The Cycle Path of Life.

Let me moralize—and don't interrupt me unless you want to lend me money.

To-day we are an infant on the wheel, held up by some friendly hand, progressing slowly, filled with vague fears and soothing syrup.

To-morrow we can wobble a little, though we suffer many falls.

The next day our line is straighter, we call ourself a "Wheelman," join the L. A. W. and own the sidewalk.

Then comes our rapid youth. We scorch—and sooner or later are laid up for repairs.

Afterward we learn to ride more sedately, and we think seriously of life.

Now we begin to eschew the solitary path and seek the broad road where two may ride abreast. We try and discover to our delight that we can ride with one hand while the other encompasses the slender waist of a pretty girl.

Then we enter the holy state of tandem riding. In a sense we have to learn to ride over again. There is another period of wobbling, but eventually we do as well as the rest.

Now comes the period of caring tenderly for smaller wheels.

Finally we become so expert that we can ride the strait and narrow path.

And then we crook.—The Yellow Book.

The World's Telegraph Lines.

The actual length of the telegraph lines of the world is 7,500,000 kilometers—not including nearly 300,000 kilometers of submarine cable. This total is divided as follows: America, 4,050,000 kilometers; Europe, 2,840,000; Asia, 500,000; Australia, 330,000; Africa, 160,000. The entire length of all these wires joined together would permit of the establishment of twenty lines of telegraph between the earth and the moon.

Power and Profundity

[illegible]

The long sleep in Alaska is the poker player's [illegible]

B. B. B. Has Stood the Test.

For [illegible] years B. B. B. has been sold for Rheumatism, Catarrh, [illegible] a bottle, 3 bottles for $2. [illegible] Druggists. [illegible] of wonderful [illegible]

Spain discovered America that Columbus had never discovered America.

The Asheville Daily Gazette

is the [illegible] Western North Carolina. [illegible] 12 pages, 4 [illegible] All the news of the city and the home [illegible] Western North Carolina. [illegible] for three months.

Land and a Living

Are [illegible] in the New South. Land [illegible] for farms, upon [illegible] easy payments. [illegible] Land and a [illegible] stamps. W. E. [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.

Some men [illegible] employment to a good [illegible]

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

When a philosopher is misunderstood he frequently [illegible] the shape of a boomerang.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. [illegible] writes: "From one pound of Arbuckle's Coffee Berry [illegible] better coffee than [illegible] Dollars."

A [illegible] and paid [illegible] A Bauer, Reading, Pa. In exchange for receipt of 15 cents and the [illegible]

DEAF? TRY [illegible] Ear Drums, Perfect Hearing Restored. [illegible] R. H. Gibson, [illegible]

Attorney [illegible] Please advise [illegible]

Dispensing [illegible] Dr. Miles' Nervine [illegible] Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The [illegible] to have [illegible]

Chew [illegible] Sic.

There are [illegible] correct [illegible] acknowledged the [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Dr. King's New Life Pills [illegible] Bucklen's Arnica Salve [illegible]

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

Stop Howard, $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, namely, catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly 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 to do her 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.

S. N. U. No. 11—'98.

ENGLISH GHOST STORY.

A Grewsome Discovery and the Apparition that Followed.

From Helton Holegate, a village near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, comes a most mysterious story, which one can easily imagine is causing the utmost sensation among the simple country folk in the neighborhood. For some time rumors of human bones having been discovered under a brick floor of a farm house near the village, of strange, unearthly tapping and the like having been heard and of a ghost having been seen, have been afloat, and it was with the intention, if possible, of sifting the mystery to the bottom that a Lincoln reporter has just visited the scene. The farmstead where the weird sounds are said to have been heard and the ghost seen stands back some distance from the high road and is occupied by a Mr and Mrs Wilson and their man servant. Mrs Wilson narrated the following story:

"We came here on lady day last. The first night or so we heard very strange noises about midnight, as though someone was knocking at the doors and walls. Once it seemed as though someone was moving all the things about in a hurry downstairs. Another time the noise was like a heavy picture falling from the wall, but in the morning I found everything as right as it was the night before. The servant man left, saying that he dare not stop, and we had to get another. Then about six weeks ago I saw 'something.' Before getting into bed, my husband having retired before me, thought I would go downstairs and see if the cow was all right, as it was about to calve. I did so, and when at the foot of the stairs, just as I was about to go up again, I saw an old man standing at the top and looking at me. He was standing as though he was very round-shouldered. How I got past I can't say, but I darted past him into the bedroom and slammed the door. Here I went to get some water from the dressing table, but feeling that someone was behind me I turned round sharply, and there again stood the same old man. He quickly vanished, but I am quite certain I had seen him. I have also seen him several times since, though not quite so distinctly."

