THE SOUTH.

The Advantages it Possesses for the Production of Iron and Steel.

Congressman Gaines, of Tennessee, epitomizes the advantages the South possesses in the production of iron and steel in the following succinct statement:

"The South has advantages in producing iron and steel which can not be easily overcome, if at all, because they are natural. Tennessee and Alabama lead in this industry, with Alabama possibly first. Iron plants are at work from a point east of Chattanooga several miles to west of Nashville, thence southwestardly through North Alabama, covering Sheffield and Birmingham. This iron section is the most representative and is well adapted for armor plate factory requirements. I will give you some of the many reasons for this position:

"First—The best iron and steel are made South at 45 per cent. cheaper than in the North.

"Second—The Southern mills make and sell iron and steel material to Carnegie & Co. and others, who in turn add their profits and then sell this Southern product to the government.

"Third—We are a dollar or more a ton nearer tidewater than our Northern competitors.

"Fourth—This section is central and more inaccessible to the enemy than our Northern competitors.

"Fifth—Our national advantages are greater, far-reaching and lasting. Unlike Northern factories, the Southern mills are immediately surrounded by mountains of iron ore, coal and crude or raw materials in inexhaustible amounts, wherewith armor plate is made. Thus, by natural exemptions, the cost of hauling is eliminated from the cost of Southern iron and steel.

"Sixth—In the case of railroad strikes and like unfortunate revulsions, the proximity of factory to this raw material is a great and vital advantage. In addition to this Sheffield fronts on the Tennessee river.

"Seventh—Our labor is safer, as cheap or cheaper, and equally as efficient as the Northern help.

"Eighth—The cost of living is cheaper as well as the material for constructing an armor plate factory and maintaining it.

"Ninth—Our railroad facilities and river navigation are quite sufficient, equivalent to our competitors."

North Carolina.

A special to the Baltimore Sun, from Raleigh, N. C., gives some interesting figures touching the industrial and other developments in that State. The figures are instructive and show a growth which will be at once surprising and gratifying to the friends of progress in the South. The fact that North Carolina is one of the leading cotton manufacturing States in the South is generally known, but it is not so well known that it is rapidly forging ahead in the shipment of lumber, and that the eastern section of the State is becoming a vast trucking region from which excellent results are secured. Western North Carolina is now the largest producer of tobacco used in the manufacture of the higher grades of smoking and chewing tobacco. The name of the Old North State is a talisman, with results which promise to make her a prosperous and wealthy state.

Largest Creamery.

The largest creamery in the world is located near St. Albans, Vt., converting the milk of 12,000 cows into 10,000 pounds of butter daily.

A Red Handed Murderer.

Let crime kill the victims of Tetter, Eczema, Salt-Rheum, Ringworm and other skin diseases. Most of these are caused by the virulent or inflammatory acidic blood. Tetter the murderer throws it out and settles the assassinating fiend, then it comes and feeds on the skin. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. D. T. Shoptaw, Savannah, Ga.

$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 now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon 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.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

After physicians had given me up, I was cured by Piso's Cure. RACHEL EMIG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 21, 1895.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. I. Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c. a bottle.

USE YOUR REASON

And Profit by the Experience of Other People.

There are thousands of people who have been cured of nervous trouble, scrofula sores, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh and other diseases by purifying their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine will do the same good work for you if you will give it the opportunity. It will tone up your system, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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ASTHMA CURED! Dr H. Hair's cure stops the worst cases in one minute. No other remedy is a cure. Sufferers Try it and be convinced. Address Dr. H. W. HAIR, Dept. 65, Cincinnati, O.

KLONDYKE IS ALL RIGHT. We do not go to the Klondyke, but we do say that we can tell you how you can share in the Klondyke business. Full particulars for 10 cents in stamps. Address, Broker BEN A. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Stock Exchange. Refer to any Bank in Denver.

DRUNK ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Remedy Chemical Co., 86 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS. SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE. G. W. HARDER, - - - Williamsport, Pa.

FREE ONE THOUSAND ONLY. Memberships in the Merchants Exchange Association and profits of Billiard Books. Greatest selling plan known. J. E. Hoham & Co., Chicago.

STRAYER'S COLLEGE Baltimore, Md. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. Best, Cheapest. Situation guaranteed.

