Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or 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 tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Good things are always beautiful, but beautiful things are not always good.

The Best Prescription For Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simple iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

No furnace can ever burn out the gold.

A Colonel in the British South African army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

You can't tell how rich a man is by the quality of cigars he gives away. So. 5.—

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Governor Blackburn

Always said that Crab Orchard Water would cure more diseases than any one remedy that he had ever used.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fight Your Liver

If you want to. But look out, or it will get the start of you. If it does, you will have dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, poor blood, constipation.

Perhaps you have these already. Then take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills gently and surely master the liver; they are an easy and safe laxative for the whole family; they give prompt relief and make a permanent cure. Always keep a box of them in the house.

25 cents a box.

If your druggist cannot supply you, we will mail you a box direct from this office upon receipt of the price, 25 cents. Address, J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

No crop can be grown without Potash. Supply *enough* Potash and your profits will be large; without Potash your crop will be "scrubby."

Our books, telling about composition of fertilizers best adapted for all crops, are free to all farmers.

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Cast every day; work 200 hands.

LOMBARD IRON WORKS & SUPPLY CO. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SEEDS WE WILL GIVE YOU A $4.00 FARM Collection of SEEDS FREE of money cost, asking only that you sell 60 Packets of Vegetable Seeds for us at 5 each. No MONEY in advance. Write us a postal accepting this offer and we will Mail You the 60 Packets at once and will also send Catalog, Full Instructions, and 12 Due Bills for distribution among your friends in order to induce them to buy the Seeds of you. ADDRESS T. J. KING CO. RICHMOND, VA. A GOOD SUIT of Clothes Given for Selling 100 Packets.

WANTED: AGENTS FOR THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER. Use your influence and earn a machine for yourself or make a nice profit by selling a few Machines among your friends. We sell on Installments and take other makes of machines in part payment. Send for Catalog and Terms. J. E. CRAYTON, Gen'l Agent, ANDERSON, S. C.

ONE GOOD MAN in EVERY COUNTY ON SALARY $50 to $100 mo. WE MEAN BUSINESS and will pay you Salary to Start with. Write us at once giving age, occupation and references. Be quick, we want only one man to a county. We want good trustworthy men, and will pay such men well and keep them employed. NEW PLANS. Write to-day. W. T. HOLB & CO., Richmond, Va.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

SENATOR SIMMONS

Elected on Joint Ballot by the House and Senate.

MR. SIMMON'S MAKES SPEECH.

Thanks the Legislature For The High Honor, and Will Try to Do His Duty.

SENATE.

Eleventh Day—Lieutenant Governor Turner called the Senate to order, and Rev. Marvin Culbreth, of the Methodist church, offered prayer.

The journal was read and approved. Senator Speigh, of Edgecombe, and Sugg, of Greene, said that they were unavoidably absent, but would like to be recorded as voting for F. M. Simmons. The President held that the election was over and that this could not be permitted, but it was entered upon the journal that they would have so voted had they been present. Ex-Senator Jas. Parker and Hon. Cyrus B. Watson were invited to the privileges of the floor.

A petition was introduced by Alexander from the veterans of Mecklenburg, relative to the Soldiers' Home and pensions, and one by Marshall, for the relief of certain ex-Confederates of Surry.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Henderson, to allow alimony in cases of devoice in vinculo matrimonii. This is a very important bll and gives the wife alimony in some cases of absolute divorce.

Long offered a resolution of respect in memory of Queen Victoria.

Senate resolution of respect on the death of England's great and good Queen, and providing that the flag on the capitol be at half mast for three days passed third reading.

House resolution expressing the sympathy of the people of North Carolina for the royal family of England and the people of the empire and wishing King Edward a long and prosperous reign was adopted by a rising vote.

The Senate adjourned to 11 a. m., Thursday.

Twelfth Day.—The Senate convened at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Turner in the chair. Rev. Levi Branson offered prayer. The journal was partially read and approved and standing committees made their report. The judiciary committee sent up a substitute for the libel bill. Senator Arring n from the committee on rules recommended that a committee be appointed on apportionment of representatives. The chair announced as the committee on senatorrial districts Morton, Alexander, London, Smith, Glenn, Calvert, McAlester, Miller of Pamlico and Candler.

Senator McIntyre stated that Dr. J. L. M. Curry would speak at noon and he moved that the Senate adjourn at 12 o'clock in order to hear him. Unanimously carried.

Senator Woodard, for the judiciary committee, submitted two reports on Henderson's bill to allow alimony in divorce a vinculo marimonii, one a majority favorable to the bill and a minority against it.

