Russell Sage's Jest.

Only on high occasions does Mr. Sage permit himself to jest. Ordinarily his habit is what the late Joseph Cook made so much of as the "soul's laughter at itself." But when he can get in a dig at the expense of a great nabob of the financial world he does so in the most sardonic style.

His chance came last week with the departure of Mr. Morgan for Europe, which—as readers of real estate news will recall—had been preceded by the announcement that Mr. Morgan had sold his "troublesome Park avenue flats." Thus spake Uncle Russell:

"So, Morgan has gone, hey? And he has disposed of his interests in those Park avenue flats? Well, I don't know about the flats on Park avenue; but I'll bet you a doughnut against a double eagle that he has not parted with his interest in the flats on Wall street."—New York Mail and Express.

Labor Situation Sized Up.

District Attorney Jerome was rather amused by the manner in which a tramp who strolled up to the kitchen door of the Lakeville home last Sunday morning sized up the labor situation. While the wanderer was devouring the food set before him he bitterly commented about the hard times.

"But I had imagined that work was plentiful now," ventured Mr. Jerome.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "there is plenty of work all right, but if you belong to a union you have to be on strike most of the time, and if you don't belong to a union they won't let you work anyhow."—New York Times.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Positions GUARANTEED BY A **$5,000 BANK DEPOSIT**

Business Paid $60 Tuition $40. Scholarships $25. Write Today.

GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Ma ..GA.

"PROMPT. Safe. Reliable. Tutt's Pills. Special Catalogue Free."

So 38.

Why Nations Wear Colors.

Did it occur to you to ask why the boxes of candy come tied with ribbons, why your horses are painted on your drives if you are a gentleman of means, or why a baseball or football game is really a game? It cells to what class or aristocracy college you belong, or which is your favorite team for the time being, your interest and sympathy. And for somewhat similar reasons do nations wear their colors. At first maybe it was to represent something, but after a while the colors—the flag—came to represent the nation itself, and the way the people acted toward the national colors showed how they felt toward the nation.—From "The Origin of Our Flag," in St. Nicholas.

Those who take the most pride in doing a thing are those who find pay the poorest for it, if paid at all.

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN.

Mrs. E. B. Bradshaw, of Guthrie, Okla., cured of a severe case by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to respond to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines usually prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and she holds that it causes disturbances similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar uterine tonic effects as well.

Thousands of testimonial letters prove beyond question that nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It always works in harmony with the female system.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address Lynn, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL.

Setting Up Fence Posts.

In the spring, while the ground is soft, is the proper time to put down the fence posts, where you are going to construct your new fence next summer. Have the posts well sharpened and they can easily be driven into the ground with a heavy wooden maul. Where the ground is naturally hard it will make it considerable easier to drive them down if a small hole is first made with a crowbar where the post is to stand. While driving down posts the person doing it should stand upon something, to make it easier. A piece of board on top of an empty barrel will do. I prefer to drive wagon close up to post and stand in box.—Lewis Olsen, in The Epitomist.

An Excellent Maxim.

A field that cannot be cultivated with advantage should first of all receive a dressing of lime, or, what is better, wood ashes. If necessary, commercial fertilizers—those that will restore to the soil the elements most needed—should be used, and the land be gotten in condition for grass. A worn-out field will not produce a crop of grass, but with the aid of fertilizers, and a green manurial crop it may be gotten in condition for grass in two or three seasons. Once in grass it will be benefited by the crop itself, when the field may then be brought into the line of rotation with the fields that have been under regular cultivation. In some cases lime alone will enable a field to gain in fertility, and it is the cheapest method to pursue. The old maxim, "put your manure on the poorest land," is an excellent one, but a small field well tilled and manured will always give the best results, the land no part of the farm should be allowed to lose fertility.

Poultry on Small Areas.

