding fowls for spring hatching is at hand. Spare a moment for careful consideration of the very important subject.

In the first place, don't breed from any but pure, healthy stock. The breeding stock must be pure. Otherwise they will not reproduce themselves in the offspring with any degree of fidelity. They must be healthy, for without health no life is of value. Fowls that have any constitutional taint acquired by inbreeding roup or other diseases never should find a place in the breeding pen, for all these weaknesses are sure to show up in the offspring.

Be sure also that the breeding birds take plenty of exercise. It is impossible to produce fertile eggs except the birds are very active. Keep them scratching and working for food. Fat birds are a nuisance as far as eggs go.—William P. Perkins, in Western Rural.

STUDY YOUR FOWLS.

They Need Different Food at Different Seasons of the Year.

Study the wants of your birds, says a Missouri poultryman. A change of diet is often necessary. In the spring, when their systems are changing, they need easily-digested, cooling food, just the same as you do. If you study your physical self you will know what to feed and how often a change is necessary. Unless you keep your birds in a healthful condition the chicks will not be vigorous. If any of your birds are sick or off their feed try and find out what ails them. Use your mother wit and don't depend on the reasoning power of others. Do not breed from immature stock; if you do you will have roup and other diseases. Old birds are better to breed from than young. There can be no rule laid down to show the amateur how to successfully raise good birds, but never let them stop growing. Follow nature's methods as near as you can in everything, and, above all, don't attempt to raise too many varieties. One breed is better than two, two are better than three, and three are better than more. How many well-known breeders made a reputation on more than one breed? A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Maggie Murphy Potato.

One of the most popular potatoes of recent introduction is the Maggie Murphy, and it has been accepted as first-class by many of the largest growers. It is of the shapeliest form, and even in drought seasons its perfect shape is retained. It is claimed to be the greatest yielder ever introduced. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, of the largest size, averaging in weight a pound each. It is a perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. The foliage is heavy and of a dark green color; vines strong and vigorous. The tubers set while the vines are quite small but do not ripen until late. This gives all the advantages of continuous growth for the entire season.—Denver Field and Farm.

Why Bee-Keeping Is Profitable.

Beekeeping in connection with farming is one of the most paying branches. It involves no direct cost, as they will pay for themselves in one season, so that money invested is returned by 100 per cent. the first year, and you have stock for another and have a most excellent article for the table. There is always a ready market for honey, so what can the farmer of to-day better do than to keep a few swarms of bees? With modern conveniences, such as the bee veils and smokers, there is no such thing as being stung.

FAMOUS FAT FREAKS.

A man named Essex, who died in the reign of George III., weighed 616 pounds. He died when 30 years old, and the staircase and side of the house had to be taken out to remove him. He was lowered into the grave by an engine.

Frederica Ahrens, a German woman who lived in Paris, must have been a monster. She weighed 150 pounds when only four years old, and 450 pounds at 20 years of age. Mr. Laurent tells of a Parisian boy who weighed 104 pounds at the age of four.

An Essex grocer named Bright lived to be 29 years old and weighed, at the time of his death, 616 pounds. Philip Mason, of Monmouthshire, is reported to have the following surprising dimensions: Wrist, 11 inches; waist, 72 inches; calf, 25 inches, and chest, 60 inches.

In the Dictionaire des Sciences Medicales there is an account of Marie Francoise Clay, a Parisian beggar, who died in 1806. Her waist measured 62 inches and her head was almost hidden by her enormous shoulders. She had to sleep almost upright, being afraid to lie down for fear of suffocating.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1813 there is a description of a girl of four years who weighed 256 pounds. Dr. Elliston tells of a child who died when one year old and weighed 66 pounds. A Mr. Pell, of Lincolnshire, tipped the scales at 560 pounds, and is said to have been buried in three coffins.

Lovelace Love, an Irishman, had a coffin seven feet long, four feet broad and 3½ feet deep. Benjamin Bower weighed only 470 pounds. Gunz, a German writer, mentions a young sylph-like lady of his acquaintance who weighed 492 pounds. Dorothy Collier, a north of England matron, tipped the scale at only 420 pounds.