MAKE YOUR OWN WHISKEY by the gallon, better and cheaper than you can buy it. Send 25 cents in stamps for receipt. MOORE & CO., Hoboken, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A SHIPKEEPER'S DUTIES.

THE CARETAKER OF A VESSEL WHILE IN PORT.

Knows Ship Alow and Aloft—Cleanliness Tells Story—He Goes Aboard When the Craft Is Tied Up at the Wharf and Remains in Charge Until Ready for Sea.

The shipkeeper is the caretaker of the ship while she is in port. He is likely to be a man who has followed the sea; it may be in the employ of the house whose vessels he now looks after. He may have sailed before the mast or he may have been a mate or perhaps the master of a ship. Every firm of large shipowners or shipping merchants has a shipkeeper of its own, who may have been thus employed by the same house for years.

The shipkeeper goes aboard sometimes when the ship arrives in the harbor, but usually when she is first tied up to the wharf. The crew is discharged the minute the ship's lines are made fast, and the captain goes very soon, it is likely on the same day. The ship may have come from a China voyage, or a voyage to some other distant seas, and have been gone for months, and he starts for home as soon as he can—down East or wherever it may be—there to remain until the ship is nearly ready for sea again. Then the shipkeeper is left in charge of the ship. He is sometimes the only occupant, but most owners keep one other person, a man or a boy, aboard. If the additional person is a man it is likely to be the ship's carpenter or some other employed for that purpose. The shipkeeper lives aboard of the ship and takes to sea again. He has food and eat all his meals aboard, or if there is a restaurant close at hand ashore he may get his dinner there. He sleeps afloat. He does not sleep in the captain's room, but he takes his choice of the rooms of the mate and the second mate, this being the custom on the beach.

The harbor per is the watchman of the ship and he looks after her in many ways and sees that no harm comes to her. He sees that the anchors are secure, that no depredations are done, and that no injury of any kind is done to her interior, and he sees that no harm befalls her from fire and intruders of the evil.

And he keeps the ship in order. He is generally likely to be a man who knows a ship from stem and stern, and he takes a sailor's pride in her, and a personal pride in the ship's fame. Some owners who are not at sea, shipkeepers are not also other people's ships, but most of them are, they keep their ships in perfect order.

Suppose a ship is in South street a fine ship that has come from Canton, and you walk down the wharf to go aboard of her. If you mind the unusual leaning up to the side, bright and clean, not even any dirt on it, the footrope a fresh, bright hue, the rope, hawsers, stanchions, plank of the rail, brass-bearing polished, copper of course, and upon the lanyards of the rigging and upon the lanyards of the rigging and upon the deck not even a speck or the stray leading from the gangway platform, no fallen rat of the ship, upon the hatches, gratings, and upon the stairways to the deck with, in, why, it would be unnecessary to look any further to know what kind of a shipkeeper was aboard here. But if you look down from the quarter-deck into the waist of the ship, you may see there a board expanse of deck as clean as any floor. It is so far forward and back, say, from the hurricane-house, on the hatches and the tank and the cook's house, and the tank and the cook's house, and everything is perfect. Look into the gallery and you will find that just the same as clear a kitchen as any housekeeper, either or sailor. It is just the same everywhere about the ship, the whole ship is a gem and the seamanship is bright, and the sailor is perfect order, and the man who keeps the ship in such order is proud of her, and he is a perfect sailor, he may have been, and yet there are dogs shipping at no more different points around the harbor, ready here and there and on occasion, by taking on rum, but he is sober as a judge and knowing as the best of them in lifetime.

The ship is lying in the water when the shipkeeper first comes over the rail he sees perhaps neither sake the exception of her, minus her masts and standing a high rolling, with her side high above the wharf. The shipkeeper stays aboard for weeks. There may be days or longer periods when there is nothing doing aboard of her except what he does himself, when the ship is silent, but sooner or later they begin to come, one or a man, and from that on there is more or less life aboard of her and alongside.

A week or ten days before the ship's sailing day, the captain comes down. He takes the place in order, and goes down and sees the ship. He looks after her stores, and whatever other business he may have to attend to. At the time, as the ship fills up, she begins to look like a ship. Two or three days before she sails the crew come aboard and head her sails.