Mrs. Wilson next conducted her interlocutor to the sitting room, where it appeared a grewsome discovery had been made. The floor in one corner, it seems, had been very uneven, and a day or two ago Mrs. Wilson took up the bricks with the intention of relaying them. No sooner had she done this, however, than a most disagreeable odor was emitted. Her suspicions being aroused, she called her husband and the two commenced a minute examination. There in four holes were soon found some together with a gold ring and several pieces of old black silk. All these had evidently been buried in shallow graves, the bones and silk being obviously burnt beforehand. The search after this was no further prosecuted, but a quantity of sand introduced and the floor quickly relaid.

As to what has been opinion was on the mysterious, Mrs. Wilson confidently asserted her belief at some time or other foul play had taken place. She was fully persuaded in her own mind with regard to the apparition, for though it was suggested she might have been mistaken she disdained the idea as being beneath notice. Dr. Gray, to whom the bones were submitted, stated that they might be those of a large dog.

Writing later, the correspondent says Dr. Gray on further examination states the bones are undoubtedly human, but he believes them to be nearly forty years old.—London Daily News.

Japanese Crystals Expensive

The recent loan of the collection of Japanese crystals, it was found, [illegible] the impression. John D. Rockefeller has [illegible] for which it was said he paid the nearly equal of [illegible] Mr. Jones of Brooklyn, [illegible] of these crystals [illegible] It is [illegible] one may expect to pay several hundred dollars at least.

One reason of the great price of [illegible] is that it is a [illegible] thing to find a thick one, another reason is that each is polished by hand, [illegible] in Japan [illegible] Large balls from being ornamental, seldom make the crystal of size. In [illegible] but either two carve one of the several globes in their hands for the sake of its refracting [illegible]. The globe have another [illegible] with the [illegible] they are believed to be endowed with marvelous powers, and be clear and the owner is enabled to endure up a picture of the future.—New York Journal.

Expectation.

Dunley—Well, may I expect you to pay that dollar you owe me?

Rakeoff—You may expect it at any time.—Philadelphia North American.

CHOCOLATE OR CACAO.

How It Grows and the Methods of Preparing It for Use.

The Mexicans call the beverage composed of the pounded seeds of the cacao tree chocolate.

The tree is a handsome one, twelve to sixteen feet high, the trunk upright, and about five feet long; the wood, light in weight and white in color; the bark, brownish.

The leaves are lanceolate, oblong, bright green, quite entire, the flowers are small, reddish and inodorous. The fruit is smooth, of a yellow or red tinge, and about three inches in diameter; the rind is fleshy, about half an inch in thickness, flesh-colored; within the pulp is white, of the consistency of butter, separating from the rind when ripe, and adhering only to it by filaments, which penetrate it and reach to the seeds. Hence it is known when the seeds are ripe by the rattling of the capsule when it is shaken. The pulp has a sweet and not unpleasant taste, with a slight acidity. It is sucked and eaten raw by the natives. The seeds are about twenty-five in number when fresh they are of a flesh color gathered before they are quite ripe they preserve them in sugar, and thus they are very grateful to the palate. They quickly lose their vegetation if taken out of the capsule, but kept in it they preserve that power for a long time. The tree bears leaves, flowers and fruit all the year through, but the usual seasons for gathering the fruit are June and December. In two years it is about three feet high, and spreads its branches, but more than five of which are suffered to remain; in three years it begins to bear fruit. A tree yields from two to three pounds of seeds annually. The seeds are nourishing and agreeable to most people, and are generally used in South America and in the West India Islands.

The seeds of the cacao were made use of as money in Mexico, in the time of the Aztec kings, and this use of them is still partially continued, the smaller seeds being employed for the purpose. The lowest denomination of coin money current in Mexico is of the value of about twelve cents, and as there must also be many petty transactions of business to a lower amount the convenience of these seeds, six of which are reckoned as the value of one cent, must render them very great.

Cacao is principally used after having been made into cakes to which the name of chocolate is given. The method anciently employed by the Indians in making these cakes was simply to roast the seeds in earthen pots, and after cleaning them from the husks which by reason of the heat employed could be easily removed, the naked seeds were begrimed between two stones and made up with the hands into cakes. The process at present used by Europeans does not differ greatly from that. For chocolate, nuts are taken to grinding the seeds after they are roasted, which is done in a paste which is perfectly smooth, and some flavoring ingredients are added, according to the taste of the people who are to consume the chocolate. Cloves and cinnamon are much used for this purpose by the Spaniards; other aromatics, and even perfumes, such as musk and ambergris, have sometimes been added, but the principal flavoring ingredient used with cacao is vanilla.