Several of the poultry papers are printing articles showing that it is possible for one to make a good living from poultry raised on a small area. It is noted that records are cited in proof, for eggs range from 25 cents a dozen in the summer to 90 cents a dozen in the winter. It is unfair to point articles of this kind, for there are very few places where prices of a dozen can be had for eggs. If one can average half that price the year around he is doing remarkably well. On the other hand there is no doubt but what poultry can be profitably raised on a small area, though there is some question if one could obtain a living for an entire family on such a plan, assuming that both eggs and carcasses were sold by consumers at average retail prices. Under the best possible conditions it is natural to realize more than one dollar per bird profit per year on an average, so that the receipts can be figured out readily. Time, the farmer's wife is in a position to raise her own fowl for poultry will average a dollar profit per bird, provided he will give them the necessary care for best results. There is money in raising poultry, but there are no fortunes in the work, even under the most natural conditions.—Indianapolis News.

The Reading Patrons.

I have seen one dairyman with a beautiful herd, large and well ventilated stables, all the product of a herd of milch cows, and another farmer with the same old house he built ten years before, dilapidated stables, gates broken, fences down, all the product of another herd of cows, equal in number to the first. Why this difference with same conditions? asks E. A. McDonald, Washington Dairy and Food Commissioner.

If you go into the home of the first class of men you will find agricultural papers; you will find a reader, a man who has a thinker and is using it. He may not be a graduate of any agricultural college, but he is a self-educated man, who received a large part of his education from the agricultural papers. How much more advanced he would have been if he had learned the fundaments at the agricultural college. But the greater honor is due to self-education than to a college-educated man. Still, if progress was to depend on self-education we would resemble the dairy.

I am a firm believer that the duty of every State is to place a premium on agricultural pursuits. The most important branch of agriculture is dairying. The growth of cereals depends on dairying to return its elements to the soil of which the soil has been robbed by their growth. Dairying enriches the soil while growth of cereals impoverishes it. Therefore, no branch of agriculture should be fostered and encouraged as much as the dairying industry.—Tennessee Farmer.

Failures With Apples.

There are many causes why apples fail to ripen, which do not all, of course, affect the same tree, but one or more of them may cause the premature dropping of fruit. 1. The trees may be weakened by a severe winter, which may injure them in trunk, root or branches, leaving vitality enough to form and ripen the fruit. 2. Wet weather, following dry weather, will cause a sudden growth and make the stems of the apples so brittle that they will break and fall. 3. Root lice may rob the roots of sap, weaken the tree and cause the apples to fall. 4. Sudden changes from wet to dry will cause an unequal growth of the fruit, and consequently it will drop. 5. Borers may weaken the vitality of the tree. 6. Curculios and codling moths may sting the fruit. 7. The soil may be too poor to support the fruit. 8. The tree may blossom unduly late, thus starving the growth of the tree to get the start of the fruit and rob it of the nourishment. This causes it to fall. 9. Cold backs may affect the vigor of the fruit, a tree which may grow for a short time and then prematurely fail. 10. Heavy winds may sway the half-formed fruit so severely as to loosen the stem and cause the fruit to finally drop. 11. The apples may draw the sap from the leaves and weaken the tree. 12. Fungi, such as rusts and blights, may attack the leaves. 13. Overproduction the previous year may exhaust the vitality of the tree. 14. Imperfect fertilization of the blossom in the spring may cause weak fruit that readily falls from the tree. There are, also, many other causes. When the seeds of the fruit seem to be well—unusually well—developed some seasons the fruit seldom falls prematurely. To prevent premature falling of the fruit, keep the trees healthy and free from insects; keep the ground properly manured, and set your orchards in as sheltered a place as possible, free from heavy winds and storms. A moderate thinning of the fruit will cause the remainder to hold on better. A moderate pruning in the spring, before blossoming, will also cause the fruit to fall less than in an unpruned and overburdened tree. To prevent it at all times is, of course, impossible. Some varieties of fruit hold on better and make surer crops.—Philadelphia Record.

For the Winter Diet.

