

The Wilson Advance.

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Calendar table for February 1892 with columns for Su., Mo., Tu., We., Th., Fr., Sa. and rows for days of the month.

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter 5 4:38 a.m., Full Moon 12 2:28 p.m., Third Quarter 20 7:15 p.m., New Moon 27 10:47 p.m.

WHAT OF THIS YEAR.

What shall I plant? Ah! that is the question that may well agitate the farmer at the beginning of every year, and especially so this year. Cotton is no longer king. It is no longer a paying crop with the farmers of this section. They simply cannot raise it for less than ten cents per pound. It is now selling for 6 cents—a clear loss to nearly every grower in this State of two cents per pound.

Few tobacco growers made a net profit on their tobacco crop. Those who did so were exceptional cases. The crop was poor, and prices were not "out of sight" altogether. Now, it is thought 20,000 acres will be planted in Georgia, where not an acre has previously been planted in this crop. Cotton was such a failure with these planters last year that they are turning to tobacco as a relief. In South Carolina it is thought the acreage will be increased from 5,000 to 10,000 acres. So it may be relied upon that 30,000 acres of new territory will be planted in tobacco this year. What will be the result? Anyone can safely predict it. There will be overproduction, and a big surplus. The market will be glutted. Peanuts cannot be relied upon. There is no large demand and the demand can easily be supplied. So what what will be your money crop?

Frankly we can offer no advice save this: Raise what you need at home, first of all. You are all right then, whatever may happen. The man who raises home supplies is all right. Look around you and see if this is not true—if the man who does so is not better off financially than the farmer who does not. This is true. Careful observation will bear out the truthfulness of such a statement. Plant a little cotton, a little tobacco and some peanuts. Diversify your money crop. Risk not your all upon one. The cotton acreage must of necessity be reduced.

The condition now confronting our people will compel this. The tobacco acreage must be reduced. There is no hope for our tobacco growers. The loose, easy, unskilled system prevalent among cotton growers will not make a tobacco crop. It requires skill and experience. Consequently we may expect the tobacco market next fall to be flooded with tobacco of a poor quality, necessarily selling very low. If our growers will make fine tobacco they can obtain good prices. With their skill and experience they can do so, but they must pitch their crops on such a scale that it can be safely handled and marketed. And this will require that the acreage be reduced. Plant no more than can be attended to. Make the best and there will be a profit in it.

This is the logic of the situation, from a common-sense standpoint.

TIME TO QUIT.

Let us be just. The date fixed for the New York Democratic State Convention—February 22d—is a little early, it is true; but where is the snap judgement complained of? Where is the unfair advantage? Cleveland's friends have the same notice of the Convention that Hill's friends have, haven't they? They have had just as much time in which to get ready for it as the Hill men have had, haven't they?—Charlotte Chronicle.

Mild, temperate, conservative utterances, these. And they are true. For one, as a Democrat, we are heartily sick and tired of the disgusting attack now being made on both Mr. Hill and Mr. Cleveland, by the other's friends. They are both Democrats to whom the party owes much. They differ in many respects. Everybody will admit that Mr. Cleveland is the able, broader, better man of the two, but it is also remembered that Mr. Hill possesses many qualifications necessary to leadership. He is bold, aggressive, and more—he is successful. And this is the type of man the young Democracy of the country is shouting for to-day. New York State is Democratic to-day because of David B. Hill. We all know it. We know we are indebted to him for it.

And it seems to us that it comes with very poor grace for a Democratic paper to give publicity to the charges brought against any Democrat by the Mugwump press of the country, and especially to a man to whom we owe so much, as to Mr. Hill. Do them both justice. They both deserve praise and commendation.

If Mr. Hill goes to the Democratic Convention with the New York delegation for him, he should be considered. The Democratic party cannot afford to lose this great State. It is entitled to respectful consideration. The Charlotte Chronicle also says: "The Fayetteville Observer enters a respectful but firm and timely protest against Democratic warfare upon Senator Hill. It is high time some one were doing so. Hill may not be a man of Cleveland's breadth and sturdiness—we do not think he is—but he is the greatest general we have and the Democratic party wants to win victories, doesn't it? If so, it doesn't need to paralyze the arm of the men who are best able to win them for it, whether their names are Hill, Cleveland, or what not."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN.

