



FATTENING PIGS.
From the feeding experiments, which extended over three years, on the fattening of over 100 swine upon grain, the following general conclusions are reached by the Canadian Experiment Station:

1. On the average 4.38 pounds of grain (barley, rye, peas, wheat, frosted wheat, and wheat bran) was the quantity consumed per pound of increase in the live weight.
2. In the feeding of grain, considering quantity of feed consumed and the general health of the animals, it is profitable to feed the grain ground and soaked in water for an average of about thirty hours.
3. It is profitable to add about three or five pounds of skim milk or buttermilk per head per day to the grain fed to fattening swine.

GOOD FARMING.
I have gardened and farmed for seventeen years, and have grown 35,000 cabbages this season; they will average ten pounds per head, writes David W. Fox, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Some weigh twenty-two pounds. I can produce club root at every plant, if so desired, and can avoid it entirely by exercising care. Too much decomposed vegetable matter will produce it, especially that of cabbage, but the worst of it can be righted by a good application of unslaked lime. I had ten acres of corn, producing 2150 bushels of ear corn. This corn was sown for seven weeks before the season, and has been sown, always selecting the best for seed. I have grown fifty bushels of Martin's Amber wheat per acre, and really believe it to be the best wheat in the market to-day.

EXPERIMENTS IN FIG FEEDING.
The Illinois Experiment Station has published the results of sixteen experiments made in feeding corn to pigs. These experiments were made in nine different months of the year, and show excellent work. The average of the sixteen lots showed 11 1/2 pounds live weight made from fifty-six pounds of corn; with corn worth thirty-five cents per bushel this would make pork cost a trifle over five cents per pound. The poorest results were obtained from work done in January, which showed 6.93 pounds from one bushel of corn fed to pigs weighing 108 pounds each. The next poorest results were obtained in June, July and August, and showed 8.23 pounds per bushel of corn fed to pigs weighing 208 pounds each. The third poorest result was in July, and showed 8.66 pounds per bushel fed to pigs of 223 pounds weight. The best work was done in December, and showed 16.81 pounds from one bushel of corn.—American Farmer.

THE PROFITABLE COW.
Size—Anywhere between 630 and 2000 pounds. An average cow of any breed will answer, other things being equal.

Conformation—Large barrel and great capacity, as shown by the deep middle and ribs well sprung. Neck, shoulders and thigh thin. Wide over hips and loins, and above all else thin in flesh and lacking beef form when well fed. She should show good health by having good legs, good appetite, and hair as smooth as silk.

Food—All she will habitually eat up clean and digest of a well balanced ration.
Production—Her annual butter product should never fall below 200 pounds and with butter at fifteen cents net there is little profit at 250 pounds. To get such cows use only registered bulls of your favorite breed. Do not use a bull whose dam as a two-year-old will not produce 180 pounds or as a mature cow 300 pounds of butter fat. The best bull obtainable is none too good. Do not begrudge the \$50 or \$100 it will take to buy such a bull.—American Agriculturist.

SUNLIGHT FOR APPLE TREES.

In order to produce such a crop of apples as trees sometimes do they must do a large amount of work in collecting the crude materials required and in manufacturing them into such refined products as Gravenstein, Greenings and Baldwins. Sunlight, by its action upon its foliage, furnishes largely the power that runs the machinery of the apple tree. The amount of this power that a tree can use in a measure determines how much fruit the tree can bear.

The natural habit of the apple tree is to form a rounded top, with the branches bending low to catch as much sunlight as possible. It is a too common practice to cut these limbs off, which may in the case of a well-grown tree represent from 400 to 800 square feet of the normal bearing surface of the top, and in this way to permanently injure the tree. It is as important for an apple tree, therefore, to do its best work to have its top adjusted to use the light as it is for a sailing vessel to be trimmed to catch the wind.

Save the lower limbs, that increase the surface area of the top, for these, when the roots are well cared for, enlarge the bearing capacity of the tree; but thin out and when necessary shorten in the limbs, that the light may shine brighter on those that are left.—American Farmer.