Through the summer the diet of the hens has been somewhat restricted, grain and especially corn having proved almost too fattening and heating for the weather; but with the first indications of the bleak days the poultry should have their full winter diet. This should be given for the purpose of increasing the general health and strength of the hens and then for eggs. Hens which do not have splendid health and strength cannot prove good layers of eggs. The two go together. You may feed hens on stimulating foods so they will lay a few extra eggs, but in a short time they will give out and prove worthless. The first thing should be to aim for a good, all-round diet that will make the birds healthy and strong. Grain, corn, scraps of meat, bread, and such table leavings should be fed to them liberally. Do not forget the seeds, which in the fall of the year can be collected in considerable quantities. Hens like the seeds of flowers, vegetables and weeds. They enjoy eating them out of the pods, and the plants where possible should be cut down and thrown into the chicken yard. The work of collecting them will do the hens good.

Grain and corn are essential now. You cannot neglect these without endangering the health of the birds. Whether spring chickens or laying hens, they should have their daily grain ration. Bran cooked or scalded is an excellent feed for them, and fed hot or cool mornings it proves of great benefit. Overfeeding, of course, must be avoided. Too much corn and grains will make the hens fat and lazy, and cause indigestion, which will ruin all the good obtained. To avoid laziness make the hens work part of the day for their food. Turn them loose in some straw with the grain scattered around in it, and then make them scratch for it. There are many ways to make the laying hens keep their health even when fed daily on a full, well-rounded diet.

Green bones, carefully ground, and oyster and clam shells pounded very fine, are all good in their way, and they do help to increase the egg output; but not unless the rest of the diet is good and wholesome. It is folly to think that the ground bone will make more eggs when the hens are barely getting enough to eat to keep body and soul together. There must be a surplus of food in the system and then something fed to stimulate egg-laying may divert a part of this surplus to the hen's proper function instead of letting it all go to fat. Care must be taken that the hens do not get fat, any such tendency should be checked, for fat hens do not lay many eggs. Strong, active hens, well fed and contented, do.—Annie C. Webster, in American Cultivator.

When the Cow Is Uncomfortable.

One cold day last year, when the wind was blowing a stiff gale and the air was full of snow, I saw a large herd of cows out in the fields, trying hard to nibble the few spears of frozen grass which stuck up here and there through the covering of white. They looked cheerless and uncomfortable enough. I wondered if their owner really thought his cattle got enough as a return for their wandering over those bare fields to pay for the discomfort they suffered. They surely must have been hungry as well as cold that day. If not, their appearance sadly belied their real feelings.

I am not one of those who believe that it is best to keep cows in the stable the year round. It seems to me a most unnatural thing to do. The cow is by nature a great traveler. She enjoys grazing over a wide territory every day. And it always has seemed to me better that she should be allowed some out of doors exercise every day, winter and summer, so I allow my cows to go out to drink and to shake themselves and to get the air and sunshine whenever there is any such day. None of us feel well if we are confined to the house all the time. The cow cannot be much of an exception to the rule.

But, on the other hand, my opinion is that the matter of exercise may be overdone. Every time a cow gets thoroughly chilled something is taken from her vitality. Low vitality means a loss of usefulness. The cold and uncomfortable cow cannot do her best. Instinctively she begins to worry. It is a law of nature that worry and anxiety injure the creature, man or animal, which indulges in it.

Right along in this line lies the other fact not always taken into account. Every cow requires a certain amount of food to keep the warmth of her body up to the normal condition. When she drops below the normal she begins to draw on the reserve of flesh and strength. It cannot be questioned that to do her best the cow must be in good flesh. A poor cow is thinking and working to get enough food to make her comfortable. If she gets anything more than that well and good. Her owner will enjoy the benefit. If she cannot get sufficient to maintain her body at a normal standpoint she leaves her owner to suffer the consequences of his indiscretion.

