* AGRICULTURAL. *

Making Harnesses Convenient.

All extra labor and time spent in harnessing the team is wasted. It is true economy to use snaps in place of the clumsy buckle that takes three times as long to fasten properly. But be sure and have snaps with a spring strong enough to hold the lines in place, or economy in time will be gained at the expense of safety. All the devices to make small jobs easier and take less time will be adopted by the enterprising farmer, who recognizes that on the farm as everywhere else time is money and should not be wasted.

Sterilized Soil For Lettuce.

Professor Sharpe, of the Massachusetts station, has been experimenting to find a remedy for the lettuce rot. The only remedy, of the many tried, which proved effectual was using sterilized soil—that is, soil that had been heated to about 180 degrees. This soil was spread on top of the lettuce beds and around the plants after setting. The germs of the blight being all killed in this soil the disease did not get up through to attack the plants until they were out of the way. It is necessary to repeat the treatment on every crop of lettuce grown, but the process is not expensive and is so certain that it may be found practicable even in large greenhouses.

Posts in Sandy Soil.

There is great difference in the durability of different kinds of posts and also in the soil where they are placed. Contrary to the general impression, a sandy or gravelly soil, which is usually dry, is much more liable to rot our posts than one which is always wet. In the dry soil there are frequent changes from wet to dry, by which more air is brought in contact with the wood and this introduces the germs of decay. In an always wet soil the water is probably stagnant and contains little air. Oxygen is necessary to all decomposition. An old farmer who had owned both sandy farms and those that had a clay subsoil once told me that posts on the sand had to be renewed more than twice on clay subsoil.

Granulated Honey.

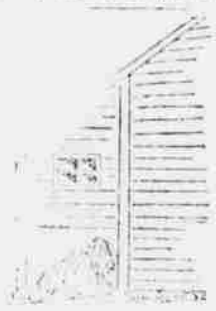
It should be borne in mind that all strained or extracted honey will candy or become solid, like sugar. This occurs at the approach of cold weather during the fall. In some instances comb honey will also harden and turn to sugar in the cells, when it is impossible to liquify it again without destroying the comb. Extracted honey may readily be brought back to its liquid form again by heating it. After it is candied and thoroughly melted again by gentle heat, and sealed while warm, it will remain in liquid form for a long time. The use of honey, in its candied state, is in no way objectionable, and many prefer it. To liquify an honey, it should not receive too much heat, and the proper way to do it is by steam. But it may be done on a small scale by placing the vessel containing the honey in warm water, and allowing it to remain until thoroughly heated. Boiling honey destroys its flavor, and honey should receive *just enough heat to liquify it.*

Sugar Beets for Cows.

What is the feeding value of sugar beets for milch cows we are asked. The question is a timely one, for in those sections in which they are sugar beet industries there may be large quantities of rejected beets which are only be utilized as feed for animals. They make an excellent portion of a ration for cows, being succulent. They contain very little protein, and therefore, should be fed to all animals in connection with such feed as bran, peas, beans, oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal. Most of all feeds you chose the best results when fed with grain. Low grade beet contains less than two per cent of protein, scarcely any fat, about ten per cent of nitrogen free extract, and about one per cent crude fiber and ash. It is somewhat in the class with other ordinary roots that are used for feeding purposes, but is practically no better. At the Wyoming station there are sheep that were fed all winter on sugar beets and hay, and better results than those that were fed on grain and hay. Rations composed of forty per cent of sugar beets, and even more, have been fed to dairy cows, without injury. Intrinsically they are not as good as ensilage, but they have one advantage over ensilage, and that is that practically the whole of the beet is digestible.—The Epitomist.

An Addition to the Barn.

On many farms, especially in New England, large to be even simple, old fashioned barns, and after the manure heaps from the side of the barn. This answers in place of a manure cellar or shed, and keeps all rain and rain from the manure pile of farm operations. A way to secure two birds with one stone is shown in the accompanying illustration. Here the manure shed is provided, but is put up in connection with the barn roof instead of joining the barn midway to its side. This gives just as much storage capacity to the barn, the addition opening right into the scaffold over the cattle quarters. This increased storage room will cost but a small sum, as the roof has to be provided in any case. The added room on many farms will be found most convenient.—New York Tribune.



ADDITION TO BARN WITH ADDITION

Moles as Insect Destroyers.

Moles are generally considered destroyers of lawns and disturbers of the garden. It has been pointed out that these animals do not live upon vegetable matter, but upon insects entirely. An investigation to find out upon what moles subsist was instituted by the Pennsylvania experiment station. H. Wilson in reporting upon the results of his work stated that the stomachs of thirty-six moles had been examined. He concludes that vegetable matter is not taken into the mole's stomach intentionally as food and he believes that the mole is an insectivorous animal. Its habit of burrowing among roots of grasses and other plants is induced simply by a desire to get at worms, beetles and other insects which are found in the vicinity of plant roots.