The tree is cultivated in many parts of the tropics, but the best chocolate is made from cacao grown in the region of Caracas, in South America, and in the West Indies. The cultivation of the cacao tree is very tender, and it requires much care and attention. Young plants must be kept free from weeds, and be shaded from the sun by other trees. The cacao tree yields from two to three pounds of seeds annually. The seeds are nourishing and agreeable to most people, and are generally used in South America and in the West India Islands.

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GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Providing Turnpike Companies.

A law has been passed by the Michigan Legislature requiring the turnpike companies in the State "to construct, reconstruct, repair and maintain their roads in good repair, and of the same material and in the same manner as required by their charter, within six months after the passage of the Act." If they fail to comply with the law, the roads are to be considered as abandoned, and no further toll can be charged on them.

How It Helped the Farmers.

"The beauty of good roads was exemplified Saturday," says the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, "when the farmers of Riverside and Ellington townships came to town with loads of hay and straw and produce, and the farmers of other townships had to stay at home. The Riverside and Ellington township farmers came to town via the Locust street telford boulevard. The farmers of the other townships had to remain at home, because the roads were too muddy. To start meant to be mired, and so no start was made. And all because of lack of enterprise in providing good roads."

Power Required on Grades.

American highways have often closely followed the old Roman model, and run straight about regardless of obstacles. It seems not to have occurred to our road-builders that less power is expended in going three miles around a hill than one mile up it, so that it is easier to cut down a hill once than for all travelers to climb it thousands of times, or that no heavier load can be hauled than can be drawn up the steepest part. To attain higher levels the precipitous sides of hills have been scaled, requiring extreme grades, when such could have been avoided, and more circuitous courses, not materially longer, would have arrived at the same spot with less expenditure of energy. Mountain roads can be kept in order only with extreme difficulty. The work on them, the time and unnecessary energy wasted in surmounting them, and the half loads that only can be hauled on them are sources of great and constant loss.

In tourist countries every effort is made to keep grades down to four per cent., that is, a rise of four feet in every hundred, as this has been shown by experience to be the maximum on which loads can be advantageously hauled, and even it necessitates the expenditure of as much energy in one mile as in traveling three on a level, so that but one-third as heavy a load can be drawn. As the grade increases above this percentage the labor involved becomes so excessive that it sometimes often feet rise in a hundred is used allowed for mountain roads, and so the less than one-half can be hauled of what is possible at four in a hundred, and but one-sixth as much as on the level.

So little attention has been paid to this subject here that a rise of ten in one hundred is often found on main roads which are constantly used by heavy teams, and even twelve and fifteen in a hundred are by no means uncommon. This is wrong. The courses of old roads could be slightly altered in many cases to their great advantage, and in other cases new roads could be laid out. These points ought to be thoroughly looked into before making hilly roads permanent by macadamizing them.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Why State Aid is Necessary.

In addressing the Maryland State Grange recently, General Stone spoke of the conditions which may exist in other States as well. He said in part:

"I find that the question of State aid is eliminated in Maryland by a constitutional provision which prohibits the use of State funds for such a purpose. Get up a sentiment among your people, and amend your Constitution, like other States are doing. It is a vicious system that requires localities to keep up the roads. It is a work that concerns the people of the whole State, and is not a local question. Roads are of vital interest to the cities. Blockade your country roads today, and to-morrow your city will begin to suffer. The benefits of good roads are equally shared by the cities, but they must assist in the work of construction before they can reap the advantages.

"About three-fourths of the property interests of the country are to be found in the cities, and held by the corporations. Now, the farmers, representing about one-fourth of the property interests, have been endeavoring to keep up the roads for the whole country. The result is obvious. The burden was too much, and bad roads are to be found everywhere.

"There exist in some places strong objections to employing convicts upon public roads. A happy solution of this difficulty, however, presents itself. Employ your convicts in preparing material for building good roads. This has been tried in a number of States, and has proved to be an economical as well as a healthful way of working convicts. I am satisfied that Maryland could employ its short term prisoners and House of Correction inmates in this way, and deliver road material at fifty cents a ton in any part of the State.

"You must convince your legislators that the State of Maryland is entitled to just as good legislation as any other State of the Union. You must stir them at home, and follow them to Annapolis. You can tell them what you want in a general way, that is:

"First—A complete reform in the local road administration, so that you will get your money's worth for the money you now pay.

"Second—You want more money for roads, without more taxes on farm property.

