Prof. Massey's Report Upon His Observations

Prof. W. F. Massey, who with Congressman S. B. Alexander, recently made a trip to the West to observe the sugar beet industry with a view to its | the Black Hills of Dakota. The same possible cultivation for the production of sugar in this State has made the following report:

To His Excellency Elias Carr, Govern-

or of North Carolina: one of a committee to go to Nebraska for the purpose of investigating the condition there of the culture of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, and having performed to the best of my ability the duty placed upon me I beg leave to submit a statement in regard to this trip. It may be proper here to state that the opportunity to make this investigation was afforded without any expense to the State or myself by gentlemen who are interested in the development of the sugar beet industry in the South. The gentlemen engaged in this enterprise wish to go to work intelligently and make sure of success before investing large capital in the enterprise. They therefore desired that some one interested in the agricultural development of the State and the South should carefully investigate what has been done, and is being done elsewhere, so as to fully understand the conditions necessary for success. Hon. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, and the writer constituted this committee, the latter going by your request. It should be stated at the outset that the manufacture of the sugar beet has only of late years become possible even with the encouragement of a bounty. Years ago, tests made in North Carolina showed the beets to contain a per centage of sugar inadequate to its profitable manufacture under conditions prevailing in this country, and its production was only possible in counties like France and Germany, with a surplus of cheap labor. But owing to the persistent and intelligent labors of German and French seed growers, and the investigations of German scientists the saccharine quality of the beet has been steadily developed until its per the average yield is 10 to 12 tons per centage of sngarrivals that of the sugar | acre, though there are instances of 30 cane. This has been accomplished by or more tons being raised. One grower a careful election, by means of Pol- in California is said to have raised 37 ariscope tests of beets for seed growing | tons per acre, the largest yield known. gradually raising the standard from Too large a beet is not wanted, one year to year until the sugar beet of the size of a small or medium pinetoday stands in the same relation to apple being as large as desired. In thoroughbred horse does to the scrub. \$6.50 per ton, the practice there being A good ancestry is as valuable in a to pay according to the saccharine ports and their destination, makes an plant as a pedigee in a horse. Hor- quality of the beet as ascertained by earnest plea for the diversification of ticulturists understand this just as well | the Polariscope. But owing to the as horsebreeders. This process of less intelligent character of the Neselection and breeding is still kept up | braska grower it has been found necesby careful growers and still further sary to fix an average price for all improvement in the beet will doubtless | The greatest care is used in getting be made. Not only has the general seed from beets of good pedigree, the saccharine quality of the beet been best seed growers in Europe always better than that now inported. With to put in a larger srea next year the great future development of the though the factory has nearly reacted sugar industry which seems assured in its full capacity for that climate. This this country, our intelligent and enter- is of itself a sufficient indication of the prising seed growers may be depended | value of the crop to the grower, who upon to do their part in the work of all seem enthusiastic on the subject. improvement. The progress of the We were hardly prepared for the ex-Sugar Beet industry and the manu- tent of the manufacture, much as we facture of the sugar has been more had heard of it. The Norfolk Beet due to the encouragement bounty of 2 cents per pound. While the bounty is more directly beneficial to the manufacturer, it is lighter tax on the consumer than a tariff would be-for the wall of the building, where an Artariff would increase the price of every | chimedean screw elevates them to the pound used, while the bounty only is | washer, which is a long trough, through In this shape it encourages an agricul-

producing the beet in great perfection, it behooves our people to be looking into this matter. There are now in operation a number of beet sugar factories, where great sums have been the culture of the beet, and in experimental work of various kinds. Only of late have these great expenditures begun to reward the energetic promeans success to the grower of the beets, for the factory is entirely dependent upon the farmer. If the farit is essential to the success of the factory that the culture should pay the grower, upon whom they depend for their raw material. The factory must have supplies and must therefore contract to take the crops at an agreed upon price, so that the grower is sure of his market before he plants the crop can affect the price while he is profair division of profits. The manufacturer, with half a million or more invested in a plant that can be run but for a few weeks or months annually, must be sure of his supply, and the farmer, learning by experience the price that will pay him, has the whip

handle, and no extortion can

practiced. The factory we visited is the Norfolk Beet Sugar Factory, located at Norfolk on the north fork of the Elkhorn river in Nebraska, on the railroad leading from Fremont on the Platte to company owns also a factory at Grand