POPULARITY OF POLAND-CHINAS.

There is no single breed of swine that within the last twenty years has grown into such general favor in the corn-producing region of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Eastern Nebraska and Kansas, as the famous Poland-China. Ten years ago these hogs compared with the Berkshires and had clipped all other breeds, and they have since held their own in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Michigan. About this time they were spotted or mottled. They are now bred, like the Berkshires, black with white points, though not with the white strip in the face. Their bone has been refined, the oval light-

AFRO-AMERICAN GOSSIP.

A Bundle of Interesting and Instructive Paragraphs.

A NOVEL BY A NEGRO.

The Only Colored Typo in the Government Printing Office -- Other Race Doings.

South Carolina has an Afro-American novelist, certainly the first one of his race in that region, says the Memphis Scimitar. His name is Kenneth Young, and he is what is known in the Southern States as a white folks' nigger. This is a term which carries much respect with it, and thoughtful colored people are proud to have it applied either to themselves or to their children. It simply means that the one to whom it is applied is unpopular with the lowest element of his own race, popular with the best element, and that because he fashions his life and ways and thoughts after the best white people of his acquaintance he gains their confidence and esteem. Mr. Young is 36 years old and is a barber by trade. "Selene" is the title of his book, and thrilling is an adjective that can be applied to every chapter from the first to the last. Mr. Young loves his race as much as does Booker T. Washington, and in mind the same way. This racial pride and love is evident throughout the little volume.

Mr. W. T. Menard, one of our brightest writers, and well known as the only colored typographer in the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., has just completed his term in the job department, where a very difficult class of work is done. He has been transferred to the Congressional Record, which force is annually culled from the most competent printers in the building, and offers an increased salary. Mr. Menard served on the Record throughout the past session and it is a recognition of his superior fitness that he is re-assigned to this desirable post.—The Freeman.

Lewis Bates is considered the wealthiest man in Chicago, being rated at nearly \$500,000. He is entirely uneducated, dresses poorly, and lives like a poor man. He was born a slave in Louisiana, and arrived in Chicago in 1861 by "Underground Railroad," and began by working in a foundry. He soon became an expressman and at once began investing his savings in real estate. He has no family, and his only heirs are a few distant relatives.—The Freeman.

A colored man recovered damages for being put out of a Brooklyn theatre because he became embroiled in a fight which three white loafers forced upon him. The jury gave him \$300. Out in Jamaica we don't let the colored children go to school with the white children, but at the same time we give them a little protection by law. And we do let them vote. We are not as barbarous up North as some folks in the South may believe after reading of the actions of the Jamaica board of education.

One of the strongest evidences as to the advancement of the Negroes of Chicago is the excellent condition of the Ninth Battalion, the only colored military organization in the State. Their armory at 1300 Michigan avenue is one of the prettiest structures on that street, and its keeping is a model of military department. Major J. Clinton Buckner is commander.

Two Chicago men have completed revolutionized electric lighting and transportation, and have made possible its use minus fuel of any kind or a dynamo and therefore have accomplished what Edison and other experts have been worrying over for years. The inventors of this ingenious electric contrivance are W. S. Hawkins, an Afro-American Policeman, and L. B. Rogers, an expert electrician.

Dr. Samuel J. Harris, born in Williamsburg, Va., educated at the medical school of Harvard, elected to a position in the Boston City Hospital, who has recently won much fame in scientific circles, is the only colored specialist of the eye, ear, nose and throat in America.—The Freeman.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, who now lives at Washington, is favorably mentioned in connection with the ministership to Brazil or the Argentine Republic. It is thought that he would like to wind up his political career as a representative of the United States in a good position abroad.

Rev. E. R. Carter, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., is about to build a home in connection with the church for the aged poor, the orphans of the congregation and other friendless colored waifs. The movement has won the sympathy of both white and colored people, and many donations of brick, lumber, etc., are received.

The first production of an original American play in a prologue and four acts, entitled Marcus, a Story of the South, written by Rev. G. Richings and K. Henri Strange, was given in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, recently, under the auspices of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital as a benefit therefor.