Mr. Wilson thinks the mole is beneficial to the agriculturist, although in some instances considerable annoyance is caused by the moles burrowing under the roots of growing plants while in quest of insect food. The damage caused by eating the grain seeds and the fibrous roots is due to mice rather than to moles. The runways of the mole are taken possession of and occupied during the summer and autumn by meadow and field mice and these little animals are undoubtedly responsible for much of the damage thought to be caused by the mole. To keep moles out of lawns and flower beds Mr. Wilson suggests the use of traps and poisons, driving them away by placing such substances as mineral pitch, gas tar and other material of unpleasant odor in their runways.—New England Homestead.

High-Priced Fruits.

Every farmer who can get the high-priced fruits to market is sure to make a success of orcharding and gardening. To do this it is necessary to fill the orchards early and continuously. It is not chance that brings the best fruit into bearing early, but good tending of the trees and intelligent foresight. To get high prices for fruit the tilling must continue throughout the whole season, even after the fruits have been harvested, for then it is necessary to prepare for the next crop. Many are not willing to pay the prices for good fruit, but they cannot be had in any other way.

In planting and cultivating an orchard this object should be kept steadily in mind. If it is for profit, methods of culture and harvesting must be followed that will give the best results. There are too many orchards of a medium class in the country. They produce an indifferent crop of fruit any time through the season, and usually the crop is ready for harvesting when the markets are glutted and prices very low. It is much better to raise the fruits that will come in a little earlier or a little later. This is an important question that must be decided largely in different sections.

I should think my trees and vines into three general classes and cultivate each for its quality. First, I should have those early bearing varieties. Of these I should select the earliest marketable sort, and give them all the care possible. A few days may make all the difference in the world. I should try to force them so as to get ahead of every one else who had trees of the same variety. Second, I should have a class of trees that ripened the fruit in the middle of the season, but these should be selected solely with reference to the size and quality of the fruit. I would limit the number to insure the size and appearance of the fruit. Early frosts will bring and I prefer when the market is full with cheap grades. Third, I should make a note of late bearers, rare and rich. These, for the early varieties, should produce marketable fruit. I should endeavor to prolong and postpone their season of bearing as much as possible.—W. Chesebrough, in Rural Carolinian.

A Good Short Gate.

The fault of most of gates is that they are too long and too heavy for ordinary farm use. I have seen one for ordinary farm use made of two pieces of board, each 8 feet long, 12 inches wide, and one inch thick, with a board 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick nailed on the top of the middle, the length depending on the nature of the bottom. If sandy, it should be six feet, if hard, four feet will be deep enough if care is taken to prevent the swirl of water from cutting the posts out. I dig the holes in hard places by using dynamite. Bore or drill a hole within a foot of the depth post holes are wanted, charge with 15 pounds of forty per cent dynamite. If you do not understand using dynamite, get some one who does to shoot for you, as this will make the hole in less time and much quicker than one can dig in soft soil with a spade.

The holes around the posts should be filled with broken stone tamped in solidly, using large ones on top. Have your blacksmith make four irons as shown in the upper part of the illustration and at "a" in the old wagon tires. For rods I use old buggy axles, the boulders holding them in place nicely. I find six poles make a good right for the gate and an allowance to get on the axle without having it made longer.

I have seen this gate made by boring holes in the poles to slip over axle, but I prefer having the smith make devices, "b" "b" etc., from old buggy tires long enough to reach up on poles a foot with holes for spikes, give generous room between end of pole and rod so the end of the top poles may be put on the ground at "c" without cramping. Space the poles with wooden pucup rings or blocks of wood bored—these must be put on before spiking the stirrups fast, or use wire, "e," as shown in cut.—W. A. Clearwater, in American Cultivator.

THE FOUNDATION POSITION.

There are forty-eight different materials used in constructing a piano, from no fewer than sixteen different countries, employing forty-five different bands.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

LAUGHTER-PROVOKING STORIES FOR LOVERS OF FUN.

The Seasons—Very Slow Pay—Made No Difference—Tactics in Future Wars—The Raw Material—Making Him Feel Cheap—Believed of a Weary Task—Etc.

Dame Nature dons a bright new dress
In spring, or thereabout;
In summer wears it rusty,
In autumn wears it out.
And after that she goes to bed;
For obviously there
Is nothing else to do, since she
Has not a thing to wear.