The crew was drinking at the minute she tied up, the mate knows, doesn't care, and until the last minute before she sails. It may be that the mate, the executive officer of the ship, comes aboard late. He just knows where everything is, and the shipkeeper can tell him. Thus it happens that sometimes the shipkeeper sees down the bay with the ship and comes off with the pilot, but sooner his duty is ended, and he steps ashore as the ship leaves the wharf.—New York Sun.

Thought He Would Down Sin.

A burglar in Germany, tiptoeing through a room where a boy lay in bed, explained to him that he was the devil, and having thus frightened him, as he flattered himself, into a condition of silence and passibility, went his way after the silver. But the boy, who was a religious character, presently said to himself: "If I should kill the devil there would be no more sin," and creeping to where his father's gun was, took it and shot the burglar. He now believes that the devil is dead.—Argonaut.

A Leipziger has invented a machine for the manufacture of book covers, which turns out 550 covers per hour and can be operated by girls.

HORSES ON VACATIONS.

Those of the Boston Police Department Get Two or Three Weeks Each.

The police commissioners of Boston have decided that, inasmuch as the horses in the department bear their proportionate part of the hard work, they as well as the men shall have vacations in the summer. To that end they have arranged that every horse shall enjoy two, and in some instances three weeks' vacation. Three large pastures have been secured by the department, two in Brighton and one in Dorchester, and as the horse arrives its shoes are taken off, and it is allowed to roam at will, coming into the stable only at night. The grass in the pastures, though of the best quality, is not the horses' sole food; at supper time the horses get the regular measure of grain. The animals seem to enjoy their vacations immensely, and horses showing plainly the effect of their hard work in the department have been returned after their country sojourn vastly improved.

When it is taken into consideration that the police department owns seventy-two horses, it will be seen that the allowing of vacations is a considerable undertaking, even without the item of expense. Ten years ago the department had but twenty-five horses. At present, in addition to those in the well-trained mounted force, the department has about thirty horses engaged in the signal department. Every station house in the city, with two exceptions, has at least two horses, and where ambulances are used, three. Then the department has eleven driving horses, which are used exclusively by the commissioners and the superintendents.

The horses of the mounted force are the best that can be procured, and are wonderfully intelligent and active, and exhibitions by the mounted force have become a very popular feature of the annual horse shows. The horses of the signal department also are well trained, and instances have been recorded where some of them have exhibited almost human intelligence. It is said, and seems to be the drivers of one of the downtown stations, that one of the horses assigned to that station knows perfectly the location of the patrol boxes, and when the driver of a horse is took on the tapper will go directly to it without any guidance whatever.

The veteran of the department is a horse attached to the Lagrange street station, known as Nero. This is a remarkably intelligent animal, and has been driving a patrol wagon given him for nine years, and until the year has never had a day off by reason of sickness or for any other cause. Nero is one of those now enjoying a three weeks' vacation, and the officer who visit the horse regularly every day say that it is enjoying every minute. The next oldest is a large bay that has been in service at the Mount Pleasant station for eight years.

The Sewing Machine.

How many women, each day after day, keeping the rocking motion of the sewing machine treadle, ever stop to think what this invention means, not only to them, but to the whole world? And do they know that 90 per cent. of all the machines made in the world are the product of this great count of ours?

Sewing machines have revolutionized many branches of business, especially is this the case in all kinds of leather work, from the heaviest harness to the lightest gloves.

A really first-class machine ready for market costs about $20. From this figure the price drops to about $14, with possibly $12 for the most inferior grades of what are considered tolerably good machines. Hundreds of thousands of persons make their entire living by means of the sewing machine, and probably millions are earned by its use. During a period of over 30 years the value of the exports of sewing machines and machines like them, so far as they were considered, were $30,000,000. Three hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes were sewed by machinery prior to 1865, and the product has multiplied almost to a billion since that date.—New York Ledger.

Man's Best Friend.

His wife is his best friend because she is his mother.

Because he is his mother.

Second, because she is his wife.

Because without her he would be rudely cared and unwelcome.

Because she can with his endure pain, sorrow and meet joy gladly.

Because she is patient with him in illness and bears his irritability and restless pain.

Because she teaches him the value of earthly wealth, of kindly thought and of consideration.