Now that Mr. David A. Wells, the distinguished Connecticut Democratic tariff reform advocate and economist, has written a letter commending Mr. Springer's policy of attacking the tariff in detail, it is time for the opposition to hush up.

It is at present the most feasible and practical plan for relief. It is, as Speaker Crisp has declared, "no backward step." It has the endorsement of the most intelligent members of our great party. As the New York World so well says, "it meets the approval of the whole educated Democratic press. It gives promise of accomplishing something of reform at a time when no reform can be accomplished in any other way. It is therefore a practical policy, and it is opposed only by those impracticables who care more for theoretical 'issues' than for the actual accomplishment of results."

OUR PICTURE GALLERY.



Stephen B. Elkins.

Stephen B. Elkins is a citizen of New Mexico territory. Although belonging to the extreme Southwest, he is a man of excellent taste in art and literature. He was born in Ohio on September 26th, 1841, at which time that State was a complete wilderness. In early life he went to Missouri and after attending the ordinary district school, entered the Missouri State University, from which he graduated in July, 1860. In 1863 he went still farther West into New Mexico. In 1864 he was chosen to the Territorial Legislature. He was elected subsequently to the Forty Third Congress as a Territorial delegate and re-elected to the Forty Fourth Congress. He had before his election to the Congress been chosen to the seat of District Attorney and Attorney-General of the Territory and was also appointed United States District Attorney. He filled his public positions to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. After the expiration of his Congressional career he entered into business pursuits, investing his capital largely in mining properties. He was very successful in his venture and soon controlled many mines in Colorado, New Mexico and West Virginia. In a short time he became very wealthy and was known as one of the most fortunate mine owners of the Southwest. He is a man of thorough business habits and to this may be ascribed the great success that he has achieved. He is known to be a thorough and efficient organizer and probably to this fact is due his selection as the real head of the Blaine forces in the great contest of 1884. Socially he is a genial companion and hearty host.

The appointment of Mr. Elkins as Secretary of War is regarded as indicating an agreement between Mr. Harrison and Secretary Blaine as to 1892. Mr. Elkins is generally supposed to be a very strong personal friend of the latter and it is argued that the President would hardly appoint an intimate of his Secretary to his cabinet seat if he thought that Blaine would be the Presidential candidate. Mr. Elkins is very popular with politicians and that is another reason why the President wants him.

Still another reason for Mr. Elkins' selection is the desire Mr. Harrison has to strengthen the Republican party in West Virginia. The last Presidential election demonstrated the fact that the protection sentiment is very strong in that State and that the two parties are so evenly divided that it may be classed among the doubtful States and Mr. Harrison evidently believes that Mr. Elkins' elevation to a cabinet position will strengthen his party. Anyhow there is no reason to doubt but that Mr. Elkins will make a good Secretary of War, as President of so many railroads he is accustomed to handle men.

The Wilson Short-Out.

The Wilson and Fayetteville "short cut" road crossed the line of the Carolina Central railroad yesterday at a point one mile east of Pate's, in Robeson county, and about eight miles from Rowland's. At the latter point connection will be made with the track-layers from Florence—Wilmington Star, Feb. 2nd.

To digest an apparatus, and give tone to the digestive apparatus, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The News From the National Capital. (SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE.)

The members spent the better part of the week discussing the code of rules to govern the House. The main change effected was outlined in advance in this correspondent and it is a move to prevent the filibusters which characterized the proceedings of the 51st Congress. Ex-Speaker Reed criticizes the change as a farce and thinks the majority fixed matters to suit themselves as effectively as he and his backers did during the late Congress. Reed says with much show of truth:

"In the new regulations the old member who knows the ropes has preserved much of his obstructive power, and the veto power has been conferred on each member who knows how except where Committee on Rules shall intervene. "But this will do less harm than formerly. Thanks to the example set by the last Congress, the country knows that the House of Representatives can do all it wants to do. It doesn't do now it wants to do. That ostrich has its head in the sand." This is at least an admission of "Cass" Reed as to his own methods.