Island on the Platte river, which we did not have time to visit. They also run two factories in California. The business, after many discouragements Having been requested by you to be and a liberal expenditure, is now it Nebraska, but we understand that the California factories are much more profitable owing to the longer season for planting and manufacture. The great drawbacks to the business in Newbraska are the lack of labor and the short season for working up the crop. Farmers are deterred from planting large areas because of the impossibility of getting abundant help at thinning time. Both of these difficul ties would be obviated in a Southern latitude. So far as I could observe. the culture is almost identical with that of cotton, except that deeper breaking is necessary for the beets Our Southern farm hands, accustomed to chopping out and thinning cotton, would find the chopping out and thinning the beets almost identical, and the abundance of this class of labor in the South would admit of beet culture on a larger scale than an Nebraska. Then too we could begin to sow earlier in spring, and by a succession of crops, could keep the factory running twice as long as there. We drove-into the country around Norfolk, Nebraska, and talked with a quite a number of the farmers. They are generally an ignorant class of German immigrants, but they all agree that the beet crop is the most profitable one they raise. The only other crops are corn and prairie hay, and though they raise large corn crops the price, 20 to 25 cents per bushel, renders it necessary that they turn it into beef and pork to get any profit out of it. From a number of these growers I ascertained that their average gross receipts are about \$50.00 per acre for the beets. The factory pays a uniform price of \$5.00 per ton and that of fiften years ago, that the California the price runs as high as

the soils, or covered pits between the

railroad tracks, through cemented

sluices, through which a stream of

water rushes, to an opening in the

product, though it could doubtless be

avaporated into good syrup. The pulp,

thus improved, but several strains or testing by the Polariscope every beet breeds have been produced specially planted for seed, and rejecting all that adapted to certain soils, one reaching falls below standard in quality. The it best on sandy soils, another on manufacturers annually send an agent clay, etc., etc. So that now growers to Europe to select seed for the next can select seed bred specially for the crop, and buy no beets but those needs of their peculiar soil. Whether grown from seed thus selected for this process of development can be various soils. This is more essential carried further in our climate or where the average price prevails, than whether, as in the case of some other when each grower is responsible for seeds, we must depend upon foreign the quality of his crop. An experiencgrowers remains yet to be proved. ed buyer is already in Europe select-But the indications are that an equally | ing seed for the crop of 1894, and conintelligent course of culture here will trac's are now being made with the give fully as good result in the seed farmers for next year. Every one product, and in time we may produce with whom we conversed has increased seed that for our purpose will be even his planting annually and all propose

rapid than most persons imagine. A Sugar Company has a plant which we few years ago the larger part of the were informed cost \$300,000, and from sugar of commerce was the product of the extent of the massive brick buildthe sugar caue. Today this is already ings, and the array of complicated reversed and the larger part is pro- machinery we could well believe the duced by the Sugar Beet. In 1880 we statement. They say that they would produced 375 tops of Beet Sugar. The not build another so small. This erop or output for the present season company expected to turn out this is estimated to be not less than 25.000 season over three million pounds of tons. Still the increase in the demand granulated white sugar. I file with is such that we still produce but about this a sample of this sugar, which was one-tenth of the sugar consumed in our | made in twelve hours from the raw country. The development of the beets. The process used is a diffusion Sugar Beet industry has been largely process. The beets are carried from

the farmer is desirable.