The Senate bill to graduate the tax on charters off corporations came up. Henderson moved to amend, making it in force 60 days after ratification. This was adopted and the bill passed its third reading. The resolution for the Senate committee on apportionment of representatives was passed.

Thirteenth Day.—In the Senate there was a heated debate over the bill to pay alimony in case of absolute divorce.

Woodward, Henderson and Ward were the principal speakers.

The bill providing that only farmers serve o nthe board of agriculture came up and was discussed at length.

Mr. Scott showed that there were but half a dozen Raleigh men who knew nothing about agriculture, serving on the board. Both bills went over.

The bill providing a new libel law passed its second reading, and on objection of Mr. Duls, the third reading was deferred until tomorrow.

Fourteenth Day.—The only general legislation enacted by the Senate was a bill restoring the election of keeper of the capitol to the Board of Public Works and Grounds, which is constituted by the governor and other State officers. An effort to give back to the keeper of the capitol the appointment of janitor of the Supreme Court building failed and that position remains in the hands of the marshal of the Supreme Court and the keeper of the capitol jointly.

HOUSE.

Eleventh Day—Speaker Moore convened the House at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. M. M. Marshall. Reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Deddingfield and Allen, of Columbus.

Petitions were introduced as follows:

By Baldwin, from Junior Order, for compulsory school law.

By Whitaker, of Guilford, from Alamance, in regard to appropriation to University of North Carolina.

A resolution of Mr. Connor expressed the sympathy of the people of North Carolina with the people of England on the death of Queen Victoria. Judge Connor said the death of this aged woman has evoked the sympathy of the entire world. That there was nothing in the resolution endorsing any policies of England but was simply an expression of sorrow and condolence for the family of this most excellent woman.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Gates, the resolution was passed unanimously by a rising vote.

The hours of 12 having arrived the special order being the joint session of the Senate and House for the election of a United States Senator, the sergeant-at-arms announced the approach of the Senate.

The Senate and House being in joint session, Lieutenan Governor Turner presiding, the report of the action of the House and Senate Tuesday was read. The tellers on the part of the Senate then announced that F. M. Simmons had received 124 votes and Richmond Pearson 26 votes whereupon the President declared that F. M. Simmons was duly elected United States Senator for North Carolina for a term of six years.

The President appointed Senator Glenn and Representatives Winston and Jones to wait on Mr. Simmons and inform him of his election and ask his presence.

The House was crowded with people when the committee returned and Mr. Simmons ascended the Speaker's stand to signify his acceptance of the honor.

He said the General Assemby had conferred on him the greatest honor that could be conferred on one of his sons and it was a great privilege to have this opportunity to give his solemn pledge of fidelity.

"I have not the gift of language," he said, "to express to you my earnest longing desire to serve my State and my country as becomes the high station you have called me to.

"The genius of even Shakespeare was never equal to express the feelings of a heart overflowing with gratitude. I can simply uncover and say that I am profoundly and sincerely grateful.

"I stand before you today as I have stood since November, helpless to utter in words the plenitude and power of my obligation. What you have done yesterday and today is but the ratification of the expressed will of the people at the polls. It was necessar that you should elect to carry out the law. We can live gratitude, my friends, if we cannot express it and I have asked our Heavenly Father that when I shall retire from the office the whole people will be able to say the man has shown his gratitude by his honest services.

"I do not imagine a term of six years in the Senate a term of ease and luxury. I shall try to make it six years of study, work and watchfulness that I may better promote the interests of my State and my country. I cannot remember the time when my earliest and highest ambition was not to serve well my people and my country. I know my weakness and inefficiency, and so knowing, I enter upon the duties with a feeling of profound diffidence, but of hopefulness and trust, that my arduous efforts I may in the end rise to the full height of its requirements. To-day the mantle which has fallen from the broad shoulders of Vance and Ransom and Jarvis has been cast upon me. It has been my fortune before to bear grave responsibilities and while today my life is one of the sweetest moments of my life it is also one of the most solemn. I accept the honor with joy; I accept the responsibilities with a resolution to face them bravely. I here pledge, that while, like all men, I have my personal ambitions, I shall always try to serve alone the interest of my State and I here invoke the aid of the Almighty to enable me to keep this solemn pledge."

Senator Simmons was greeted with an ovation that would have warmed the hearts of any man. At the opening and all through his speech he was generously applauded.

The Senate then retired and the House resumed its routine business, adjourning at 2:30 p. m., to 10 o'clock Thursday.

Twelfth Day.—Speaker Moore convened the House at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Butler.

Mr. Craig moved that the hour of 12 o'clock be set to hear Dr. Curry on the subject of education. Mr. Graham moved that the Governor and other State officers be invited. Adopted. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Craig, Graham and Wright to wait on Dr Curry and the State officers.

