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.

Many theories are excellent until you try to reduce them to practice.

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

The hardest work some people have to do is looking for a good time.

Money refunded for each package of **Putnam Fadeless Dyes** it manufactory.

Does success make the optimist, or does the optimist make success?

Do not believe Piso's Cure for consumptionhas an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1901.

Hope is often a poor apology to an aching heart or an empty stomach.

It has been decided that the portrait of the Empress Dowager of China now being painted by Miss Kate Augusta Carl, an American artist, shall be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. It is contrary to Chinese traditions to have likenesses of the rulers made and this innovation has caused a sensation at court.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The world needs more religion in politics and less politics in religion.

Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells how she was cured.

"For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief.

"I commenced taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh here pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—Mrs. B. C. Tupman, 103 West 30th St., Richmond, Va.—*Signed letter in original of above letter testing genuineness cannot be produced.*

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

CAPUDINE CURES COLDS and FEVERISH CONDITIONS.
10, 25 and 50 cents at Druggists.

No. 39

"**PROMPT, Safe, Reliable.**" Use what the physicians order. Sold by druggists or by mail. Dr. Kay's Specialty Company, Cincinnati, O.

Stories of Hunt.

Endless stories of Charles H. Hunt, chief of police of Portland, Maine, are told by his admirers, and among them is one that illustrates the ready humor of the old man. At a dinner given by prominent citizens of that place the chief was the principal guest, and in the course of the feast he was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Police." Amid applause Mr. Hunt arose in the full dignity of his gorgeous uniform, and, in a silence indicative of the affection felt for him, said with a comical wink: "Here's to the police—first in war, first in peace, first in the pocket of his countrymen."

Tried by Time.

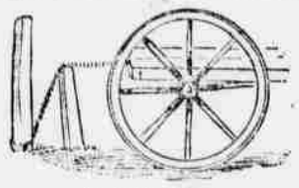
Eugene E. Larle, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1896, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I said when first interviewed that if I had a friend and acquaintance suffering from back ache or kidney trouble I would unhesitatingly advise them to take Doan's Kidney Pills. I was subject to severe attacks of back ache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. It struck me that if Doan's Kidney Pills performed half what they promised they might at least help. This induced me to try the remedy. It absolutely stopped the back ache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

A Free Trial of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Larle will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Pull Posts.

To pull a post, back the farm wagon up near it, fasten a chain to hinge or body, and the other end, which should have a slipknot, drop over the post. Then stand a plank about two and a half feet long under the chain, the



HOW TO PULL A POST.

upper end near the post, the end on the ground farther from post than the upper end. By starting the team the post will be drawn out. Throw post in the wagon and hitch to next post, proceeding in this way until a load is made.—C. Beaty, in Farm and Home.

The Farm Flock.

There is the same necessity for having the farm flock consist of profitable individuals that there is in the case of the herds and herds of larger animals, and in a general way the same rules apply to making and maintaining such a flock. There is often on the farm a flock of common stock that is free from disease, hardy and vigorous, well acclimated and well accustomed to its surroundings and yet not very profitable. The one who has the care of this flock should look into the matter and learn if possible why it is so. Blood is much in a flock, but it is not everything. The one who cares for the flock should be able to tell the producers and nonproducers; he should know the good mothers from those that are too lazy to scratch for an chicken, should know those that readily respond to feed. He should consider the purpose for which the fowls are kept. We hear much to-day about general and special purpose cattle, the same distinction should prevail in the poultry industry. When the purpose for which the flock is to be kept is decided upon, whether for eggs or meat, weed on the flock closely along this line, procure a pure-bred male of one of the breeds appropriate to the purpose in view, and scale up the flock by selecting well-formed birds, continuing the process of selection from generation to generation. This process is not so rapid, of course, as the substitution of the pure-bred buck from the early fall of the year and with the exercise of some care will be found as to give marked and satisfactory results, and knowledge to give purposed ones will have been acquired by the time the flock is practically pure-bred.—Geneva Morse, in The Epitomist.

Size and Quality in Fruit.