Because on her breast he can find a sense of repose, and he is never reminded of her affection.

Because she will stick to a man through good and ill report, and always believe in him, if she loves him.

Because, when he is behaving like a fretful boy—and they all do, you know, at times—with no reason in the world for it, woman's soft word, touch or glance, will make him ashamed of himself, as he ought to be.

Because without her as an incentive, he would grow lazy, there would be no good work done, there would be no noble books written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would be no divine strains of melody.

Struck Dead at Prayer.

While saying his prayers at his home at Sandy Road recently Stanislaus Tschanz, aged fifty-two years, was struck dead by a bolt of lightning. While he sat in the kitchen of his boarding house a storm came up. The man immediately went to his room, drew the curtains across the windows and knelt in prayer.

While he was on his knees the alarm whistle at the colliery where he was employed sounded, and mechanically he raised his hand to pull the curtain to our side, and as he did so a bolt or ball of fire darted from the heavens and passed through the window. Tschanz fell to the floor with a groan and was dead when picked up. A single black spot on his side was the only mark visible to indicate how he met death.—Hazelton, Pa., dispatch to the Chicago Chronicle.

THE FARM GARDEN

Cold Water for Rose Slugs.

Rose slugs are very troublesome, especially on sandy soil, where they will increase faster than they can be killed off. It is not so generally known as it should be that cold water thrown with a force pump against rose bushes will entirely destroy the slugs and do the roses no harm. Water that is heated to 130 degrees or 140 degrees will also kill not only rose slugs but most kinds of insect pests.

Cabbage Worms.

To keep the cabbage worm off the late cabbage, soak some dry corn cobs in kerosene for a few days, then place an old pan in the patch on a box or other support two or three feet high. Two or more of these would be better than one if the patch is large. Just at dusk drop two or three of the soaked cobs into the pan and apply the match; throw on fresh cobs as needed to keep a bright blaze going for an hour or more, and large numbers of the moths which lay the eggs which hatch the "worms" which destroy our crops will be destroyed.—The Epitomist.

Double-Yoked Eggs.

When double-yoked eggs are found it is to be regretted, as they invariably indicate that the hens are out of condition—too fat. A hen in good laying condition will never produce an egg other than of the normal size peculiar to her breed, and if fat she is entirely unfitted for laying. If a fat hen is killed she will be found full of eggs, so to speak, but they will be noticed to be of all sizes, and the poultryman will be amazed over the fact she did not lay, but examination will show that obstructions of fat were the cause, and that the hen is then more profitable dead than when alive.—The Progressive South.

Soot Water.

Water in which soot has been dissolved has always been a favorite with florists for manuring plants, and also at the same time keeping off injurious insects. It has a slight smell of sulphur, to which doubtless its power to repel injurious insects is due. We have often put a little soot in water and used it on cucumber and melon plants to keep off the striped bug. It done before any bugs are laid it will repel them. The dark color from the soot on the leaves holds the heat, and when it is washed upon the ground it makes the soil warmer. Some ammonia in the water makes it much more effective as a fertilizer. The soot is pure carbon and has considerable power to absorb ammonia, which it will give out only as the roots of plants surround the carbon thus charged and absorb it.—Boston Cultivator.

Liberal Grass Seeding.

There may be reason for lightly seeding of grains, which will often from a single kernel produce two, three or even more stalks and a proportionate increase of yield. But in grass seeding this rule does not hold; each seed can produce but one stalk. This, under the most favoring circumstances, may spread, so as to cover a wide space. But in grass seeding everything is at first against the young plant. Its seed is small, while the grain is comparatively large. Naturally the grass plant is correspondingly small and wholly unable to compete with the more vigorous weeds which are always ready to smother it. The only way to weed a ground, as most long-cultivated soil is, must therefore be to seed so heavily that the grass crop must from the first have the advantage. This is the season for fall seeding. We therefore advise to seed heavily, and in addition sow some clover seed in the spring, which will fill in the vacant spaces which the fall seeding has not occupied. It is an old saying that nature abhors a vacuum. It is never more true than when grass or clover and weeds are growing together. There is no better way to exclude weeds than to seed heavily with grass or clover, either of which, if seeded so as to cover the whole ground, is the best weed exterminator known.