—Puck.

Made No Difference.

He (dramatically)—"I can't tell you how much I love you!"

She—"Oh, can't you? Well, I guess it's just as well; I'm already engaged."

The Raw Material.

"You raise some tremendously large families here in Kentucky."

"Yes, sah. We have to. Gotta keep the feuds going, sah."—Chicago Tribune.

Very Slow Pay.

Debtor (warmly)—"That is a gratuitous insult, sir!"

Creditor—"I suppose so! I couldn't collect anything for it, if I tried!"—Detroit Journal.

Believed of a Weary Task.

"We had burglars at our house last night, ha, ha, ha!"

"What are you laughing about?"

"They stole my lawn mower, ha, ha, ha!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tactics in Future Wars.

"General, an overpowering force of the enemy on bicycles has attacked our left!"

General—"Sound the retreat, and order the tack brigade to protect our rear."

Making Him Feel Cheap.

Noseadds—"I suppose we are both extravagant."

Mrs. Noseadds—"Oh, no! We merely have extravagant tastes. We haven't money enough to be extravagant."—Puck.

Blood Will Tell.

"I think," said the hairdresser, "that a barber is born, not made."

"Yes," said the customer, as he applied a piece of plaster to his chin, "Blood will always tell."—Town Topics.

Her Impression.

"Ministers are said to live the longest of all classes of professional men," said Miss Gilgal.

"I had much as got the impression that contractors lived the longest," replied Mrs. Natwood.

Does She Guess It Him.

Mrs. Henpeck (visiting her first husband's grave)—"Yes, here lies a hero. You would think by my husband to lay had he not been killed in the war."

Mr. Henpeck (drowsily)—"Yes, what a curse war is."—Tit Bits.

Where Ignorance is Bliss.

"Our neighbors on either side of us kept our part of the street sprinkled."

"That is kind."

"Yes, but I'm glad we don't know what they say about us for not doing it ourselves."—Chicago Record.

Quite an Enthusiast.

Cyclist (making his will)—"Yes, and I wish my body to be cremated and the ashes to go toward making a wooden path."—New York World.

A Guileless Threat.

Maud—"Did George kiss you last night when he left?"

Ethel—"Certainly he did not, why do you ask?"

Maud—"Nothing, only he just told me that he liked your cheek."—Harlem Life.

Not in the Bargain.

The Father—"When you marry my daughter I intend to present her with a house and lot."

The Accepted One—"That's not a square deal. I thought I was to have the without any incumbrances."—Detroit Free Press.

A Terrible Threat.

Gloomy—"And Mrs. Younglove, do you know that you have kissed me only once during the past three months?"

"Yes," he replied, "and if you eat any more onions you may make it three times and a half next time."

She could only trouble and wonder if it were to turn out that her love had been misplaced after all.—Chicago News.

It Was Wasted on Him.

He was a callow youth and assumed many liberties.

"Ah, Lucy," he said to a young woman with whom he was a novelist acquainted, "you look tired. What have you been doing?"

"Hunting a flat," she answered.

"And did you find one?" he asked. Her eyes snapped.

"I found one," she replied with a meaning look.

But, of course, he didn't see the point of it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Coincidence.

"Somehow I am awfully stupid tonight," remarked young Borum, laughily, the other evening.

"Indeed you are," retorted Miss Cassing, somewhat impulsively.

"Do you really mean that?" asked the young man in surprise.

"I merely indorsed your remark. Didn't you just now assert that you were stupid?" she queried.

"Yes," he responded, "but I only said so without thinking."

"And up to the time you spoke of it," she replied, "I only thought so without saying it."—St. Louis Republic.

Give it a Chance!

Give your system a chance to hold its own these hot July days. King's Sarsaparilla makes pure, rich blood, guard against fever. All dealers sell it. Guaranteed. BURWELL & DUNN Co., Charlotte, N. C.

—The Wilmington has sailed from Santa Catharina for Montevideo.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

—Some men who believe in the "missing link" idea raise an awful howl when their cuff buttons can't be found.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

—A fellow's bound to feel sheepish when he has the wool pulled over his eyes.

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

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH EMIG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1898.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

CAUGHT BY A HAIR.

One of the Slightest Clues That Ever Put a Man in Prison.

"The least thing I ever heard of that put a man in prison was the clue that took me over the road between here and New York about a dozen times in 1873, when I was an inspector in the postal service," said an old sleuth the other day to another who had just told a good story.

"It was an old case. It had been on the books a long while. Four or five good men had taken a try at it, but the fellow was too sly, and he kept taking letters and we could never take him. The complaints pointed very closely to the spot where the trouble was, but when we got there we were completely baffled.