SELECTED PLEASANTRIES.

Riddance.—He—"At times I lose myself." She (bored to death)—"How?"—Detroit Tribune.

A Happy Couple.—Mrs. Fussy—"And your husband has never referred to his mother's cooking?" Mrs. Bland—"Never; John was brought up in a hotel."—Texas Siftings.

"Her fiance is a pronounced brunette, is he not?" said one young woman. "No," replied the other; "he is a Russian. He can be spelled, but not pronounced."—Washington Star.

Proof.—Bridegroom—"My friend Meekes says he is afraid you didn't like his wedding present." Bride—"Certainly I did! Why, I kept it a whole month before I exchanged it."—Puck.

A member of a rural school board visited a school under his jurisdiction. When asked to make "a few remarks," he said: "Well, children, you reads well and you spells well, but you hain't got still."—Harper's Bazar.

Art is Short.—Julia—"Louise showed me those beautiful landscapes. She says she had no trouble at all painting them." Mabel—"No. All she had to do was to sign her name after her teacher finished them."—Brooklyn Life.

HUNTING DOGS.

The Irish water spaniel is the king of retrievers.

The Esquimau uses the wolf-dog for both drawing sledges and hunting game.

The English foxhound is the most carefully bred of all dogs. The common hound in this country is a combination of different strains.

In Labrador and Newfoundland is found a partially webfooted Newfoundland dog, valuable for hunting birds in a country of morasses.

The modern English greyhound is not strong, but is very swift. He is used only for hunting game in sight, as his "nose," or smelling power, is very defective.

The kangaroo dog is used in Australia for chasing the kangaroo. He is a cross of the bloodhound and the greyhound, and a pair of these valuable animals recently sold for $750.

The Scottish deerhound, a descendant of the extinct Irish greyhound, is used in Scotland for chasing the stag. He was a favorite subject for Scott's poesy and Landseer's brush.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

All politeness is owing to liberty.—Shaftesbury.

That man is not poor who has the use of things necessary.—Horace.

Perfection is attained by slow degrees; she requires the hand of time.—Voltaire.

The man of pleasure should more properly be termed the man of pain.—Colton.

A picture is an intermediate something between a thought and a thing.—Coleridge.

There is no opposing brutal force to the stratagems of human reason.—L'Estrange.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1895.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 3 90	@	$4 50
COTTON—Middling		@	7⅞
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 50	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard		@	70½
CORN—No. 2	40½	@	41
OATS—No. 2		@	24
PORK—New Mess	10 25	@	10 50
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	7⅞	@	7⅞
BEEVES—Fancy Steers	4 00	@	4 20
Medium	3 15	@	4 25
HOGS—Fair to Select	3 70	@	4 10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25	@	3 60
FLOUR—Patents	3 60	@	3 75
Fancy to Extra do	2 80	@	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter		@	71½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	35⅝	@	36½
OATS—No. 2	18⅝	@	19
RYE—No. 2	38	@	40
TOBACCO—Lugs	2 00	@	8 00
Leaf Burley	4 00	@	12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	9 50	@	12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	@	18
EGGS—Fresh		@	8½
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	9 80	@	9 85
BACON—Clear Rib		@	5¾
LARD—Prime Steam		@	5½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 30	@	4 65
HOGS—Fair to Choice	3 80	@	4 10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 00	@	3 60
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 40	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 40	@	3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	64½	@	64½
No. 2 Red	67½	@	68
CORN—No. 2	32½	@	32½
OATS—No. 2		@	20
PORK—Mess (new)	9 55	@	9 60
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 25	@	4 35
HOGS—All Grades	3 50	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73	@	73
OATS—No. 2	16	@	16
CORN—No. 2		@	32½
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 70	@	4 00
CORN—No. 2	31	@	31½
OATS—Western	29	@	30
HAY—Choice	17 00	@	18 00
PORK—New Mess		@	10 00
BACON—Sides		@	7
COTTON—Middling	7⅛	@	7⅛
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72	@	73½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	40½	@	41½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	22	@	23½
PORK—New Mess	10 00	@	10 25
BACON—Clear Rib	6	@	6¼
COTTON—Middling	7½	@	7⅞

THE OLD "STATE OF PIKE."