The Philadelphia Tribune says the Afro-American population of Rochester, N. Y., is 900. Only six men and women cannot read and write.

Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, delivered an address before the faculty and students of Trinity College, Durham, N. C. This is the first instance on record of a Southern white college inviting a Negro to deliver an address. Mr. Washington says that he and the half dozen colored people who accompanied him were treated with the greatest courtesy, and his address was received with marked enthusiasm. As he left the college grounds the students assembled on the campus and gave him their college yell.—The Freeman.

Twenty-three thousand six hundred and seven scientific and literary books were published in Germany in 1895. This does not include periodicals.

WEEKLY NEWS BUDGET.

Southern Pencil Planters.

The National Good Roads Congress will meet in Orlando, Fla., early next year, its session commencing on February 2nd.

Miss Lizzie Miller, fourth of the victims of John Johnson, the negro who butchered the Gotton family, near New Orleans, La., is dead.

At Woodstock, Va., an unsuccessful attempt was made to lynch Elmer Weatherholt, who was recently acquitted of wife murder.

Taylor Deik has been convicted of murder in the first degree at Zebulon, Ga., and will be hanged at the same place with his son, under sentence for the same crime.

Washington Duke, the millionaire philanthropist tobacco manufacturer of Durham, N. C., has recently given one hundred thousand dollars to the Trinity College endowment. He makes a condition of his gift that girls be admitted on equal terms with men. He has previously given \$100,000 to Trinity College. This college is located at Durham.

Felix De Fontaine, a well known journalist, died in Columbia, S. C., after a few days' illness of pneumonia.

C. M. McGehee, of New York, has completed a deal by which he obtains control of the electric light system of Nashville, Tenn.

The executive committee of the Virginia Republican association has endorsed the appointment of Mr. Charles J. Bell as chief clerk of the State, over Col. George Handsbury, Hill, Irby, Jones, of Nevada; Lindsay, McBride, Martin, Morgan, Stewart, Teiler, Warren and White.

The steam yacht "Vamoose" which has been chartered to carry dispatches from Havana to Key West, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., last week.

Brown Bros. Tobacco company, of Winston, N. C., whose factory was destroyed by fire recently, has resumed business in another building, giving employment to over 400 hands.

The manufacturing plant of the Brown Bros. Tobacco Company, of Winston, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$150,000. Insurance, amounting to \$95,500.

Mr. Jules Soule, editor of the Biloxi Herald, was shot by a mob near Biloxi, Miss., by J. H. Miller, editor of the Biloxi Herald.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature requiring ministers and others who are charged with the administration of money, to return the marriage license within 30 days or pay a fine of \$25.

The Withington Russell Company, of West Nashville, Tenn., manufacturers of agricultural implements, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$80,000, partially covered by insurance. Eighty hands are unemployed.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a sixth dividend of 5 per cent. to the creditors of the Commercial National Bank of Nashville, Tenn.

Near Brunswick, Ga., a boiler exploded and two men were dangerously scalded and one killed.

A bill has been introduced in the Alabama Legislature to exempt from prosecution any person who kills the dispenser of female relief.

Seventeen solid car loads of iron, from a Louisville, Ky., house consigned to Hamburg, Germany, passed through Salisbury, N. C., last week.

Geo. H. Hoiler, cashier of the first National Bank of Louisville, Ky., was shot and killed by a mob to the extent of \$110,000. He has been at it for six years.

An appeal to the Louisville Times from Danville, Ky., says: An attempt to burn the Danville house has failed. The loss to the extent of \$100,000 was destroyed. An unknown negro who was driven from a livable stable in Danville.

A special train, Versailles, Ky., says all toll gates in Woodford county has been cut down and destroyed by a mob. Similar depredations have been committed recently in Frankfort, Ky., and Washington counties. The mobs are composed of men who demand free tarapines in Kentucky.

At St. Louis, Mo., the national convention of the National Association of Colored People met Tuesday. To the executive committee is left the duty of selecting the place for the twenty-fourth annual convention. A number of cities have been named, but the choice lies between Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., but the choice may not be made for some time.