Last Thursday the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a recommendation from the Light-House board that \$3,105 be allowed for lighting the new channel of the Cape Fear river, N. C., above Reeves Point so that the system of range light adopted below shall be continued up to Wilmington. The Secretary further says that this matter came up at the session of the Light-House Board, held November 10, 1891, upon papers submitted by the Wilmington Produce Exchange and by other parties interested in the navigation of Cape Fear river from its entrance to Wilmington. As vessels are now carried by ranges over half the distance and then left without guides to take them at night to the port of Wilmington, to complete the system and increase the usefulness of the lights in the lower part of the river, similar aids should be provided for the upper part so as to guide vessels to Wilmington, their port of destination.

Capt. Alexander introduced a bill which is now before the Ways and Means Committee which provides: "That all vessels built within the United States by citizens thereof, and wholly owned and manned by citizens of the United States, engaged in foreign commerce, shall be allowed to enter and discharge their returning cargoes at any port of the United States, free of all custom duties; provided, that said vessels shall have carried full outgoing cargoes from the United States, three-fourths at least of which cargoes consisted of agricultural products of the United States."

The other sections simply provide regulations to carry out this idea. This is a move in the right direction. Capt. Alexander adds in speaking of the money problem: "These cities that are full of money don't seem to realize the scarcity of money in the rural districts. It is the present mode of distribution of the money that causes the demand for the increased circulation. The collateral that the farmers have is not negotiable out of the sections in which they reside; this causes a stringency of money at the time of making the crops and forces the farmers to pay ruinous prices for their supplies."

Capt. Bunn is out with a novel proposition. He proposes to apply the patent system, which has resulted in the stimulation of invention, to the domain of agriculture, with the hope of bringing about equally beneficial effects. A bill introduced by him Friday provides that any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful plant, fruit or flower may patent the invention or discovery upon compliance with the present patent law requirements, with the exception that the application shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture instead of to the Commissioner of Patents.

Last Monday being regular bill day the Members of our delegation added a number of new bills to the Calendar. The more important of these were as follows:

Mr. Grady introduced a bill providing for a general reduction of salaries of Federal officials. Among other provisions it proposes to reduce the salary of the President of the United States after March 4, 1893, to \$25,000 a year. Also a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce act, so as to prohibit citizens of one State from extorting usurious interest from citizens of another State. Mr. Grady says that recently an agent of a New York money lender loaned a farmer of North Carolina \$300 at 8 per cent interest, and that the transaction was so conducted that the farmer who gave the note for \$200 got only \$157 in money. He wants to break up this system if it can be done by Federal legislation. Mr. Grady also introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 for continuing the improvements of the northeast branch of Cape Fear river.

Mr. Branch introduced a bill to appropriate \$7,000 for improving a tributary of the Pamlico river known as Durham Creek. He also introduced a bill to increase the jurisdiction of Federal courts in regard to questions of dispute between American sailors and officers of vessels. Mr. Branch says that under the existing law, when sailors are discharged by officers of vessels at a port of destination the sailors have no recourse, even when injustice is done them; that even when the sailor is unjustly discharged or otherwise treated he has no recourse. The bill proposes to confer jurisdiction upon Federal courts of all such questions involving less than \$100.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to appropriate \$250,000 for a public building at Winston. In the 51st Congress a bill was favorably reported appropriating \$140,000 for this purpose which is about as much as will be given the public building. It must be remembered that Holman is the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and that the watchword of the party is economy.

A number of well known North Carolinians have been in the city during the past week. Among these is Maj. James B. Wilson, chairman of the railroad commission of North Carolina. He says that while the railroad commission of North Carolina has only been established about ten months, they have increased the assets in tax valuation of railroad property in the State about \$6,000,000, and by regulating the telegraph tariffs and reducing passenger fares and freight charges, have saved to the people between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Another well known ex-North Carolinian here was Pat Winston, a brother of the present able President of the State University. He was very popular with President Arthur, often dining with him when in this city. It was Arthur who gave him the lucrative position of register of the land office in Idaho. He was on his way to his old home in N. C. when he thus expressed himself about the republican Presidential outlook in the West. He said:

"It is the sentiment of the Pacific Northwest that no administration since the beginning of the government, in its social, personal and political relations, has been so free from popular criticism that of President Harrison.