So it is the part of good judgment to keep the cow warm and otherwise comfortable. Roaming over the fields in the winter time in search of a bite of cold grass will not tend to make her either warm or comfortable. Better give her what she needs to eat in the stable, where she can eat and enjoy herself. She will appreciate the kindness by giving better milk and more of it.—E. L. Vincent, in New York Tribune Farmer.

An Object Lesson.

An object lesson road, built under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been completed at Morgantown, West Virginia. This being the first work of the kind done in the State, its completion was celebrated by the holding of a good roads convention. There was a good attendance of representative citizens from all parts of the State, addresses were delivered by a number of prominent men, and it is believed that substantial progress toward general improvement of the highways has been made. Perhaps the most significant feature of the convention's work was the unanimity and enthusiasm with which it endorsed both State and National aid.

The Washington Post in a leading editorial condemns Uncle National and State aid as paternalistic. It says that "The duty of road building attaches solely to the communities immediately concerned." This is a narrow view. The same view applied to education would make the local communities pay all the expenses of the schools, yet State aid to education is the rule, not the exception. If the Post's contention is right, the local community should be required to establish its own postoffice, and have its postmaster and mail carriers. In fact, nearly everything the State and National governments are doing for the people would be condemned as paternalism viewed from the same standpoint.

But the Post's ideas are not all so absurd as the one quoted above. In the same issue it has the following to say concerning convict labor:

"In the building of good roads lies the solution of the convict problem. The convicts we have always with us. The crop is constant as it is abundant. Why not use them to construct traversing turnpikes, instead of keeping them up in prison shops or leasing them out to private speculators in human flesh and blood? In the one case we put criminals in competition with honest labor. In the other, we traffic in scandal, cruelty and demoralization. Were the able bodied convicts throughout the country employed upon the public roads as we suggest, we should have within ten years as excellent highways as those of France, Germany or England. Moreover, it would be a healthy state employment that would operate injury to none and benefit to all."

Good Roads in Florida.

In no State in the Union is there greater enthusiasm among the people for building good roads than in Florida, and in no State has more legislation favorable to road improvement been enacted during the past year. The Legislature which recently adjourned enacted several general road laws. Their general purport can be gathered from the following brief statement by Senator A. S. Mann, who is State organizer for the Florida Good Roads Association:

"The general public at first glance will not be prepared to grasp the importance of the present good roads laws. The act giving the internal improvement fund to good roads alone is entirely in funds and money liquidatable to the value not less than $10,000,000 or $15,000,000. In Florida, where material is abundant and cheap, with little or no expensive cuts or fills to make, and sand as a foundation insuring perfect drainage for roadbed, an immense amount of work can be done on this fund alone. Coupled with this the convict money, one-half of which goes into the general revenue fund of each county, and may be used on the roads by the County Commissioners as wish, and the levy of a three mill tax on all values for same purpose, and all will see that the power to make good roads has been given without stint."

Another act of the highest importance sets aside for purposes of road improvement the Indian war claims, the payment of which has been authorized by Congress. From this alone the State will realize over half a million dollars.

Wide Tires in Chicago.

After a hard fight by the friends of good roads in Chicago, the Aldermen of that town have passed a wide-tire ordinance, which will apply to all wagons used in that city. Hereafter, wagons with four wheels carrying a load of 2000 pounds must have tires one inch wide; those carrying 3000 pounds must have tires one and one-half inches wide; 4000 pounds, two inches; 5000 pounds, two and one-half inches; 6000 pounds, three inches, and so on, in similar ratio, including wagons of 20,000 pounds burden, the width of whose tires must be eight inches. The tires of two-wheeled vehicles must be twice as wide as those specified for four-wheelers, at the respective weights. The fine for violating the provisions of the ordinance may be from $10 to $50.

Through the passage of this measure the good roads advocates feel that they have scored a notable triumph. Narrow tires, they maintain, have done more than anything else to undo the good work in road building already accomplished, and they hope to see the time when only broad-wheeled vehicles will be used throughout the country. It has required years of industrious effort to secure the Chicago ordinance.

Punishing Delinquents.