"I had myself worked on the job a little and gone at something else. In all these detective cases it is in nine times out of ten a mere chance that leads to success. One day I happened to take out of a pigeonhole in my desk a bunch of decoy letters that had been sent over the line to catch this sharp rascal, who was robbing Washington people of their remittances to New York. Somehow I slid my knife through the sealed joints of an envelope and there caught in a corner was a short black hair. The flap of the envelope looked as if it had not been meddled with. Yet it had been opened and a dollar bill duly marked had been taken out and the envelope sealed up and put back in the mail.

"I took that hair up as carefully as if it had been a diamond I had found. I knew that just across Seventh street was a friend of mine, now dead, who had a powerful microscope. I walked up to his office and asked him to let me use his instrument a moment. I put the glass the hair seemed to be one from a man's mustache. I looked at it a long while and so did my friend. We agreed that it was a whisker, sure enough, and I was confident it was a clue of the thief we wanted to catch. If we had stopped there and gone after him we should have failed again as completely as ever before. To make assurance doubly sure I went to an optician and he put the hair under the most powerful microscope he had. Almost without hesitation he said: 'This is not a black hair, but a red one dyed black. It is red at the end.'

"I looked for myself, and sure enough it was so. I went back to the office, put my desk in order, got all the data in this case, and that night started over the line to New York once more. We were satisfied the thief worked between Philadelphia and New York, so I took it easy until I got to the Delaware river. Then I got down to business. I saw every man that trundled through porters from there up to New York, and I took a mental photograph of every mustache in the service between Philadelphia and New York. I looked for black mustaches and for red ones, and I was especially interested in any that had the least sign of being dyed. At Trenton I found a red mustache, but I went on to the end of the route still looking for another of that shade. I found none. That chap was my man. I came back home, and for a week played toss and catch with him, sending through his hands perhaps fifty decoy letters, some with stamps in them, some with dollar bills and some with money orders. In less than two weeks we had him, and he went over the road for two years and eight months, and the trouble stopped.

"It all began with my finding that one little stubby hair in the corner of that envelope."—Washington Star.

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Helped Them to Discover Themselves.

Thomas A. Scott, a good judge of men, "discovered" both Andrew Carnegie and Frank Thomson. The former was a telegraph operator in Scott's office, showed himself frugal and industrious and on one or two occasions demonstrated his ability to meet an emergency. Colonel Scott took an interest in him, gave him opportunities, and he was shrewd enough to use them to the best advantage. He picked out Frank Thomson from among the young engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and put him on a difficult path, which he was able to walk successfully. Both these men owe much to Colonel Scott, but much more to themselves.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

—It's about time for the mercury to take a tumble to itself.

Are You Itchy?

If so, something is wrong with your skin. Ask your druggist for Tetterine, and you can cure yourself without a doctor for 50 cents. Any skin disease, ringworm, eczema, salt rheum, etc. Or send 50 cents in stamps for box prepaid to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Try a box.

—The Glacier has arrived at Manila with her cargo of refrigerated meat.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

—Vast clouds of grasshoppers are devastating the fields at Rolla, N. D.

"Mulberry Pills" (Wintersmith's)

cure constipation, headache, liver trouble. Even our grandmothers knew the mulberry was nature's laxative. Such are "Mulberry Pills." To prove their value we will send a sample size box to any address on receipt of a 2c stamp to pay postage. Address, Arthur Veter & Co., Louisville, Ky.

—Four bombs were exploded in Barcelona, Spain, by unknown parties.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

—Iced soup is one of the novelties of the season.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

—When it comes to kissing, two heads are always better than one.

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily remedied. Address DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

AN ANCIENT DWELLING.

Said to Be the Oldest Stone House in New England.

The ancient dwelling house in the town of Guilford, known as the "Old Stone House," is the oldest house in this state, and it is also said to be the oldest stone house in New England. A bill is pending in the legislature providing for the purchase of the house by the state from its present owner, Mrs. Sarah B. Cone of Stockbridge, Mass., a lineal descendant of Rev. Henry Whitfield, the builder and original owner. It is proposed to preserve the old landmark and convert it into a historical museum. The following description of the house is taken from Smith's "History of Guilford":

"This house was erected by Rev. Henry Whitfield, both for the accommodation of his family and as a fortification against Indians. It is the oldest stone dwelling house now standing in New England. This house was kept in its original form until 1863, when it underwent such a renovation as to change to some extent its interior arrangement, although the north wall and large stone chimney are substantially the same as they have been for over two centuries. It is said that the first Guilford marriage was celebrated in it, the wedding table being garnished with pork and peas. According to tradition, the stone of which this house was built was brought by the Indians on handbarrows across the swamp from Griswold rock, a ledge about 80 rods east of the house. It consisted of two stories and an attic. At the southeast corner of the second floor there was a singular embrasure, commanding the approach from the south and west, and evidently made for defensive purposes. In the attic were two recesses, evidently intended as places of concealment."—Hartford Courant.