I do not believe Gen. Harrison will make, or will allow any one to make for him, any compromise for the purpose of securing a re-nomination. I believe he is conscious of having given the country an honest, wise and judicious administration, and he understands as a practical statesman and politician, that if his conduct of public affairs will not cause his re-nomination nothing will; certainly nothing else will re-elect him. Without doubt Mr. Blaine has a strong hold on the West. The election of 1884 demonstrated that. He carried every State but one from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. It is not believed, however, in the West that Mr. Blaine will be a candidate for the nomination, and it is feared that if he should be nominated the same forces that defeated him in 1884 are lying in wait to again defeat him. On the contrary, the prestige of victory is with the President." Speaking of his new home he said:

"Washington produces all the staples of all the other States, except cotton. We have in that State the same kind of soil, climate, and resources that any or all the other States have. A man no matter what his occupation is and no matter in what State he lives, can remove to Washington and take with him his seed, grain and the implements of his calling and go on with his old life in his new home, and he will also obtain better results. Another thing about Washington it is well to know is that nowhere in this country are the people more loyal to our institutions. It is a great State every way."

The Cleveland boom is again coming to the front. A compromise with the syndicate may be effected in the near future. This must be the outcome if there are many more evidences of Mr. Cleveland's universal popularity with the masses. Gorman, Hill and Bice will scarcely dare to attempt to stem a tide swept on by the approval of 60,000,000 of people. Every day proves Cleveland to be the popular hero. His stainless administration is a standing reason for his re-nomination. It is possible that no trickery can defeat his nomination at Chicago.

Mr. Williams has introduced a bill to prohibit trusts and combines under penalty of fine and imprisonment; also a bill to impose an income tax. Col. Cowles has introduced the following bills:

To repeal the internal revenue license taxes for the sale of distilled spirits and to prevent frivolous prosecutions in Federal courts; to allow the free distillation of brandy from fruits; relating to the compensation of the United States attorney's marshals clerks, etc.; to repeal the tax on tobacco in all its forms; to prevent the destruction of stills, tubs, furnaces, etc. used in the distillation of grain and fruit and to make the same a misdemeanor; granting pensions to soldiers engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and to repeal taxes on tobacco and fruit distillations applied to farmer's rights in selling.

In addition to the important bills introduced by Mr. Henderson and mentioned in my last he has introduced a bill to provide for the total repeal of the internal revenue taxes on tobacco; a bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits; a bill for the relief of certain persons who paid additional taxes assessed against them under the act of March 3rd, 1875; a bill to provide for the issuing of new United States notes in lieu of notes of national banks hereafter redeemed or cancelled; a bill to modify the internal revenue system and a number of other bills some being for the relief of individuals among his constituents. The clerk of Mr. Henderson's committee, Mr. Mauney of Salisbury has already established a reputation for efficiency. He is very accommodating and obliging and never loses an opportunity to serve the North Carolinians whom he meets at the Capitol. He and Mr. Henderson attended the reception at the White House last Tuesday.

Feb. 8th, 1891. General Clarkson, Chairman Republican Com., gives to the public this morning a letter from Blaine positively refusing to allow his name to come before the nominating convention as a presidential candidate. Blaine's declination is regarded here as sincere. It is said that in the next twenty-four hours a number of prominent Republican candidates to whom Blaine's ambition was a bar, will be in the field. The letter is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: I am not a candidate for the Presidency and my name will not go before the Republican national convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season. To those who have tendered me their support, I owe sincere thanks and am most grateful

for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered specially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the Government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment and will be of far-reaching consequence.

Very sincerely yours, (Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

It is said that jealousy between the Hill and Flower factions in New York may be relied on to greatly strengthen Mr. Cleveland's chances of carrying the empire State.

NASHVILLE NOTES.

What the People of Good Old Nash are Doing and Saying.

(SPECIAL COR. THE ADVANCE.) NASHVILLE, Jan. 26th, 1892. Hard times do not prevent marrying, so without mentioning many we have heard of in the county, we will rest content with the announcement that our young townsman, James D. Barnes, Esq., and Miss Fannie Biggs, of Weldon, were married in that place on the 20th inst. Rev. J. A. Green, formerly of this place, officiating.

Mrs. Bettie E. Strickland, wife of M. C. Strickland, Esq., and mother of our townsman, Dr. J. T. Strickland died at her home near Castalia on the 12th inst., aged 53 years. She had been a member of the Baptist church for more than twenty years.