Some of the State Senators and Representatives who failed to do their part to secure the passage of State aid laws, or to secure sufficient appropriation in States where such laws are already in existence, are already finding to their sorrow that they have made a serious mistake. Over on their return home to look after their interests they are being met with the pertinent question, "Why did you not look after our roads while you were in the Legislature?" Many of these men will fall of re-election, and deservedly so, for they have shirked one of their heaviest responsibilities in not providing for an adequate system of road improvement.

Tortillas.

In conjunction with the systematic effort made in recent years by the United States to make known in Europe the food value, or, rather, table value, of Indian corn, it may interest many housekeepers to know how tortillas are made. These tortillas are, as many know, thin cakes of corn, and are used in Mexico and other Spanish-American countries almost universally in lieu of wheat bread. The corn, selected clean kernels for best results, is boiled in lime water until soft. It is then washed thoroughly in water to remove all traces of lime, and rubbed between the hands to remove the outer husk of the corn. The clean corn is then ground, while wet, to a soft mass, which is easiest accomplished with a peanut butter mill. The wet dough resulting from grinding is patted into thin cakes of convenient size and baked on a dry griddle (that is, without fats) and served hot. In the better class families it is usual to have one servant bake these tortillas continually during the course of a meal, so that the table may be supplied fresh from the griddle all the time. While these cakes are a radical departure to all English speaking people, many soon develop a great liking for them. They are especially palatable when eaten with highly flavored meat dishes, such as the Mexican "chile con carne," and also when spread with butter. It may be well to add that no salt is used in the preparation of these cakes.—Scientific American.

Humbug on a Large Scale.

In 1862 a man named Vrain-Lucas, living in the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Paris, managed to dispose of no fewer than 27,000 bogus manuscripts, gems, enamels and ivories.

He said he found them in an iron-bound chest in a ruined city in Central America; but it came out afterward that he had, with infinite pains and cunning, made them all himself.

The pride of the collection was what purported to be an ancient silver casket of Syrian workmanship, and which contained among other things, a love letter from Judas Iscariot to Mary Magdalen, twenty-five letters to St. Peter from Lazarus and two brief epistles from Gremius Julius to our Lord.

The telegraph system in the East African British Protectorate of Uganda now extends to Bataula, on the shore of the Albert Nyanza. The trunk line from Mombasa, with its branches, is over 1,034 miles in length, and the charge over the whole distance is 4 cents a word, with a minimum of 32 cents for a message of eight words. There is also a system of telephones along the whole distance, which may be used at 32 cents a conversation. The poles on which the wires are fixed are living trees.

A Large Cotton Crop—Lower Prices.

It begins to appear as if the supply of cotton this year will be fully equal to all requirements, and the cotton planters of the South will doubtless act wisely in selling the cotton they have raised just as promptly as it can be brought to market.

The U. S. Government in its report on the cotton crop, issued on the 3d of September, makes the condition of the crop 81.2. This is 17.2 per cent better than the report at the same time last year, and the acreage shows an increase of about four per cent. This is a total of twenty-six per cent over last year's indicated production, which is the equivalent of about 2,000,000 bales of cotton. The indicated crop is therefore somewhere in the neighborhood of 13,000,000 bales, and while it is possible that an early frost or bad weather may diminish these figures slightly a crop of at least 12,000,000 bales or over seems probable. Such a crop if realized undoubtedly means much lower prices. It is to be hoped that the cotton planters of the South will not be misled by false prophets into holding their cotton for that they will, on the contrary, sell it as rapidly as it comes in. Nearly all authorities are confirmatory of the Government figures. Mr. Theodore H. Price, the well-known expert, makes the condition eighty-three and the crop 12,750,000 bales, and the figures of the New York Journal of Commerce indicate about the same conclusion.

The truth seems to be that the abnormally high prices to which cotton advanced during the spring and summer attracted the attention of planters too little, as the crop was practically off market. Before these prices were realized, it was generally speculated upon and predicted from every direction.