paid on that produced in this country. | the centre of which a shaft revolves on which is a special line of wooden pins, tural product, and if we must have which agitate the beets in water, and "protection," some from that will help at the same time carry them to the further end of the trough, where au With a variety of soils capable of elevator takes them to the top story of the building. Here they are caught in a receiver similar to a cart body, which dump when full, and at the same time registers the weights of the beets. They are received in the pulper, where expended in educating the farmers in a series of grooved knives on a shaft slices them into shreds finer than a goose quill. The pulp passes into a series of fourteen tall cylinders, which constitute the diffusion battery. Here, prietors of these works, and, as they warm water is passed repeatedly gain experience, the farmers supplying | through each cylinder in succession | kingly neighbor and reclaim his own | Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel. the factories are getting more profit until the water has taken up all but a land, and together they will form a out of the culture. The peculiarity of trace of the saccharine matter. This federation and spread the gospel by the Sugar Beet industry lies in the dense water is now boiled in evapo- degrees. Prince Jowett has been in fact that success to the manufacturer | raters mixed with milk of lime to a certain point where it is injected with carbon di-oxide, which precipitates the lime. The clear liquid is then drawn mer cannot find profit in the culture off and passed through a series of the factory cannot get supplies, so that filters to still further clear it of impurities. It then passes to the vaccum pans, where it is boiled in vacuo at a low temperature to the point of perfect crystalization. The mass of crystalized sugar and syrup is then run into a series of centrifugal machines, operating on the same principle as a cream separator, where the molasses is thrown and knows that no gambling in futures off and the pure white srystal sugar is retained. Each charge of a centrifugal ducing it. Each year's experience is emptied, as finished, into a trough puts him in a better position to con- through which a screwscraper revolves tract for the coming year. This mutual | which conveys the sugar to and through dependence of manufacturer and pro- the heated drying cylinder, from which ducer will always insure a reasonably | it pours out the fine granulated sugar of commerce. It is now weighed, 100 pounds in a bag, and each bag is branded and numbered by the government inspector for the bounty. The uncrystalized liquid thrown off by the centrifugals is as yet an entirely waste

after being emptied from the diffusion battery, is sold to cattle feeders at 25 cents per ton, but would be worth a great deal more here. We saw 1,000 steers being fattened with this pulp and corn meal. The cattle eat it greedily and their condition shows it to be a nutritive food. Another product now entirely wasted in Nebraska, but which would be of great value here is the potash and lime cake, collected in the purifying proces. This contains all the potash and mineral matter removed from the beets, and the lime used in the work. This must be a valuable fertilizer, but the Nebraska farmers cannot be induced to haul it away, though I feel sure that is just what their black sandy soil needs. The average product of sugar at this factory is stated to be 165 to 170 pounds per ton of beets, and as the careful breeding up of the beets is continued the product may be expected to increase. The owners of the Nebraska factories, who are experienced sugar makers from Louisiana, are enthusiastic over the beet, and believe that in time it will entirely supplant the cane for sugar making. There is an abundant capital now ready to embark in this industry in the South, which only awaits the determination of the question as to what points are most favorable for the industry, and where the beets can be grown in quantity to pay the farmer and quality to pay the manufacturer. To determine this, it is proposed to place selected seed in the hands of careful men in various sections, under intelligent su-pervision, so as to test accurately the production and quality of 'the beets. There will be no broadcast scatttering of seed to all applicants, since experience has shown that no accurate results can be had in this way. But the tests will be made with care and scientific accuracy the coming season, and the probabilities are that North Carolina may secure one or more of the proposed factories. We think every encouragement should be given the enterprise, and that it will open up for our people a source of agricultural profit as yet hardly conceivable.

Respectfully submitted, W. F. MASSEY.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE.

Secretary Morton Submits his Report to the President.

Washington, D. C .- The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report just submitted to the President, reviewing with some detail our agricultural exagricultural exports and the widening of foreign markets therefor. "We want free entrance to all the countries of the globe which it is in our power to supply with any product the varied soil and climate of this vast country will enable us to grow at a profit,"