A most heart rending accident occurred near here on Saturday 16th inst., by which Mr. Jackson Harper lost his life. He was at work at Hamilton & Spruills' saw mill and being of a daring and careless disposition around the saw and engine, was sent to the woods to cut logs that morning in company with Mr. Everett Gordan. Messrs. James Lucas and H. W. Moss, who were haulers, went after a log and assisted the other two men in cutting down a large pine. In falling the pine struck an oak tree and a large limb was thrown back which struck Mr. Harper on the head, knocking his brains out and killing him instantly. Gordan was also struck but was not seriously hurt. The other two men escaped uninjured. Harper left a wife in poor health and four little children.

Mr. Stephen Edmundson's wife died last Sunday near Sharon church a few miles from here. Consumption was the cause of her death. The Grippe seems to be losing its grip on our people as we do not hear so much complaint of colds as we did a few months ago.

The only prisoners now in our jail are the four negroes charged with making an assault on B. D. Rice, Esq., about Christmas, and one serving out an 18 months sentence.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. R. is now well, except that his memory seems to be somewhat affected.

Our young friend, J. C. Arrington,

Esq., is on a visit to Baltimore, which his many friends here hope will be of short duration.

FEBRUARY 2ND, 1892. R. M. Bissett, Esq., of Balleys township, met with a very painful if not fatal accident on Monday night, Jan. 25th. He had been to Wilson and on his way home, soon after passing Horns church, his horse ran away and he was caught between the wheel and shaft of the buggy and was dragged two or three hundred yards with his head on the ground. But for the fact that the road was very soft and sandy at that point, he would no doubt have been killed. He was jammed so closely between the wheel and shaft of the buggy that the wheel had to be taken off before he could be released. He was very badly bruised externally and it is feared his internal injuries may prove fatal. He remained at Mr. Budd Pearson's till Wednesday when he was carried home.

On last Saturday night as Mr. Bennett Lindsey, of Coopers township, was returning home from Wilson, he and his horse and cart fell off the high embankment at the North end of Cockerell's bridge across the river. He was severely wounded in the body and his friends are fearful that his injuries may prove fatal.

PITTS COUNTY NEWS.

Some of the Happings in Greenville Recounted.

(SPECIAL COR. TO THE ADVANCE.)

GREENVILLE, Feb. 9th, 1892. Miss Nannie King is visiting friends and relatives at Rocky Mount and Wilson.

Mr. J. J. Nicholson, of Baltimore, was here several days of last week attending to business matters.

The Grippe is still here. Among its many victims are Maj. Louis Latham and Col. Harry Skinner.

A few shad were in the market last week, but the price was very high. The Carolina Paint Manufacturing Company has begun work on quite an extensive scale.

The large mills now in process of erection by the Greenville Land and Improvement Company on their property near the depot, will at an early day, be doing a tremendous business. Our people ought to appreciate and encourage such enterprises. These mills will place in circulation a large amount of money monthly.

Messrs. Fenner Bros., of Halifax, are at the King House. They have made arrangements for their large saw mills at Ayden and will soon be at work.

Our farmers will plant less cotton and more tobacco this year than ever. Many will plant Irish potatoes and peanuts on a large scale. Diversification will be their motto.

Saturday night Sam Allen and a negro boy, named Bell, became involved in a difficulty. Allen cut the negro's throat from ear to ear almost. The negro is in a precarious condition. Allen is not in the hands

of the law. The "Greenville Amateurs," under the management of Mrs. Gov. Jarvis, excelled themselves in their play, "Off the Stage," on last Thursday evening. They were greeted by rounds of applause and each merited the praise so profusely lavished by the entire audience. Quite a handsome sum was realized and sent to the "Old Soldiers" at Raleigh.

The railroad authorities have deemed it proper to take off one of the freight trains, and are now making the passenger train carry loaded cars to and from any point on the road, this fact is causing a vast deal of complaint. Not only does it delay the train, holding the people's mail an hour or two unnecessarily, but it is an annoyance and a public outrage. If one freight train cannot do the work then another should be put on. They sell a man a first-class ticket, and yet, force him to endure the annoyance, jolts and fatigue of a freight train. The travelling public are justly indignant at such treatment and, if there is a remedy, they will not longer submit to it. A breath of the odor from guano makes some people deathly sick, and yet, a passenger on this road is forced to smell this offensive odor for four or five hours. We hope that, for the interest of all concerned, this outrageous practice will at once be discontinued.