The value of a crop of fruit depends more upon the quality than quantity. No matter how large the general fruit crop may be, yet if heavily the market may be glutted, good fruit will always sell readily, and at fair prices. No crop is there to a surplus grown. If not sold immediately the crops may be dried, evaporated or canned, for there will arrive a time when such will be demanded. Too much fruit has been put up in such a shoddy way so as to give quality and quantity. When the tomato was made a vegetable crop, it was pointed that in the future corn or sugar indeed have had always demanded a supply. The production of large quantities of the coarsest kinds would result prices so low to realize profits, but the crops were marketed, the berries were improved, and a demand was created that grew with the supply, the consumer now pays that also such articles are shipped to the large cities, as the fruit season, the prices have been higher than at any other previous time when the crop grew wild. The same rule applies to other fruit crops. As the supply decreases, the fruit growers endeavor to increase prices by improving the size and quality of the fruit. There are many ways open for preserving the crops. Such crops as apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries may be evaporated and stored, while other, wrapped, canned are also profitable, so, too, are the various methods of canning and preserving the different kinds of fruit. In venturing upon fruit growing, the varieties selected should be those best adapted to the climate in which they are to be grown. Hardiness, hardiness and quality being the chief essentials. And a point and be mistaken that some varieties require special cultivation, while the claim of the will prove an impossible failure. In market fruit a premium depends upon the ease of shipment, while the manner of harvesting and the proper time for so doing largely affects the keeping qualities. In every other pursuit, labor is necessary. Preventing insect injury and disease at the time necessary calls for good judgment and careful observation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Clover Silo.

The best silo is one that may make or keep an clover meal, and a good one to begin with can be made this way:

Level a place at least fourteen feet in diameter by digging an iron pipe in the middle and perhaps a piece of old wagon tire a place with a hole in the top. Set a board on this and turn down the hole. Take some time ground to a smooth and smooth and around with a shovel.

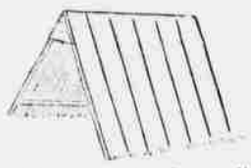
Have your clover with another pen. Spread six feet from center on the floor and a sheet of old newspaper, a foot deep will do. Other walls will have to be treated in another to avoid this to secure a well-cured smooth brown in color while is a good waste. Fill with straw, and use the top of the area.

Have ready two pieces of 1x4 square timber for long, with holes bored in them for bolts, the first one 5 feet from the bottom, the second 3 feet above the second, and six inches a stick between each pair. The bolts should be 1 inch in diameter and six or eight inches on each end. Two pieces, each twenty feet long, make the hoop. Have a washer and nut for each end. Each hoop requires two holes in the 4x4 upright. Get 114 staves, one and a half inches by four inches and twenty feet long, of hemlock, if you can have it, or spruce, or even pine if you cannot get hemlock. Square each bottom end. Stand your 4x4 on wall, put in place your two bottom hoops and one as high as you can reach handily. Commence with the 4x4 by each 4x4, standing from each side, fastening to the hoops with nails bent over after driving in a little way, and to each other inside by bored staves or small pieces of boards, until you make one half. Then make the other half, add the rest of the hoops and straight the bottom with clay, which you had better put in before the last few staves are set up. Tighten the hoops and it is ready to fill.

The whole work may be done by the farmer, his boys and girls, and the necessary cost be less than $20, if he buys the lumber, and much less if he cuts and his it sawed. It won't be perfect the second. Well, who cares? It will keep ensilage enough for twelve cows and pay for itself the first year.—C. M., in American Cultivator.

Farrowing Pen.

The cut shows a convenient, cheap farrowing pen for brood sows, when a suitable dry place is not had. It is made five and a half feet square at lower end or where it rests on the ground. All pieces used are five and a half feet long except part of boards nailed across the ends. At top a piece two by four inches by five and a half feet long, beveled at upper side, is used for nailing boards that are placed up and down. Also a piece two by four inches by five and a half feet long at lower end where pen rests upon the



ground for nailing boards on. Front end is left entirely open except a few boards nailed across the top to give strength. At back side it is boarded up close, the one resting on the ground being five and a half feet long. Place the pets in pasture, and at farrow at time the sows will enter one and be in without further trouble. At least this will be the rule. As this pen is light as well as strong, it can be picked up by two men and carried to any place desired. In wet and stormy weather it can be reversed or simply turned around to protect the pigs from getting chilled. By making one out of two strips half feet shall it will be other strips of lath with the front as, if a few little are nailed across the front to prevent the mother from getting out.—Iowa Offset, in The Epitomist.