BIG FEES

Physicians Who Received Fortunes for Simple Services.

Several European physicians have made fortunes by single operations. Dr. Thomas Dimsdale, a Hertfordshire specialist, who was summoned to St. Petersburg in 1752 to vaccinate Empress Catherine II., received $60,000 and a pension of $2,500 a year. A certain Dr. Butler, who had obtained a world-wide reputation for his operations in lithotomy, received a lakh of rupees (then worth $50,000) from each of six Indian rajahs for relieving them from their pains. The late czar of Russia paid Prof. Zacherine, a noted specialist of Moscow, $75,000 for two days' attendance. Dr. Gale of Bristol received a check for $250,000 for curing a certain prominent nobleman of a diseased knee. Dr. Gale Yowski, who traveled all the way to Teheran to attend the son of the late shah, received $35,000 and his expenses. Sir William Jenner received a baronetcy and $50,000 for four weeks' attendance at the bedside of the prince of Wales. Sir Morell Mackenzie received $100,000 for attending the Emperor Frederick. Perhaps the most extravagant fee of all, however, is that of an English army surgeon who charged an Indian rajah $50,000 for one prescription in a simple case of rheumatism.

Swift Clouds Precede Cold Waves.

Observations at Blue Hill observatory showed that for several days before the great cold wave of February last, the high cirrus clouds which attain an elevation of about nine miles, moved with unusual velocity. On one day these clouds were flying at the rate of 166 miles per hour. It is thought that measures of cloud motions will play an important part in weather prediction hereafter.

Virginia. RANDOLPH MASON ACADEMY. Conducted by Episcopal clergymen, fitting for college or business. Modern conveniences and equipment, including gymnasium, etc. Two hundred and thirty dollars. Address, J. HENRY SHACKELFORD, Principal.

Moles and poor physicians are easily traced by the holes they leave in the ground.

ACADEMY. Rockville, - Md. FOR BOYS.... It pupils have done well at the University of Virginia, Cornell, Lehigh, Princeton, and at the Naval Academy. Terms moderate. For Catalogue, address, W. P. MASON, - - A. M., Principal.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,505]

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day.

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

Mrs. Edna Jackson, Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach." Jos. KREHLING, 1211 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

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

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE GREENSBORO, N.C. For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Exhaustion. WRITE US FOR Our Illustrated HAND-BOOK.

English, Classical, Scientific, Business. Experienced Teachers. Electric Lights, Steam Heat. Fine Grounds. Eight States and D. C. Represented. Write for Catalogue. JAS. A. FISHBURNE, A. B., Principal.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. DAVIDSON, N. C. Sept., 1837. Sept. 7th, 1899. Fixed curriculum in Fresh. and Soph. Studies elective in Junior and Senior. Three Degree Courses. Laboratories Complete. Ten Professors and Assistants. Y. M. C. A. Hall and Gymnasium. Terms Reasonable. Send for a Catalogue. J. H. SHEARER, - - - President.

THE COUPER MARBLE WORKS. ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS. 159 to 163 Bank St., - NORFOLK, VA. LARGEST STOCKS IN THE SOUTH. Low prices quoted on Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, Marble or Granite, delivered at any Southern point. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, and learn how to save money.

RUTHERFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE. CAPT. W. T. R. BELL, Superintendent. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. Reopens September 11th on Military basis. Prepares for any college or business. Young men of limited means helped. Correspondence solicited. Only one in state. Year opens now.

BLOOD TELLS. You owe it to your health. If you have children you are likely to learn that you have transmitted some of the most horrible diseases to which mankind is heir. If this disease has passed through the blood of your child, it will come to the surface, and should at once take the wonderful new cure. HAELE MACEDO. Thousands have been cured. The cure may seem to the last to take a little longer. Nature will do the rest. Effective treatment, sent on trial. Please write best feelings, etc. Who cured and what. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00.

MOLLER ORGANS from $5 up. Pianos for $195. Buy direct from the manufacturer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address M. P. MOLLER, Manufacturer, Hagerstown, - Md.

GUILFORD COLLEGE. L. L. HOBBS, President. Open since 1837 to both young men and young women. Best equipment and most attractive for the money of any school in the South. Address, CLAY W. WHITE, Treasurer, Guilford College, N. C.

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