"Third—You want an efficient State supervision to make sure that the new money spent on roads shall be spent to the best possible advantage.

"Fourth—You want to make sure for the future that all property, and all the people interested in or benefited by good highways shall contribute their proper share toward building and maintaining those roads."

Germany and Swiss competition has had a depressing effect on the Calais mechanical lace trade.

JUDGE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Gary, of Chicago, Is a Unique Reminder of Other Days.

Judge Gary, of Chicago, the trial judge in the second Luetgert trial, is one of the few remaining judges of other times. Personally and judicially he is unique. In spite of his years Judge Gary is alert physically and mentally. His wit is quick and appropriate. When he is a court of a ruling or a decision it does not conflict with the dignity of his office. A man of few words, benign in manner often, avoiding the public, seeking no applause, literally walking unfrequented streets when he can, he is in his home life a lovable character, kind, sympathetic, approachable, responsive.

He likes to live as he did in his earlier days. He and his wife constitute the home now. There is an ugly dog, savage and noisy at times, which is connected with the house. When his sedate presence returns from the jail this ugly looking dog goes out to meet him, and if the weather is not inclement the two stroll together. Long ago, before there was such a concern as a bob cart, Mr. Gary, before he could attend domestics, went to the house of an old woman several blocks distant, and purchased a milk for his home. The old habit is continued.

He has been on the bench nearly forty years. He is a natural judge. Had he never dedicated such a decision he would have gone to the highest judiciary of the State. His present place and several predictions thereon are due to the love of the city and county as well as his friends. He never made a political speech, he never sought a vote, he never paid a political assessment.

A DOG CAPE ON THE BENCH.

He was never a political candidate. As a judge he is revered. Men who are the honest fear him. Lawyers who are tricky avoid him. Few of his decisions have been reversed. When Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Bench, holds court in Chicago he likes to have Judge Gary dine with him as often as he will. When Chief Justice Fuller visits his old home he usually visits Judge Gary. When the Bar Association of Cook County has its annual banquet Judge Gary has the seat of honor.

Few criminal trials in this country created more interest than did the prosecution of Judge Gary presided. Twenty-two judges in Cook County were called for jury duty. Public feeling was at high tension. Men walked the streets and went to and from their business armed. Judge Gary was serene and calm throughout. A grand was empaneled, but he refused to be excused. And so the case was finally brought to the bench, where he dismissed the defendant and ordered him going. He was the one man in the town who seemed to be fearless.

A Queer Cucumber.

Mrs. Rose Marmon found in her garden the middle of last July a cucumber 18 inches long and twelve inches in circumference which she left for seed, but looked in vain for the vegetable to ripen and turn yellow. The first week in September it was discovered to be loose from the vine, and was taken in the house and put away. To-day it is as green and firm as it was in July, and there is no indication that it will ever change its state. Mrs. Marmon has been gardening for forty years, and never observed the like of this cucumber before.—Harrodsburg (Ky.) Savings.

Alabama [illegible] a legal holiday in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, North Dakota and Washington.

A husband is like a turkey in that he has to be roasted before he gives a Christmas present.

An Overworked Brain.

From the Record, Princeton, Ind.

Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Princeton, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morn until late at night he continually pored over his books.

Few persons, even with the strongest constitutions, can keep up under such a strain.

In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from his home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of going to and from school in all kinds of weather undermined his health.

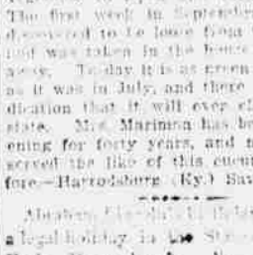
He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill.

Catarrh had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition. He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a noted specialist from Cleveland treated him without avail, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without benefit. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the first box he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was *completely cured*. This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarrh has entirely left him; he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than he ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and feels abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper made an affidavit as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st 10th day of September, 1897.

R. P. WATT, *Notary Public.*

We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine, for building up a run down and debilitated system.



Operatively.

America's Greatest Medicine

The following is a characteristic Hood's Sarsaparilla testimonial. Facts like these have made Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine, and secure for it thousands of letters scattered all over this broad land.