Land Too Rich for Winter Grain.

It is not at all uncommon to have land that if sown with small grain would produce a heavy growth of straw without grain. The straw growth always kills all clover and grass seeding sown with it, obliging the owner of the land to keep it under the plow until its excess of nitrogenous fertility has been used up. In such case, we should advise sowing crimson clover as early as possible, and any kind of grain crop that you think will make the best protection for it. This will use up part of the available fertility, but if the clover is plowed under for some hoed crop, as it should be, this fertility will be put in time to help a potato crop in the following July or August. A green manuring plowed under in spring, even only in winter rye, makes a great difference in the yield of potatoes over land not so fertilized. A growth of crimson clover, even if it were winter killed is worth much more than rye on like soil and conditions. This cropping of very rich land every season sowing crimson clover in the fall, helps free the land of weeds. It also to some extent exhausts fertility. But a potato or corn crop usually pays so much better than any small grain crop that you should be glad if you can cultivate land two or three years in succession before seeding it. When you do seed it sow grain rather thinly and seed heavily with both grass and clover seed, for which two or three years' cultivation will be good preparation.—American Cultivator.

Bran for Cows in Summer.

All good cows fresh in milk grow poor in summer, when they have nothing but pasture. They also grow poor on any other like succulent feed. Corn fodder averages poorer than grass and clover pasture in available nutrition for milk making. So even after corn fodder supplements the grass feed, the cow is obliged to make up for the deficiency in feed from the fat previously stored in her own body, especially on the intestines, where they are most available for this purpose. Everyone who has killed old cows knows that a very large part of their fat is on the intestines, showing that nature has for years adopted this method of storing fat as being the best resource to supply milk when the food given was insufficient. When corn begins to ear, some of this is likely to be fed to milch cows. But corn grain is more likely to fatten than to increase the milk flow, especially where the first flow has been lessened by insufficient feeding.

It is not usually so much in fats as in nitrogenous nutrition that pastures fail. Far better than corn or other grains for feeding cows at pasture is wheat bran. There is also less danger of cloying the appetite. Grain is too hearty and cannot be digested alone in hot weather. Much more grain can be eaten if it is mixed with bran. This is itself quite as good for increasing milk flow as is bran. But as oats cost more the bran is usually preferred where it is only needed for that purpose.

There is more advantage in feeding bran to cows in summer than the immediate gain from keeping up the milk flow at the time. If the cow is kept to her feed in summer she will give more in fall and winter also, provided the summer milk product has not been allowed to decrease her health and vitality to too great an extent. In other words, if judicious feeding of cows while at pasture is practiced they will give more and better milk in the year, and can be profitably milked nearer to the time of calving. This has a very great effect on the milking character of the calf which the cow is then bearing. It has always been noted that no deep milking breed of cows has ever been developed except where there was warm and moist weather during most of the year, causing the production at all times of succulent feed. Undoubtedly the increased use of ensilage in this country will improve the milking qualities of dairy stock, or will at least prevent it from deteriorating. But with improved milking capacity must also be developed the ability to eat a greater amount of nutritious food at all seasons of the year. The breeder of good stock, especially for the dairy, must always be a good feeder, by which we mean not only that he must give enough, but he must have skill to select the kinds of feed best adapted to his purposes.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Because the level valley is richer than the hillside it is quite common for farmers to suppose that there must be each year a heavy deposit from the hillside in the valley below. But if any one manures a hillside with the expectation that it will apparently fertilize the soil farther down the hill he will learn his mistake.

The old saying, choice articles are put up in small packages, applies equally as well to hogs as to anything else. The nice, blocky pig is always sought after. The large, raw-boned, elm peeler hog has seen his best day, and what the people want now is as near a perfect hog as possible, one that will fatten easily and sell rapidly.

The small ridges left by the drill should remain. They protect the young plants from the wind and from heaving in the winter, for the same agency that pulls the plants up by the roots moulders the ridges down at the same time. In dry weather the plants find more moisture in the valleys than if the surface were a level plain to be swept in the wind, as a floor is swept with a broom.

If a heavy rain occurs about seeding time, it is an excellent plan for those who have not sown to go at it soon as the ground is dry enough to work well, for it is much better to sow just after rather than just before a rain. We have seen fields a part of which were drilled just before and the rest just after a rain, and have noticed that the after-seedings made the better growth and yield as a rule.