Producing Pork at Least Cost.

The first step in the production of pork is the selection of the breeding stock, which in every case should be pure-bred or nearly so. Good grade sows bred to pure males will produce good results, as will also a cross of some breed, but the latter should not be continued beyond the first cross, as the tendency is to return to the original type. As to the breed, select the one you most fancy. Any of the leading breeds are good profitable feeders. The Iowa experimentation with a number of breeds and decided that the Berkshires, Poland-China and Duroc-Jerseys were the most profitable feeders.

Breed and feed for the climate and that is a good point. Hardy, easy feeding and quick maturing hogs. Select from a good public sire. It pays to move to a better breed and than one that is not and if the sow has great vitality there is less loss from disease. Breed from mature stock, as pigs from matured parents are much hardier and grow much faster than from young immature sows. When you have done this you have solved half the problem of producing cheap pork.

The other half lies in the feed and the ability of the man who does the feeding. It has long been an established fact that corn is not always a fattening food as there is but should be fed for other purposes only to a limited extent, as stock fed to any great extent on corn are liable to be sluggish, susceptible easily to disease and becoming less profitable. For our breeding stock and young pigs we never look for a feed richer in protein than can be fed to produce bone and muscle and not too much fat. Without middlings, which it can be purchased to advantage, is a very desirable feed. Alfalfa is one of the most valuable of feeds for swine, either as pasture or feeder during the winter. It is claimed that an acre of alfalfa pastured to an acre of corn, and from personal experience I believe this to be true. On various occasions I have turned sheep on alfalfa as early as it was strong enough to stand the pasturing, and at times it feeds the sheep down so that it must be fed hay to the sheep. Alfalfa hay is a good feed for brood sows, and if cut early and cured in good shape is very valuable for young pigs.

After all the foregoing most of which is not the least important, comes the question of good feeders. They are as much necessary for the poor quality and inferiorness of the people. The art of feeding for the pen is large so far as practically at an end. In the middle and northwestern and industrial states we have reached a point where the main problem of improving the farm needs more attention. We can not deny that it is a local question. We have tried this for three quarters of a century and in many sections of the country the intelligent farmer is no longer. The good feeds pay and will keep the school healthy. It is not vast. It can be solved only by the action of the wealth, the intelligence and the patriotism of the whole people. A great national movement is needed. In co-operation of the nation, the states, the counties and the local communities lies the solution of the problem.

Dairy Farmers in Line.

Secretary Chas. N. Kellogg of the National Dairy Union recently expressed himself as follows concerning the Broughton bill:

"In company with hundreds of thousands of other people throughout the United States, I am very much interested in this bill. I have just returned from a tour of Italy, Germany and England, where I had an opportunity to observe the conditions of the roads in those countries. Coming home and looking over our miserable facilities for getting around in the rural districts, I made up my mind that it will be necessary for this country to do as Europe and America have done in order to get good roads. I am heartily in favor of the bill."

The National Dairy Union is organized throughout the North in every Congressional district which has any amount of agricultural consequence, and I am firmly of the opinion that the progressive farmers who are dairying will be in favor of the bill for national aid. I am so much interested in the success that I am willing to pay my subscription to the dairy farmers union for the passage of this bill. I would be willing to give several hundred dollars out of my own pocket to see the roads of this country improved like those of France."

The Largest Sum.

Joseph W. Hunter, of Jenkintown, has been appointed State Highway Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and will therefore have charge of the expenditure of the largest sum ever appropriated at one time by any American State for road improvement.

Worthless Roads.

Building worthless roads is one of the grossest forms of swindling the people. At last the public is awake to the necessity of having roads which shall be good both in name and in fact.—Dallas Enquirer.

A [illegible] develops into a necessity before we know it.

A National Problem.

It is claimed by some that the building of roads is strictly a local matter, that the benefits are entirely local, and that the whole expense should be borne by the local communities. This is not the view taken in the most progressive countries of Europe. There the building and maintenance of roads is one of the important functions of government. France, Germany and Switzerland are covered by a network of the finest roads in the world. As a result the Western half of Europe is the pleasure ground of the world. The revenue derived from tourists is one of the principal sources of income for people of nearly all classes. But without those good roads, this revenue could never be secured.