Once Extended to the Pacific Ocean!—Site of the Largest Nursery in the World.

From the St. Louis Republic.

The county of Pike is older than the State of Missouri itself, having been laid out in 1819. The town of Louisiana was laid out in the same year, so that Louisiana, Mo., and the "State of Pike" came into history at the same time.

When the Territorial Government established Pike County its southern boundary was the northern line of St. Charles County. The western line was along the divide between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, to the extreme northern line of the Territory of Upper Louisiana, and . . . extended to the Pacific Ocean on the west and to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude . . . .

One of the biggest institutions in Louisiana, Mo., is the Stark Bros. Nurseries . . . . Eighty years ago there came from Kentucky to Pike County the late Judge Stark, then a young man fresh from Old Hickory's New Orleans campaign. He started the nursery and planted the first grafted orchard in the State, having brought the scions on horseback from Kentucky.

The business has descended from father to son, and is now conducted by the third generation, assisted by the fourth. This firm has more than 1,000 salesmen and wants as many more; business men, professional men, mechanics, farmers and others, however inexperienced, are taught the business and work the year round—receiving good pay weekly. The company employs more people in its offices than would be necessary to run a large manufacturing concern. The extensive packing-houses are connected with the railroad by special track, whence hundreds of car loads of trees are shipped annually. The nursery grounds embrace a number of farms convenient to the city, and even extend to Rockport, Ill., where there is a plant of several million trees.

A peculiarity of the concern is the establishment of large orchards. These orchards, in 21 states, aggregate nearly 50,000 acres, 3,500,000 trees, on the partnership plan. The firm is also interested in nearly as many more trees on the co-operative arrangement . . . . The Nurseries have been beneficial not only to their home, but Missouri owes no little of her prestige as a fruit-growing region to the progress and work of development of this firm.

Sunday Observance.

By upholding the sacredness of the Sabbath we are advancing the Holy Father's work in bringing about Christian unity the world over.—Rev. Father Malone, Catholic, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cowardice.

The biggest coward is not always the man who refuses to fight. It takes more courage sometimes to turn away from a brawl than to plunge into it.—Rev. Washington Gladden, Congregationalist, Columbus, O.

THE lady who said that the men who would not give her a seat in the street car were "simply brutal" is the same person who declared that the last terrible murder was "perfectly ridiculous."—Boston Transcript.

Come to Texas

The "Lone Star" is waving—the flag of the free;
Then strike for Texas, if men you would be.
No idlers are wanted, the thrifty and wise,
To wealth and high station can equally rise.

Where corn, oats and cotton; the richest of loam,
Which yields to the settlers provisions and home.

Trees of every description arise on each hand,
From alluvial soil to the rich table land.

Here springs are exhaustless and streams never dry,
In the season from winter to autumn's bright sky.

A wide panorama of prairie is seen;
Of grasses of all kinds perennially green.

Here millions of cattle, sheep, horses and goats
Grow fat as if stall-fed or fattened on oats.
No poverty is found in the mighty domain,
To the man who exerts either finger or brain.

Here are homes for the millions, the rich and the poor,
While Texas opens wide her hospitable door.
She has thousands of acres—yes, millions—to sell,
Yet can point without cost to where preemptors can dwell.
Her terms will be easy with those whom she deals,
While security, all, in their title can feel.

Buy land while 'tis cheap, and the finest select,
'Twill, young man, prove a fortune when least you expect.
Old man, for your children, buy, file it away;
A Godsend 'twill prove on some rainy day.

For a pamphlet fully describing this wonderful country address Gaston Meslier, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Texas and Pacific Railway, Dallas, Texas.

Low-rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets will be sold to all points in Texas on April 7, April 21 and May 5. Take advantage of this great opportunity.

THE brakeman's "all aboard!" ere long
Will be of little worth,
When from the air ship rings the song,
"Come, all get off the earth!"
—Truth.

THERE is a gift that is almost a blow, and there is a kind word that is munificence; so much is there in the way of doing things.—A. Helps.