Did you ever see a cabinetmaker finish a fine piece of furniture? When the material comes from the saw it is simply rough lumber. When planed, it is reasonably smooth, but far from being finished; much sandpapering, rubbing and polishing must follow before the job is complete. The more work he puts on, the better price he will receive for the article. So with the wheat field; the plow leaves the ground rough, and there must follow much planing, rubbing and polishing. The better finish we put on, the more profit in the crop.

Crude and careless methods crop out in the application of manure as elsewhere. To secure the best returns from farm manures they must be finely and distributed evenly. The manure spreader does both to perfection, though if a man is careful and doesn't get in too much of a hurry, he can do a very good job with a fork. Unloading in heaps may be out of date, but we believe a better job spreading can be done from heap than from wagon. But the heaps must be spread before rains wash the soluble portions into the ground where the heaps lay.

Traffic has been interrupted on the Great Indian Peninsular railway owing to the fall of an immense mass of rock at Bhore Ghaut from a height of 250 feet above the line.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER does for the hair just what its name says it does—it renews it. Fading, falling, thin locks are stimulated to look fresh and new by its use; nature does the rest.

SOUTH CAROLINA LADIES

DON'T LIE.

Mrs. C. M. Gowan

Inman, S. C., says: I have used Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine for years, with the best of results for Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Indigestion and Swollen Feet. It cured Miss S. Hammett of a complication of diseases; she says it saved her life. I think it far excels "Zeilin's" and the "Black Draught" medicine.

Falling of the Womb.

The cases of uterine displacement are very numerous and constitute a prolific cause of intense and wide-spread suffering. Its symptoms are bearing-down or dragging sensations, pain or weakness in the back, sometimes a sense of goneness at the pit of the stomach. It may result from too frequent childbearing, wearing garments that compress the waist and abdomen, overlifting, standing on the feet too long, and general debility.

We would strongly urge the use of Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine which will purify and vitalize the blood, give tone and strength to the muscles of the uterus, so that it will be kept in place. To facilitate a quick and complete recovery, we recommend as an injection our Mexican Female Remedy, which will produce the happiest results.

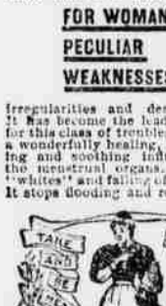
M. A. Rutherford

Walhalla, S. C., writes: I have used Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine more than 20 years, for Torpid Liver and Dizziness. I take a dose every two weeks and feel all right. I know it is far Superior to "Zeilin's Regulator," in my case.

Womanhood.

The health and well-being of mankind depend upon the physical health and perfection of womanhood. Among the diseases which most impair the female constitution are leucorrhea, irregular and painful menstruation, falling of the womb, chlorosis, scanty or too profuse menstruation. These diseases can be cured. Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine is a delightful remedy to take, entirely harmless, free from narcotics, purely vegetable and produces no unpleasant after results. It is unequalled as a uterine tonic and invigorating agent for all female diseases, as it is impossible for weakness of the uterus and generative organs to exist when it is faithfully and persistently used. Constipation is another bane of woman's life which can be cured by using Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES, irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops dragging and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.



For advice, in case requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

MAPLE SYRUP MADE ON YOUR KITCHEN STOVE by a NEW PROCESS in a few minutes, which sells for $1 per gallon. Also Maple Sugar made from same. "I want to thank you for the Maple Syrup recipe which I find is excellent. I can recommend it highly to any and every one."—Rev. Sam P. Jones, Cartersville, Ga. Send $1 postal order and get recipe or $2 and I will add cyclopedia of 20,000 recipes covering all departments. 15 points for Acme. J. A. LOTSPEICH, - - Morristown, Tenn.

ATTENTION, FARMERS! Fifty per cent reduction on Spanish Bred Jacks, including my famous $500 Jack "J. X." Jacks 15 to 16 hands high $300 to $500. Heavy weight Jacks 15 to 16 hands high $400 to $600. All sound, tested and reliable. Prices subject to change after Sept 1st. Write for particulars about good Jacks, only Piedmont Stock Farm Green Bush, Walker County, Georgia.

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