"Just a line to let you know that Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer saved my life. Address Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa."

Some people don't believe in putting off till to-morrow the good things they can do today.

$1.00 Big 500-Pound Steel Range Offer.

If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world, and are willing to have it placed in your own home on three months' free trial, just cut this notice out and send it to us. Roebuck & Co., Chicago, and you will receive free by return mail a big picture of the steel range and many other cooking and heating stoves; you will also receive the most wonderful $1.00 steel range offer, an offer that places the best steel range or heating stove in the home of any family; such an offer that no family in the land, no matter what their circumstances may be, or how small their income, need be without the best cooking or heating stove made.

A promoter is generally a financier without any finances.

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

There is seldom much profit in prophecies.

B. H. Greene's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Most of the excuses have already been invented.

Pieso's Cure for Consumption is an old, tried and true remedy. Sold by druggists everywhere. 25 cts.

They come high, but we must have our air castles.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color more goods, per package, than others.

A woman may not believe everything she hears, but she remembers it just the same.

FALL KIDNEY CHILLS.

With the chilling air of fall comes an extra tax on weak kidneys.—It's the time Doan's Kidney Pills are needed—now recognized the world over as the chief Kidney and Bladder remedy.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

Independence, Iowa.—"It was called rheumatism. I could get no relief from the doctors. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and got two boxes at our drug store, and although 65 years of age, I am almost a new man. I was troubled a great deal with my water. Had to get up from 6 to 8 times a night. That trouble is over with, and oftentimes I can rest the night through. My health is all gone, and I thank you every so much for this wonderful medicine, Doan's Kidney Pills."

Joe H. Brown, President, Rickenville, Indiana, State Bank.

Doan's Kidney Pills. PRICE 50 CENTS. A SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

NAME
P. O.
STATE

Baxter Springs, Kansas.—"I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills for five years I have had much pain in my back, which physicians said arose from my kidneys. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have entirely cured the trouble. I think I owe my life to these pills, and I want others to know it."—Sadie Davis, Baxter Springs, Kans.

Falmouth, Va.—"I suffered over twelve months with pain in the small of my back. Medicines and plasters gave only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me."—F. S. Brown, Falmouth, Va.

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RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.

ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

Wild Animals in Captivity.

Captivity changes animals' nature. A lion captured when it is full grown will always be treacherous, but lions, tigers, leopards or other carnivorous animals that have been born in captivity can be tamed till they are quite as gentle and affectionate as poodle dogs.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Homing Instinct of the Horse.

When Dr. Irwin's possessions were in transit between Oklahoma and Moffit, Kan., last March, a fine Arabian horse was lost from the car. The horse turned up last week at its old home in Oklahoma and was all right.—Kansas City Journal.

BAD BLOOD

"Had trouble with my bowels, which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which resisted all remedies. I tried Tutt's Pills and in a few weeks my face was free from pimples, and I felt like a healthy man. I recommend them to my friends and will do so at any time."

Tutt's Pills, 39 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Sold by all druggists. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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"ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME." THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME.

Remember this when you buy Wet Weather Clothing and look for the name TOWER on the buttons.

This sign and this name have stood for the BEST during sixty-seven years of increasing sales.

If your dealer will not supply you write for free catalogue of black or yellow waterproof oiled coats, slickers, suits, hats, and horse goods for all kinds of wet work.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. TORONTO, CAN. THE SIGN TOWER'S FISH BRAND

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CARTRIDGES AND SHOT SHELLS

represent the experience of 35 years of ammunition making. U.M.C. on the head of a cartridge is a guarantee of quality. Sure fire—accurate—reliable.

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Catalog sent upon request.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

So. 38

RIPANS TABULES

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Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

CAPUDINE CURES NERVOUS HEADACHES. And NOOTHERS the NERVES. 10, 25 and 50c at Druggists.

TYPEWRITERS CHEAP!

Big Lot reconditioned Machines of all makes, taken as part pay for the typewriter machine for quick buyers. J. E. CRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C.

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