The hour of 2 having arrived, on motion of Mr. Cannon the House adjourned until Friday at 12 o'clock.

DR. CURRY'S SPPEECH.

Dr. Curry said: "The only measure I ever lobbied for in Congress was in company with that grand man there (pointing to the picture of Vance) Zebulon B. Vance and we were pleading for help to meet the white man's burden in the South and give us help to educate and because they cruelly refused we have had to work our own slow and burdened way for all these weary years.

"I was over in the Senate this morning and heard members talk very excitedly about whether Northern people should come down here and kill out birds; they were almost as excited as I see by the papers some members in this house got over the false report that I had lobbied for a certain man in Congress.

"It is an honorable thing to be a member of the legislature. I was proud when I began my career at 21 as a member in Alabama. I can give you a recipe to promote the best interests of your constituents that will never fail: Have courage.

"I am glad slavery has been abolished, but I regret that its curse of ignorance, stupid, unintelligent labor remains.

"To-day Spain is bankrupt because there are only 25 women out of 100 that can read and write and only 30 men. With all her gold and silver Spain is not rich, because her people are uninventive and ignorant.

"I learned last night that since June last 37 new cotton mills had been built in North CaCrolina. That means more intelligent labor, more progress, more wealth in grand old North Carolina. The Adirondacks do not begin to compare with western North Carolina in beauty of scenery and delightful climate.

"What is needed is for people, instead of standing at the railroad station with their hands in some one else's pockets saying there is no one t hire, to go to work; for industries to open up to give employment to these people.

"It is well understood that you can measure the wealth-producing power of a people by the advantages of education they have enjoyed. Massachusetts is rich; she gives seven years of education to her children; North Carolina gives two years.

"In Wurtemburg here is not a single pauper. There is not one in one hundred there who cannot read and write. In North Carolina there are 23. Why wait five years to do what we shall be compelled to do eventually at a great deal more cost? We are too poor to wait.

"God never did create two babies quite alike. There never was a government on earth that derived its powers from the consent of the governed. Nobody, white or black, ought to have the right of suffrage unless he can read his ballot and has paid his poll tax.

"Government, free government, is dependent on intelligence and virtue. Anybody who would cheat a negro at the ballot box would cheat his neighbor in a trade. You must prepare the people for voting. You can only do i by education. Suffrage is not a natural or inherent right. It is a conventional right. This humbug was invented up here in Massachusetts to put upon us here the unspeakable wrong of the negro vote. There is no hatred between the white and colored youth of this country and I have no sympathy with the doctrine that there is.

"There are two remedies for the negro problem: One is diffusion and one is colonization. I do not see how it would be feasible to do either. I am probably the oldest man here and I have had much experience and to me the negro problem is the most serious it ever confronted a people. I know it never be solved until it is justly.

"Now that no two races can live side together when one is enlightened and the other is semi-barbarous, if the Southern States refuse to do justice to the negro they will become insurrectionary and lawless and it will require all the powers of this government to control them.

"You must educate them. The future wealth of North Carolina is not so much in factories or crops as in the harvest of an educational sowing and reaping. In the long line of illustrious Governors of North Carolina I have never read anything to equal what I see as coming from your noble and magnificent young governor who has just assumed the duties of office. He will henceforth be known as the educational governor, for the magnificent sentiments and brave position he has taken on that question.

"I should want no prouder epitaph than this: 'Here lies one who gave his life for Southern boys and Southern girls.'"

On motion of Judge Connor the thanks of the body were unanimously tendered Dr. Curry.

Thirteenth Day.—In the House the contested election case of McNeill vs Green, from Wilkes county, took up most of the session. After some discussion the vote was taken, and Green, the sitting member, Democrat, was decided entitled to the seat. Several Republicans voted with the Democrats.

The bill to allow Concord to issue bonds was ratified. A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the Home Protection Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Winston introduced a bill providing for a permanent registration of all persons entitled to vote under section 4 of the constitution.

Fourteenth Day.—A good day's work was done in the house and it did not cost much talk. Great inroads were made into the Calendar, bringing it nearly u to date.

Two bills of general interest caused some little discussion, which resulted in each case in the bill being re-committed for further consideration. The first of these was the bill to establish the North Carolina veterinary Medical Association, and regulate the practice of vterinary medicine. Several of the members feared that the measure would limit the profession to such an extent tht some districts would suffer for the want of a veterinary. Mr. Daughtridge said that in his county, where dairy interests were growing, there was no veterinary surgeon, and diseases among the cattle were increasing.