Reference to the immense aggregate of imports of agricultural products, suggests the inquiry: Ought not a large proportion of these to be produced upon our own soil in proximity to our own markets where this imdemand exists? And the reply is in the affirmative. "Hides, fruits, nuts and wines," says the Secretary, could all be produced in this country," so with a considerable share of fibres, tobacco and sugar. Our farmers would be benefitted and a large number of subsidiary crops, the overproduction of certain staples avoided, the variety of our agriculcreased, and the markets themselves multiplied. All persons engaged in the work of agricultural education and experiment are enjoined to hold steadily in view the inexorable economic facts affecting the production and disposal of agricultural products. American farmers must produce what the world wants. That the relation of tor of value, that it applies equally to the products of the farm and of the factory, "ought to be engraved upon the memory and reflected in the judgment and plans of every farmer in the

Concluding his report Secretary Morton says "that there are in the United States more than 6,000,000 farms upon which dwell more than 30,-74 per cent of the value of the exports of this country. The department is, therefore, he argues, intended to the charged with responsibility and duties touching interests intimately affecting the life, property and happiness of the whole people. As no edifice, however symmetrical and perfect its superstructure, can endure except the foundations be solidly laid, so everybody knows that the successful perpetuation of the industrial activities of the American people is based and possible only upon an intelligent and fecund

Two Kings in Chicago.

There are two young African kings living in Chicago. The elder of, the two has a long African name, which he has Americanized into A. B. Jowett. His native domain is the island of Sherbro, off the coast of Sierra Leone. Prince Jowett has sacrificed his kingdom for Christianity, but it is his intention to return to Africa with his America for some time, and has a good | from the scenes of the recent land education. The other is Momolu Massaquoi, king of Jabacca, and hereditary prince of ten tribes. King Massaquoi is quite a young man, but well the seventh to seize a claim, riding on educated. He is the eldest son of a spirited pony. She was armed with Queen Sandi Mannie, late ruler of Ja- a revolver and a lunch basket, and Lahal.

An Aged Bishop Dead.

COLUMBIA, S. C .- Information was received by Bishop Salter, of the A. M. E. Church, of the death of Daniel A. Payne, at Wiberforce, Ohio, senior Bishop of that church, and one of the oldest active Bishops in the world. He was 90 years old at the time of his death. He was originally from Charleston, S. C. Memorial services in his honor will be held by the A. M. E. churches probably on Sunday. Bishop Salter has gone on to the funeral.

The Mahometans have a great university at Fez, which is attended by 700 students.

WISE WORDS.

The highest friendship must always lead us to the highest pleasure.

You, who forget your own friends, meanly to follow after these of a higher degree, are a snob.

To be of noble parentage and not to be endowed with noble qualities is rather a defamation than a glory.

Gentle words, quiet words, are, after all, the most powerful words. They are more convincing, more compelling, more prevailing.

Charity and good nature give a sanction to the most common actions; and pride and ill nature make our best virtues despicable.

A noble life, crowned with heroic death, rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.

It is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel if a single stitch drops; one little sin indulged makes a hole you could put your head through.

What is death but a ceasing to be what we were before? We are kindled and put out, we die daily. Nature that begot us expels us, and a better and a safer place is provided for us.

Woman is the highest, holiest, most precious gift to man. Her mission and throne is the family, and if anything is withheld that would make her more efficient, useful or happy in that sphere she is wronged and has not her rights. Power will intoxicate the best hearts,

as wine the strongest heads. No man is wise enough, nor good enough, to be trusted with unlimited power; for, whatever qualifications he may have evinced to entitle him to the posseslonger answer for himself.

How an Electric Shock Feels.

Edison's Orange laboratory, despite

its pastoral surroundings and the pacific nature of its habitues, has been the scene of some grewsome experiments. When the new law was passed enlisting electricity as an agent of rings proportionately closer. death Mr. Edison was consulted as to the best method of applying that mysterious and deadly fluid, and in the experiments made by him to test the comparative action of different currents at various intensities, many pain-Mr. Edison's most valuable friend and assistant, Charles Bachelor, barely evaded the distinction of officiating as a sacrifice on the altar of experimental science. He was mending some defective apparatus in connection with a lamp, and, as it seemed to him at the time, had taken all imaginary precautions against an accident. He supposes, however, from the presence of a burn afterward found on one of his fingers, that he must unconsciously have established a circuit by holding wire in each hand. No sooner had he made the contact than he staggered back to a stool, with the awful memor; of soul and body wrenched violently asunder, with such pangs as the Mo hammedan death angels wreak on the awakening spirits of the damned. He describes it as resembling the sensations of an immense rough file thrust through the quivering fibers of the body, a shuddering, rasping pang, grinding its way through lungs and heart. For over fifteen minutes he sat motionless, bathed in an icy and tural supplies in foreign markets in- deathlike sweat, and nervously unstrung from head to foot. Yet, strange to say, the shock passed away in a day or two, leaving no visible injury except in the memory of the victim .--Cassier's Magazine.