The aim of the people in those countries is to make their grand mountains, their beautiful lakes, their lovely valleys, their castles and monuments easily accessible by means of fine, hard, smooth roads.

What a contrast appears when we turn to our own country. We have the most scenery in the world in the great mountains of the West, but it is practically inaccessible. Except as they get glimpses of it from car windows, the grandeur of our mountains and canyons, and the beauty of our mountain lakes, streams and valleys give a sorrel look to the general travelling public. And this will always be the case so long as steep stony mountain trails are the only means of travel beyond the railway lines. Indeed, much of our finest scenery cannot be reached even by such trails. If the United States Government, in co-operation with the States and local communities would build great smooth highways, making the wonders and beauties of our great West easily accessible to tourists, in a few years the tide of travel would be turned westward. Not only would millions of dollars spent annually by Americans in Europe be kept at home, but other millions would be brought to our shores by tourists from foreign lands.

But the natural attractions of our country are not the only things which are made inaccessible by the lack of good roads. Our places of historic interest are mostly in the same category. Take, for instance, Monticello, home and tomb of the immortal Jefferson. Few Americans even know where it is, and still less visit it. Monticello is only three miles from the city of Charlottesville, Va., which is on two great trunk lines. Why, then is it so little known? Because there is no place to go by road as can be learned by inquiry between it and the railway station. One cannot travel over that narrow, steep, rough, muddy country road without a feeling of danger. At present an effort is being made by a small band of patriotic men and women to build what is known as the Jefferson Memorial Road to Monticello. Should this be the pole, but only a beginning has been made, and they are trying to update money to raise 1000 to complete the work.

But aside all the foregoing most of which is not the least important, comes the question of good roads. They are as much necessary for the poor quality and inferiorness of the people. The art of feeding for the pen is large so far as practically at an end. In the middle and northwestern and industrial states we have reached a point where the main problem of improving the farm needs more attention. We can not deny that it is a local question. We have tried this for three quarters of a century and in many sections of the country the intelligent farmer is no longer. The good feeds pay and will keep the school healthy. It is not vast. It can be solved only by the action of the wealth, the intelligence and the patriotism of the whole people. A great national movement is needed. In co-operation of the nation, the states, the counties and the local communities lies the solution of the problem.

Making Trees Eat.

In the Crimea scientists have been making queer experiments with fruit trees. Instead of trying to increase their growth and yield by heaping fertilizers around their roots, they have been cutting tiny holes into their trunks and inserting salts of iron in both solid and liquid form. An account of these curious experiments has been read before the Imperial society recently and it was declared by the men who have been thus feeding the trees that the method has proved itself to be highly successful. Photographs were shown of nine hundred trees that had been thus treated, and the pictures appeared to prove the truth of the allegations, for all the trees were beautiful with foliage and flourishing excellently.

Gigantic Wedding Feast.

A monster banquet has just been given by a wealthy landowner at Quinperle, in Normandy, to celebrate the simultaneous wedding of his four children, two sons and two daughters. Some fewer than 1,000 guests sat down to the feast, which took place in the open air. The bill of fare included five cattle and sixteen lambs. So lavish was the scale of ordering that, though the 1,000 guests are reported to have had magnificent appetites, there was more than enough for all. Nor was their thirst neglected, for the provision included ten large barrels of cider and twenty of cider, besides a dozen of which else of a liquid character.

News of the Day.

"Science" says that it is proposed to celebrate the 70th birthday of Prof. August Weismann, the chief representative of the opinion that acquired traits cannot be transmitted to offspring. It will occur on January 17, 1904. The committee has decided to have prepared for that time a portrait bust of Prof. Weismann, which shall be deposited at the Zoological Institute of the University of Freiburg with appropriate festivities. It invites cooperation in this undertaking, not only from those who owe scientific stimulus to Prof. Weismann and have been guided by him into zoological activity, but also from all colleagues who desire to join in honoring Prof. Weismann for his work.

Miss Eldora Sinks, of Marengo, Iowa, has received notice that $100,000 was bequeathed to her by R. J. Thompson, of Colorado Springs. Thompson was a time owner and a bachelor when Miss Sinks, with a party of friends, visited Colorado three years ago and became acquainted with him. He was evidently attracted to her. She spent the entire summer in the West and returning home supposed she would never again hear of her admirer. Recently the news of his death came, with the statement that he had willed his entire estate to her, having no heirs.