Mr. Winston explained that the object of the bill was to protect the people from quacks, and that it did not prohibit from practicing those who had formerly doctored horses and cattle.

The bill to tax all dogs in the State fifty cents a head, in order to raise more money to educate the children, was debated with some humor.

Re Organizations Cost Money.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in announcing a decision last week with reference to certain rates charged to Lynchburg, Danville and other cities, made a statement which must have harrowed the feelings of the stockholders of the old roads belonging to the Southern Railway system. The Commission in its decision, which was against the Southern Railway, asserted that the $120,000,000 of common stock in that road had never had anything paid upon it, and finally, "that it does not rest in the whim of a Reorganization Committee in Wall Street to impose a tax upon the whole Southern country."

As the Southern Railway's common stock was issued in exchange for the stocks of the old Richmond Terminal system, the shares were paid for and very dearly at that, as any of the old stockholders would bear witness. When the reorganization was effected it was in the darkest period of railroad depression and the most that was expected in the new company was to save the charges on the old bonds. Most of these bonds were assessed and the stocks were all heavily taxed. The Richmond Terminal shareholders had to pay $10 a share and the East Tennessee common stockholders $7.20 per share, and give up 40 per cent. of their stockholdings. The burden was so heavy and the Southern Railway common stock offered in exchange appeared so valueless that many holders would not pay the assessments and threw the burden on the reorganization committee.

The rates complained of by the citizens of Danville may have been too high, but any man who has owned stock in a reorganized corporation will bear testimony that the process is a costly one. The common stock of big industrial syndicates whose constituent companies were bought out at high prices is frequently given away to the promoters, but in the case of bankrupt railroads the reorganized shares, however worthless they may be, have cost the original stockholders a great deal of money.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PAINTED LADIES IN ENGLAND.

Endless are the evolutions of ladies' sleeves, and nothing, as everybody knows, is too fantastic for the inventive milliner. But the latest fashion passes all belief, and even though a contemporary assures of its truth we are disposed to think that the announcement is merely a stalking horse for the hesitating inventor of this barbarous fashion. The idea is this: The beautiful hand-painted silks and muslins which have been justly popular for some time are now to be enhanced by carrying the artist's work on to the naked necks and arms of their wearers. If there is a little spray of green on the shoulder knot, for instance, this will be continued with the paint brush so as to twine lovingly round the lady's neck, and a stem heavy with blossoms may perhaps hang two or three flowers over the flesh of the arm. As a covering for too great nakedness, the invention strikes one as primitive—painfully primitive. Then one cannot quite see who is to execute the painting. True, the modern lady's maid, who can play the piano, may be expected to possess qualifications that would fit her for Royal Academy honors, but painting on flesh is not so easy an undertaking, one imagines, as painting on canvas. She would have to be, like every genius, in the mood for her work, and the lady who is content to rule herself by the moods of her maid is not yet born. Then, too, there is the crowning horror that at some crowded reception the paint, however deftly executed, might run. On the whole, we think the fashion designer had better try again.—London Globe.

The figures of immigration are once again furnishing strong evidence that the peoples of other lands have been made aware of the fact that this is a prosperous country.

Good Roads Notes

What Bad Roads Are Costing.

WITH a single exception the farmer of Illinois is exceedingly fortunate in his situation. He is surer of a crop than farmers in many other States. He plows a soil of exceeding fertility, and is generally out of debt. He has the most approved farm machinery, good stock, and usually a wind-mill to pump the water and grind feed for them. He looks with complacency upon his co-worker on the flint hills of New England, who is trying to make a living on the farm in spite of nature that has done so little for him, and so much for his Western brother. Here the picture changes. The New Englander is a free man. He can drive to town over a good road any day in the year; he can sell his produce whenever the price suits him; he can go to church; the higher schools of village and town are accessible to his children; he enjoys a friendly intercourse with his neighbors; he keeps in touch with the great outside, ever-changing world.

With the Ides of November comes the winter of discontent to the habitant of the Western prairie. He knows that for the next five or six months he is to be the buried vassal of King Mud; that for weeks at a time he cannot turn a wheel. He will be in a large degree isolated from the world. Let it be remembered that the ground freezes ordinarily after the November rains, when the roads are badly cut up. This leaves them rough and almost impassable. He must sell his produce, not when the market is right, but when the roads will carry it. He has produce that the city wants, and is ready to pay a good price for, but he cannot deliver it. When the roads are bad prices are generally at the best, as the supply is short on account of the roads. When the roads improve prices usually go down, owing to heavy shipments and over supply.