All About the North.
Jacob Hurr, postmaster at Garvanille, Iowa, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. He was short in his funds to the amount of \$1000.

At San Francisco, Cal., the strike at the Pacific Rolling Mills is at an end. The men have agreed to a 10 per cent. reduction of their wages.

Near Delaware, O., a daughter of Mrs. B. C. Turley, Democrat of Garfield, was narrowly escaped death. It is suspected that some one placed a stick of dynamite in a stove used to heat the kitchen. The building was shattered.

Nearly 1,000 men have resumed work in the window glass factories at Muncie, Ind.

In New York, Frank P. Slavin, of Australia, and Bob Armstrong, of Chicago, fought. In the fourth round Slavin was knocked out and fifty-six seconds of fighting, threw up his hands and quit.

The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage has denied the report that he was going to be married to Miss Susie Mangum, his daughter's sister-in-law, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

Seattle, Wash., is suffering a second flood visitation. Great damage to railroads and other property has been done.

Henry Owen O'Coner, one of the principal witnesses for the protection in the famous Cronin murder case, committed suicide by shooting himself in Chicago, Ill.

John H. Fellows, district attorney of New York, and former member of Congress, is dead.

Cornelius Venderbilt has bought the Knickerbocker Hotel, New Newport, N. Y. The price paid was a quarter of a million.

Wm. Drury, of Mercer county, Ill., a multimillionaire and the largest land owner in the United States, is dead. Aged 86.

A hundred bushels of grain have been burned at Paul, Minn. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$30,000.

The Vermont Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting Sunday excursion trains, and a bill exempting 4 1/2 per cent. mortgages from taxation.

Miscellaneous.
The Western roads, which were looking for a decided increase in the freight business during the summer, have had the season die away, have not in great measure had their hopes fulfilled.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Work of the Senate and House Briefly Told.

CUBAN QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Pension Bill Passed Without Amendment--Petitions Favoring the Dingley Bill Received.

THE SENATE.
MONDAY.—The first day of the second session of the fifty-fourth congress presented no remarkable features. There were 71 Senators in their seats and 18 absentees. The President's annual message was read. The Senators paid close attention to the message, and it seemed to give general satisfaction. The reading occupied one hour and ten minutes. The President's message was read by George Handsbury, Hill, Irby, Jones, of Nevada; Lindsay, McBride, Martin, Morgan, Stewart, Teiler, Warren and White.

TUESDAY.—The Senate had a short session today. The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the number of aliens employed in the Treasury Department, and also a report by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 9th last. It states that the number of such aliens at the time of the adoption of the resolution, was 35, but that since that time they had become naturalized. Various other departmental communications were also presented. The Dingley bill, also several memorials in relation to American citizens, and the session of the Senate adjourned in respect to Tuesday's memory.

WEDNESDAY.—The session of the Senate today was characterized by several important incidents. A joint resolution to continue the powers of joint committee on removal of taxes on alcohol was reported and passed. The independence of Cuba was the subject of three joint resolutions introduced by Senators Cameron, Republican, of Pennsylvania; Mills, Democrat, of Texas, and Call, Democrat, of Florida. The first authorized the President of the United States to take possession of the island with the military and naval forces of the United States, and to hold possession until the Cuban people can organize a government, and the third recognized the republic of Cuba as a free and independent government, and extends to all rights in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States. The first two resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations and the last was laid on the table temporarily until such time as Mr. Call may desire to address the Senate on the subject. The Dingley bill was taken up and discussed at some length.