"We like to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us. Our four children had diphtheria. From the very first our little boy Ralph, then seven years old, was very sick and for several days it seemed as if he would never be any better. After a while he began to improve and in a few weeks was able to go out, although weak and miserable. Then, gradually

All Strength in His Limbs

gave out. The physicians told us it was paralysis, which sometimes follows an attack of diphtheria. We did everything for him, but he grew worse until he was in a painful condition. He suffered terribly at night and complained continually of his head, and in what little sleep he was able to get, moaned unceasingly. He lost all control of the muscles of his body and limbs. He had no appetite and complained of feeling sick at his stomach all the time. After we had tried many different remedies and had about given up all hope we commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time he ceased to complain, his appetite improved and at the end of three months he was able to attend school part of the time. Now he is well and quite a strong and rugged boy. You are at liberty to use this testimonial if you desire, as we feel we cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and building up medicine." MRS. R. E. ANDERSON, Cumberland, Maine.

Economy is also a characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 Doses, and hence there is a solid fact concisely stated in the familiar line, 100 Doses One Dollar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Not an Ideal Place.

"No," said Wheeler, thoughtfully, "I can't cotton to the idea that heaven is a place where the streets are paved with gold. I don't believe a fellow's tires would stick worth a cent to a street of that kind."—Indianapolis Journal.

Beware of OPIUM!

NORMANS CORDIAL

Never give a remedy containing opium to your children.
Refuse to accept strong, poisonous medicines that are not alone nauseating but dangerous.
NORMAN'S Neutralizing Cordial Saves children from premature death.
Carries health and a new lease of life to numbers of sufferers.
Rosy cheeks, good appetite, restored digestion, are results of its use.
It is the sovereign remedy for all affections of the stomach and bowels. Absolutely cures DYSPEPSIA.
At and see at druggists and dealers.
THE NORMAN CORDIAL CO., PROP'S, CHARLESTON, S. C.

NORMAN'S INDIAN WORM FELLETS
Remove Worms. The Best Liver Pills. 25 and 25c.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

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Fairbank City Drug Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of recent date, will say that I did receive great benefit from "Dr. Franklin's Cough Cure." I consider it the best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used. Yours truly, ROBERT L. TAYLOR.
For sale by all druggists at 25c., or sent direct.

SEED CORN Albemarle Prolific yields 100 to 400 shelled grain to acre. For information, or fine registered stock write, Anowhead Stock Farm, S. O. Woods, Prop., Charlottesville, Va.

Cotton,

like every other crop, needs nourishment.

A fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and not less than 3% of actual

Potash,

will increase the crop and improve the land.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

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

SAW MILLS. If you need a saw mill, any size, write me before buying elsewhere. I have the most complete line of mills of any dealer or manufacturer in the South.

GORN MILLS. Very highest grade Stones, at unusually low prices.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Planers, Matchers, Edgers, Re-Saws, Band Saws, Lathes, etc.

ENGINES AND BOILERS, Tubular and Locomotive. Engines or Boilers in stock, quick delivery, low prices.

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If you are now hatching. You can do this more easily than you understand them and know how to care for them profitably, and you can get rich out of them. Let us tell you how. Our new book, "Chickens and Eggs," containing the knowledge acquired by others, we offer for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY. (Only 25c.)

Book Publishing House, N. Y. City.

ARKANSAS LADIES DON'T LIE.

Mrs. Martha A. Johnson

Malvern, Ark., says: Have used Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine 10 years, and find it a great deal better than "Zoilin's Regulator" and "Black Draught." It has been of great benefit to my daughter, who suffered during their monthly troubles for Obstructed Menstruation. I feel it should be no home without it.

The Turn of Life. The cessation of the menses usually occurs between the ages of forty and fifty. Great irregularity takes place in the periodic discharges for some time before the final cessation, the female usually experiencing sudden flashes of heat, dulness in the head, headache and other evidences of constitutional disturbance. The nervous system is much disturbed, and there is great irritability and melancholy, the patient is discouraged and has a sense of fullness or suffocation.

At no time in her life does a woman need more constant care and watchful tenderness, for this more need for a remedy to invigorate and strengthen her. The bowels should be kept regular with Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, and if Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine is used during the whole of this critical period, it will invigorate and enrich her blood, soothe and strengthen her nerves and thus relieve the suffering and enable her to pass safely through the dangers, prolong her life and afford her strength and joy to her declining years.

J. P. Ewton

Pine Bluff, Ark., writes: Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine has been a God send to myself and family for 20 years. It cures Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Sick Headache. I think there is no comparison between it and "Black Draught" and "Zoilin's Liver Regulator."

Fullness of Blood in Head. Where there is great determination of blood to the head, the blood vessels of the brain become greatly congested, and there exists dullness, giddiness, especially on stooping, and throbbing pain in the head, increased by movement. It may be caused by being in the heavy sun late rising in the morning, "rouging" with an inactive life. Menstrual derangements in females will often cause it. Dr. Simmons Squaw Wine Wine is especially made for this, and it cures.

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