A Brussels journal vouches for the truth of this story told of the recently deceased Belgian, Count Riaumont. When he was at work on his "Fortifications of our Time," which was published in 1873, he asked permission of the French authorities to include some of the latest plans. He was politely informed that the plans were State secrets, which could not be divulged. Thereupon he went to Berlin and there secured these same plans without any difficulty.

A woman with thirteen living husbands says a dispatch from Kokomo, Ind., to the Chicago Record-Herald, is the claim in a cross-complaint for divorce filed here recently in which Sarah Pohlman seeks legal separation from Joseph Pohlman. It was alleged that eight of the husbands live in Ohio and five in Indiana. The husbands' names are said to be John Tyler, George Early, Thomas McVeta, Richard Johnson, and the cross-complainant, Joseph Pohlman.

There are forty-one State universities in this country with more than 40,000 students and with an income of $[illegible]. Their work is little known particularly in the East, and the article by W. S. Tarwood in the October Scribner's will, therefore, be most timely. The illustrations will show the very good modern architecture of many of the State University buildings.

A German is rolling a barrel of wine through Switzerland on a wager. He bet that he could roll it from his town, Wahlstedt, to Brissago, to Rome. The barrel contains sixty gallons of wine. The journey as mapped out will take him through Zarz, Munter, Lucerne, Alpnach, St. Gothhard Pass, Lugano, Como and Milan.

An Act requiring the redemption in money of checks issued in payment of assigned wages, which is applicable only to merchants on the one hand and coal miners on the other, is held, in Dixon vs. Poe, (Md.) 55 L. R. A. 308, to be void as class legislation.

Gen. James, Ex-Postmaster General of the United States, while in England, said that a penny post between England and America would be a financial success.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Beautiful Penmanship by Mail. [illegible]

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best cough syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na--Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1807 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

United States Minister to Guatemala Endorses Pe-ru-na.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully satisfied that your Peruna is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as I and many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—W. G. Hunter, M. D.

Member of Congress From Virginia Writes.

Hon. G. R. Brown, Martinsville, Va., ex-member of Congress Fifth District, 56th Congress, writes:

"I cheerfully give my endorsement to your Peruna as a cure for catarrh. Its beneficial results have been so fully demonstrated that its use is essential to all persons suffering from that disease."—Hon. G. R. Brown.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials for proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to use his name in praise recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, O.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets to-day, under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 924

Yours for a Clear Head
BROMO-SELTZER
10c SOLD EVERYWHERE

CORN MILLS and MILLSTONES
If in need of corn Mill or Millstones you will find it to your interest to correspond with CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO., Co. [illegible], N. C. Specify name of Corn Mills from the list in Mecklenburg county.

Your Liver
Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST YOU WILL FIND TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE.
The best materials, skilled workmen and fifty years experience have made TOWER'S Slicker, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are made of a special quality of heavy duck, proofed, oiled & sewed. Look for the sign of the Fish on the front of every garment. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited TORONTO, CAN.
TOWERS ABOVE ALL OTHERS

POSITIONS Guaranteed ON FULL Course, and R. R. Fare Paid. King's Business College, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BE UP-TO-DATE. Get a Typewriter. Southern Typewriter Exchange, F. McC. Dillon, Mgr. 21 W. TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days, effects a permanent cure in 20 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. No dieting or hindrance from business. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box H, Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA. Established 1838. Departments of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. The Sixty-sixth Session will commence September 29, 1904. Tuition fees and living expenses are moderate. For announcement and further information, address, Christopher Tompkins, M. D., Dean, Richmond, Virginia.

TYPEWRITERS CHEAP! Big list [illegible] Machines of all makes in [illegible] for the Office, Margin for quick buyers. J. E. CRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred million have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that disease originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The convenient package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES WITH NAME.
You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal [illegible] that have been [illegible] for $5.00. Take no other make if you have been paying $5 for shoes. Look for the name and price on the bottom. That Douglas shoes are worth more money than any other make, compare W. L. Douglas shoes with other mak