WHERE DID YOU GET THIS COFFEE?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (K)

WICKEDNESS may prosper for awhile, but at the long run he that sets all knaves at work will pay them.—L'Estrange.

Don't Be Too Late for the Steamer.

And don't omit when you are packing up your effects preparatory for the voyage, to include among them a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for sea sickness. Travelers for pleasure or business seeking foreign climes, or who locomote by steamboat or train, besides yachtmen and mariners, testify to the remedial and preventive efficacy of the Bitters, which is incomparable for nausea, headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.

ANNA—"Is it an interesting story?" Daisy—"Extremely interesting! I don't think I skipped 20 pages."—Tit-Bits.

Bess—"If I were in your shoes—" Madge—"Don't talk of impossibilities."—Boston Courier.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WE are commonly taught our duty by fear or shame, but how can they act upon a man who hears nothing but his own praises?—Johnson.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

THE doing of an evil to avoid an evil cannot be good.—Coleridge.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

I KNOW no such thing as genius; it is nothing but labor and diligence.—Hogarth.

FOR ALLAYING HOARSENESS AND IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25c a box. Avoid imitations.

TO BE proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Bishop Taylor.

The OLD BLUE-BACK SPELLER

was crude while thumbed by how many who read these words! And the old familiar picture!—each heart recalls a different scene, but all remember well how, cribbed cabined and confined while sunshiny afternoons dragged their slow length along, the loosening skin to pity grew into real admiration for the "young sauce-box" who would NOT come down, either for words or grass—IN TAKING stones and bull-dogs to drive boys out of STARK Trees!

STARK TREES BEAR FRUIT—not leaves only. Tested 70 years. When you plant a Stark tree, you can depend upon it. You have the fruit. THERE IS. You can't afford to take chances. No man wants to lay the ax to the root of a tree, or dig it up, just when old enough to bear. A TREE IS KNOWN by its fruit. Stark trees bear fruit—the finest science has ever produced. For instance—The chiefest among jewels 10,000 but 50 BILLION! Gold ($3,000) Plum—A child of science, sprung from crossing our hardy fruitful American plums and the beautiful and exquisite plums of Japan. "It is four times larger than its parents, and tree wreathed and smothered with gloriously handsome, golden globes—nothing on earth so beautiful or good." No marvel, then, that such a jewel of purest ray serene is worth a small fortune, not that we were glad to pay full $3,000.00 for a single tree! A rare ornament, needs but small space—4 feet square. Bears in two years. Controlled by us under patented trade-mark.

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STARK BRO'S NURSERIES & ORCHARDS

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a SPRAIN, when St. Jacobs Oil would cure it in the right way, right off.

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Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., has been celebrated for more than a century as a nutritious, delicious, and flesh-forming beverage. Sold by grocers everywhere.

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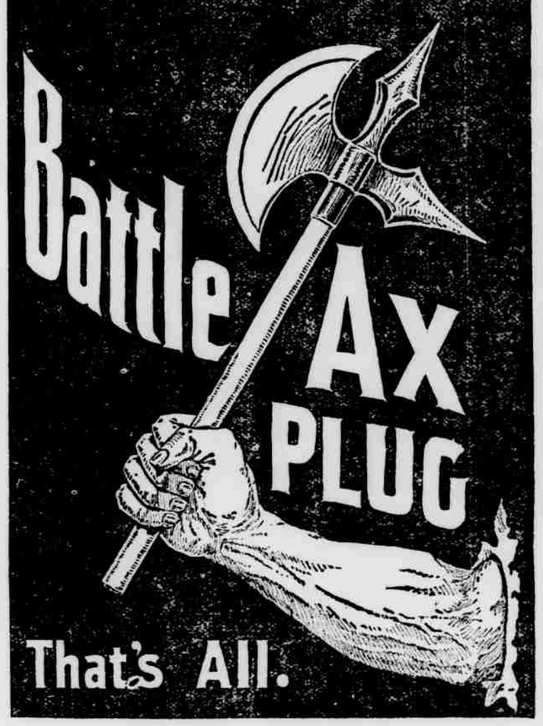

That's All.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be **put** in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you **get Ayer's.**

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