A Rawhide Cannon.

A Syracuse man named La Tulip, has invented a cannon known as the supply and demand is the sole regula- | La Tulip rawhide gun, of which great things are expected. One of the guns, made by its inventor, was tested at Onondaga Valley. It weighs in the neighborhood of 400 pounds, while the cannon of the same calibre in use by the army weighs nearly 1500. Its peculiarity lies in its lightness and the easy manner in which it can be transported. Across the breech it measures about fourteon inches, and tapers to 000,000 people who furnish more than about six at the muzzle. A forged steel cone forming the barrel runs to the full length, and is only three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Then comes layer after layer of the finest rawhide, compressed until it has the strength of steel. In fact, its toughness and staying powers are said to exceed steel. The rawhide is put on in strips coiled around and around, and is several inches in thickness. On top of this lie two coils of steel wire wound to its strong est tension and then filed smooth. The cap placed at the breech can be easily removed for inspection of the rawhide filling. The tests were pronounced successful, and further trials will be had. A five-inch bore will be constructed as soon as possible, and when mounted upon a movable carriage it will then demonstrate whether it can be used effectively. The five-inch cannon will be smooth bore and used to discharge dynamite cartridges, trial of which will be made. Frederick La Tulip, the inventor, has been a worker of rawhide for twelve years and is conversant with it in every detail. -

Not Prepared For a Snap Shot. rush in Oklahoma. One of the heroines of the occasion was Miss Mabel Gentry, of Neosho County, Kansas. She was bacca and the head wife of King was prepared to guard her claim as long as it was necessary. But when an enterprising newspaper correspondent asked leave to take her photograph she promptly demurred on the ground that she "was looking like a fright."-Detroit Free Press.

Action of Cold and Heat.

The generally accepted theory of the cooking of meat relates to the application of heat, but Dr. Sawiczovosky has called attention to the fact that almost precisely the same chemical and physical changes can be accomplished by exposing animal flesh to extreme cold. Meat subjected to a degree of cold equal to fifty degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer looks and tastes exactly like meat boiled in fresh water. -St. Louis SELECT SIFTINGS.

The largest bird is the condor. Wasps get intoxicated on the fernented juices of rotten fruit on the

About 31 per cent. of the men in the English army are unable to read and

Envelopes were first made in 1839 and sold for ten cents to twenty-five cents apiece.

The Australians have more churches in proportion to population than any

Cashmere goods were invented in the selebrated vale of which Moore sings in "Lallah Rookh."

other people.

A Maine man used the profits of his pumkin field to pay the expenses of himself and his wife to the World's

In the fifteenth century the bishops and monasteries of France, England and Germany did an extensive business in coining money under royal sanction.

An interesting find is a library of 500 volumes, including seventy manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh, and some with wonderful miniatures of the fourteenth centuries, which were recently discovered in a Franciscan cloister near Rieti, Italy.

A coon, with a leather strap around its neck, which was lost by a young woman at Chester, W. Va., about fifteen years ago, was found the other day by a hunter in the woods near Chester. The animal still had the leather collar around its neck.

Whigs were originally teamsters in Scotland, who used the term whiggam to encourage their horses. Opponents sion of so dangerous a privilege, yet of the Government in the restoration when possessed, others can no longer period were derided as favoring the answer for him, because he can no Scotch covenanters, and hense were called Whiggems, afterwards whigs.