THURSDAY.—The independence of Cuba and the recognition of the insurgents as a regular organized government had two advocates in the Senate Thursday in the persons of Senators Call, Democrat, of Florida, and Call, Democrat, of Florida. Mr. Call delivered a carefully prepared speech in support of his views, while Mr. Call contended with a brief discourse of the President. Mr. Call prefaced his speech with the introduction of a joint resolution, declaring that the extinction of the Spanish title and the termination of Spanish control in the islands at the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of those islands and to the peace and stability of the United States. The bill to restrict immigration was taken up for consideration, but was postponed till the second day in January, having been defeated by a vote of 18 to 87. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.
MONDAY.—The House devoted the first day of the session principally to hearing the President's message. Mr. W. D. Stokes, re-elected from the Seventh South Carolina District, was sworn in. The first of the general appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year is for pensions. It was reported from the appropriation committee and placed on the calendar. A certificate of Roamer's re-election from Louisiana was read. Two hundred and seventy-one members answered to the roll call. The message was ordered printed. Mr. Turley, Democrat of Garfield, was recognized and stated that it was his melancholy duty to inform the House of the death of his colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, who died at Atlanta, Ga., on October 23d. At a later day he would ask that a day be assigned for paying proper respect to his distinguished career and eminent public services. He offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of F. Pickens Crisp, Speaker of the House from the State of Georgia. Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn. The resolution was adopted.

TUESDAY.—The House promptly got down to business, resuming the call of committees, where it adjourned at 12 o'clock. Under the call the committee on post-offices and railroads occupied nearly three hours of the session in that period. The passage of three bills. The first (1) authorizing the use of private postal cards; (2) authorizing the Postmaster General to allow an indemnity, not exceeding \$10 in any one case, for the loss of registered packages or letters; (3) authorizing the appointment of letter carriers at offices where the free delivery system is not established, the cost thereof to be borne by the patrons. When the session of the House was under discussion, Mr. Bingham, Republican, of Pennsylvania, supporting the bill, claiming that the investigation by the Postoffice Department of complaints of losses of registered mail in the last fiscal year demonstrated a liability by the government, unless the terms of the proposed act were put into effect, six hundred losses out of over fifteen million packages registered. Mr. Bingham stated that the experience of every country which had adopted the system of indemnity for losses had been that the revenue from increased business was vastly greater than the cost of insurance.

The general pension appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. Crow, Republican, of Pennsylvania, made a brief speech in favor of a protective tariff bill. The pension bill was passed without amendment.

WEDNESDAY.—The session of the House today was conducted under the influence of the spirit of labor. Nine bills were considered and two conference reports agreed to, in addition to some other business. The usual resolution distributing the topics of the President's message to the appropriate committees was reported from the Ways and Means committee and agreed to.

THURSDAY.—At the meeting of the House Territories committee Thursday, Mr. Catron, the delegate from New Mexico, endeavored to secure the consent of the committee to amend the New Mexico land grant bill so as to provide for its admission two years hence. The committee, however, was so obviously opposed to considering any of the Statehood bills that the matter went over without discussion. Mr. Catron then endeavored to secure the adoption of a resolution to hold the Territories ready, but this was defeated, and it was decided that no more meetings should be held until January 7th.

FRIDAY.—The prayer of the House chaplain, George D. Prentiss, was read, and the House proceeded to the sale of liquor in the capitol, and asked that the bill might speedily become a law to be never repeated. The resolution providing for the sale of liquor in the capitol was reported, and two passed. Two other pension bills also got through, after which the House adjourned until Monday.

Alfred Noble, inventor of nitro-glycerine, died at San Remo, Italy.

WAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

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Some people are willing to give the devil any room in the house except a front one. Wonder if the X-rays will ever be able to show that a politician has a backbone. The Philistines were as much afraid of Samson's eyes as they had been of his greatest strength.

Reunion of the Wanderers.
At Southern Pines, N. C., Dec. 22-23, there will be a grand reunion from Virginia and the Carolinas of the wanderers from these States, and the Seaboard Air Line will have on sale tickets Dec. 21st and 22nd, good to return December 25th, at one cent per mile traveled. Tickets will be sold from all points on the line.

E. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agent Pass' Dept., Atlanta, Ga. E. ST. JOHN, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mang'r., Portsmouth, Va. T. J. ASPANSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctor after doctor has been consulted, and prescribed a local disease and prescribed a local cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It acts directly on the mucous membrane and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Save Hood's Sarsaparilla
The expense of doctors' bills, keeping your blood pure, your digestion good and your system regular at this season by taking a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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The best in its Field the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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