HERBERT.

IN FAVOR OF IT.

Mr. H. B. Hardy, of the State Chronicle, A Keely Advocate.

RALEIGH, Feb. 1st, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—In your excellent paper of the 28th, I notice a short editorial which is calculated to throw a damper on one of the grandest institutions ever established within the borders of our good old North State. I allude to the Keely Institute at Greensboro. I have given this cure for drunkenness a thorough investigation and while as yet I know from its being so wonderful and remarkable that one can in three weeks time be cured (not merely made sober) of a disease which annually carries thousands of noble useful men from this world to an awful eternity, nevertheless, it is a fact, that for over twelve years experience the Keely cure has saved over 15,000 human beings from this dangerous disease. You have been fortunate, Mr. Editor, in that King Alcohol has even fastened his fangs upon your body and brain, and therefore to be plain, don't know anything about what it is to have all will power crushed out by the habit of rum drinking. When you have had as much experience from observation (not by practice, thank God) as I have, I know that you will be ready to agree with me and at least 80 per cent. of the best physicians throughout the land that the habit becomes a disease and must be so treated.

Now, knowing you as well as I do, Mr. Editor, I am sure that you will be one of the first men in the State to lend your influence to the building of christianity and one of the last to intentionally do anything to retard the growth of morality and

happiness in North Carolina. Now don't you think before acting too hastily in allowing anything to appear in your paper that would do harm to an institution that is doing so much good, to wait awhile and learn something about what the Keely cure is, and watch the effect of the treatment upon some of the patients and then (and not until then) decide whether it is will power that is needed or the Bylechlore of Gold.

Yes, thank God, crowds are going to Greensboro to avail themselves of this treatment, and let me tell you Mr. Editor, they are going to continue to go and I firmly believe that within the next year when the public will have become thoroughly acquainted with the Keely cure, skepticism which now exists in the minds of so many will be gone and intelligent men who to-day are victims of drink will no longer feel that it is a disgrace to go and take the treatment. I have a good many intimate friends in North Carolina who have taken this treatment at Dwight, Ill., and have been cured from six months to six years back and they all tell me to a man that from the day they took the treatment up to this date they have never had the slightest desire to drink. I have got no stock in the Keely cure or no interest whatever beyond lending my influence to give publicity to what I look upon as a grand and wonderful blessing to humanity. I hope that you will investigate the Keely cure and learn something about it for yourself.

H. B. HARDY.

OLD SOLDIER CURED

Of Eczema by One Set Cuticura, after using many medicines Without Relief.

Although I have very little faith in patent medicine, I bought one half dozen bottles Sarsaparilla and one half dozen bottles Cuticura for eczema or prurigo. Nothing gave me relief; and having served a number of years in the Regular Army, which entitles me to the Soldier's Home at Wash. D. C., I went there and bought one set of your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I bought a box of CUTICURA, a box of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and after taking them, and following the directions to the letter, I feel and look as well as a new-born baby by a healthy mother. I do not exaggerate it one bit when I say they have been worth to me their cost.

C. F. REED BLAIR, No. 622 Penna. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Boils all over Body

My son was afflicted with skin disease, itching, and breaking out in large boils all over his body. We tried everything else, but all of no effect. After using two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of the CUTICURA SOAP, he was completely restored to health again. It is a good medicine, which I would recommend to every one similarly afflicted.

WILLIAM SMALTZ, North River Mills, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin purifier, and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply and blotchy skin, scaly and blood diseases, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the FORTNA DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

MUSCULAR STRAINS

and pains, back-ache, weak kidney, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

Whann's. Bradley's. Patapsco.

We are again offering the people

The Old, Standard, High Grade Guanos.

For over twenty years they have surpassed all other Fertilizers, and, as usual, are still Superior to any Sold on this Market.

For Tobacco,

Whann's Guano is just the thing—last season's results showing it to be worth more than Guanos that cost almost double the money.

For Corn, Cotton, and other crops,

Bradley's and Patapsco are the Best.

M. Rountree & Co.