In the earlier periods of life trees increase much faster than when adult -the oak, for instance, grows more rapidly between the twentieth and thirtieth years-and when old the annual deposits considerably diminish, so that the strata are thinner and the

Relics of the battles that accompanied Washington's retreat from New York are still found in the Washington Heights region. A police officer long stationed in that part of the city made an extremely interesting collecful animal executions were necessary. | tion of cannon balls and military butons and buckles picked up on the bat-

In the west of France a cord is put around the neck of geese, and to this cord is suspended horizontally in front of the breast a long and heavy stick. Goats in the same region are bridled -if, indeed, we may call it bridlingexactly in the same fashion. The object in both cases is to keep the animals from passing through the hedges and eating the grass of neighbors.

The black kings of the African coast press your middle finger three times as a sign of salutation, the Japanese takes off his slipper, while the Laplander pushes his nose vigorously against you. In Hindostan they salute a man by taking him by the beard, while the people of the Philippine Islands take your hand and rub their face with it. The King of Ternate rises to receive his subjects, and they sit down to salute him.

Heroic Work by a Servant Girl.

The heroism of a servant girl saved span of valuable horses for John Moser, of Perkiomenville. The large barn on the farm was set on fire, and the men, when they discovered the flames, feared to enter the stables to release the horses and four head of cattle. The daring girl, however, dashed into the burning building and freed the plunging horses and was burned on the hands and face, though not seriously. She was greatly cheered by the men who watched the brave deed. The barn was destroyed. - Philadelphia Record.

Pall Mall Was a Game.

Pall Mall, the celebrated London street, derives its name from an athletic game once very popular in England called pall mall. It consisted of a ball being driven through an iron ring with a mallet that strikes the ball. The game was played in the neighborhood of St. James Park in the time of Charles II on the street running alongside of this park, later called Pall Mall. - San Francisco Chronicle.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder has all the Honors-In Strength and Value 20 per cent. above its Nearest Com-

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class -greatest stringth, purest ingredients, most perfectly combinedwherever exhibited in competion with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors. At the recent World's Fair the ex-

amination for the baking powder awards were directed by the chief A characteristic little story comes | chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The chief chemist's official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of twenty per cent. greater leavening

strength than its nearest competitor, and forty-four per cent, above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by fig-

ures. It is these high-qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Fight Between Two Bucks.

Few people are aware of the desperate character of a fight between two ferocious deer. At Harbin Springs recently two two-year-old bucks met in an inclosure and for about half an hour the fight was most furious. They tore up the earth and gored each other in a frightful manner. During a part of the time, and while the combat was the hottest, the air was filled with dust while they struggled for advantage. A short distance away stood a doe and a fawn surveying with an expression of interest and wonder a contest which was to decide which would rule the family. All doubts were soon set at rest, as one of the bucks made a tre mendous lunge that landed his opponent fifteen feet away; this he followed up with a rush that pinned the other against the fence, from which he shortly afterward escaped, only to be

ber from town who were visiting there -Middleton (Cal.) Independent. A farmer who lives near Salem, N C., became violently insane after eat

caught again by his angry foe and

tossed into a spring and gored until he

bellowed, which was a sign of sur

render. The fight was exciting while

it lasted, and was witnessed by the

guests of the Springs and quite a num-

ing a quart of ice cream. There are more illiterate people in

Roumania than in any other European country. All of the Egyptian paintings were executed according to a code of rules

laid down by the priesthood.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Over 300 lynchings have taken place in the

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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 obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and mucous surlaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold y all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.

CUBA's latest revolution was quickly quelled.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's-no others. 25 cents a box. GEORGE SHAW, a prospector, was found frozen to death at Telluride, Col.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs, Colds and all other Thront Troubles." Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward

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To purity your blood and build up your strength so as to prevent Pneumonia, Diphtheria, the Grip and fevers from getting a hold on you Hood's Sursaparilla possesses just the qualities which make it the ideal Fall Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's, because



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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the modical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Sycup of Figs is for sale

gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.@ A RABIAN OIN THENT cures PILES, worst 1 boxes; circulars. S. S. Shitii, Alderson, W. Va.

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