The inability to take advantage of the market is costing the farmers of Illinois, at the lowest estimate, two cents upon every bushel of grain they raise, to say nothing of the inconvenience and discomfort of being mud-bound, and the extra expense of hauling produce to market over poor roads.

The reports of the Bureau of Agriculture show that the cost of hauling farm produce to market in Central Europe, over the splendid roads found there, is from five cents to eight cents per ton per mile, the average being about six and one-half cents; while over dirt roads in America the expense of the same service is from twenty-four cents to twenty-six cents per ton per mile. Over three times the cost in Europe.

Ninety-nine per cent. of all farm products moved by railroad, express and steamship companies is first hauled in wagons. It often costs more to move produce six miles from the farm to the railroad than it costs to freight it 200 miles to the city market.

The Maryland Geological Survey, composed of experts of high standing, has made an exhaustive study of the good roads problem as related to that State, and their report shows that the present wagon roads of that State cost the people $4,000,000 more per year than it would with uniformly good hard roads, and this amount of money is a dead loss each year. This represents $3.75 for every man, woman and child in the State.

The secretary of the Farmers' National Congress estimates that wagon transportation of the United States reaches the enormous sum 600,000,000 tons for an average of eight miles, or 4800 million tons transported for one mile, at an average cost of twenty-five cents per ton, making the amount equal to three-fourths of the national debt, or over $15 for every man, woman and child in the United States. Two-thirds of this sum would be saved if this country had such country roads as France, Belgium, England and Germany.

An eminent authority on agriculture says that the farmers in any community having hard roads which will enable them to market their crops any day in the year, can by watching the market and taking advantage of good prices, gain from three cents to five cents a bushel on his grain, and one-half to one cent a pound on his hogs, over and above what he can ordinarily get when, for weeks at a time, he is mud-bound, and cannot deliver his crop, nor keep in touch with the markets. He goes further and says: "This means an increase of the cash profits on the farm of from seventy-five cents to $2 per acre. There can be no doubt that good, hard, every-day-in-the-year roads are worth $100 to $300 per year for every quarter section reached by them."

Bad roads work a double injury. When the dirt roads are good, the teams are usually wanted in the fields. When the rain comes so work is stopped in the fields the roads are often impassable.

Bad roads are the most expensive and exasperating burden the farmer has to bear. They require twice the horse power, twice the time, and only one-half the load as compared with good roads.—The States' Duty.

Farmers and Good Roads.

H. H. Gross, road expert of the Department of Agriculture, made the principal address before the Good Roads Congress in Chicago, saying in part:

"The influence of hard roads upon farm property is to add $5 in value for every $1 spent on the roads. This is true, because, given hard roads so the farmer can market his crops when the market is right instead of marketing them when the roads are right, he can get two, three, four or five cents a bushel more for his grain. Good roads are coming. The indications are that the Legislature which will meet at Springfield this winter will consider an adequate good-roads law, and that we will soon be making hard roads on a large scale.'

A CRY FOR HELP.

Result of a Prompt Reply.—Two Letters from Mrs. Watson, Published by Special Permission.—For Women's Eyes Only.

March 15, 1899.

To MRS. PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS.:

"DEAR MADAM:—I am suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb, and have been for eighteen months. I have a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I am only free from pain when lying down, or sitting in an easy chair. When I stand I suffer with severe pain in my side and back. I believe my troubles were caused by over work and lifting some years ago.

"Life is a drag to me, and I sometimes feel like giving up ever being a well woman; have become careless and unconcerned about everything. I am in bed now. I have had several doctors, but they did me but little good.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been recommended to me by a friend, and I have made up my mind to give it a fair trial.

"I write this letter with the hope of hearing from you in regard to my case."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

November 27, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the benefit that your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"I had been suffering with female troubles for some time, could walk but a short distance, had terrible bearing down pains in lower part of my bowels, backache, and pain in ovary. I used your medicine for four months and was so much better that I could walk three times the distance that I could before.

"I am to-day in better health than I have been for more than two years, and I know it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I recommend your advice and medicine to all women who suffer."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

This is positive proof that Mrs. Pinkham is more competent to advise sick women than any other person. Write her. It costs you nothing.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

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Crab Orchard Water is the most efficacious of the natural mineral waters; most convenient to take; most economical to buy.

The genuine is sold by all druggists with Crab Apple trade mark on every bottle. TRADE MARK

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

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Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age. 8 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.

What Is It? Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples (including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peanut, etc. Worth $5 to get acquainted.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

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By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M.D. This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure. 598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated. The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. ONLY 50 cts. POSTPAID. Postage Stamps Taken. Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Disease, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families, together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs, &c. CONTENTS INDEX. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City

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