Sharps and Flats.

For some time past doctors in France have been warning the public against the dangers of the latest craze—opium smoking. The habit has been introduced by officers and others home from Indo-China and gradually extended to society at Marseilles and Toulon. After being adopted in other seaports the mania has now reached Paris, where it is reported to have widely spread.

Arrangements have been completed for the return of President Roosevelt and his family and the executive force to Washington. The party will leave Oyster Bay next Monday morning, at 9 o'clock on a special Long Island Railroad train.

Work of Tractor Plows.

The sixty horse power traction engines used on Western farms will pull simultaneously sixteen bottom or 32 plows, plowing 16 acres per day, or will plow, drill and harrow all at one time, with proper attached tools, from thirty-five to fifty acres per day.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity, catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Here is a Problem.

Which hurts the worse—to see your love affair in cold storage or to see it fly out marrying.—Atchison Globe.

Perfectly Natural Folk.

When it comes to being perfectly natural grown people are judged to use judgment.—Atchison Globe.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We abide by
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CAPUDINE CURES Indigestion, Effects felt immediately. 10 and 50c., at Druggists.

No. 40.

LAZY LIVER

"I and Cascarets so good that I speak of them wherever I can. Was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and bowels. Now entirely cured by taking Cascarets. Can't say too much for them." Anna Bunker, Oakland, R. I. Fall River, Mass.

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. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. Sold by druggists.
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

U.M.C.

AMMUNITION

is extensively used everywhere in the world wherever the cartridge business has grown to any importance. It is made in the largest and best equipped cartridge factory in existence.

Tell your dealer "U. M. C." when he asks "What kind?"

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Agency, 313 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

AN OLD "RELIANCE" and still in the lead—TOWER'S FISH BRAND Waterproof Oiled Clothing. A. J. Tower Co. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Serious Cabbage Disease.

The disease known to cabbage growers as "black rot," or "stem rot," has come into prominence within the past few years, and is said to be a serious hindrance to cabbage growing in several States. From a farmers' bulletin prepared by the Chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology, it appears that no way is known of curing the disease, or of entirely ridding a locality of it when once it is well established. The whole subject of treatment may be summed up in one way—preventing. The disease is not confined to the cabbage, but attacks a number of species belonging to the mustard family. The planting of other crops for a long series of years is said to be the only satisfactory way to get rid of this disease of the cabbage when it has once become serious.

Management of Milk Cellars.

The necessity of cellars are very to properly ventilated, and the length of time for keeping milk therein varies on nearly all farms. The success in the creameries is due to the observance of a proper degree of temperature, and most farmers become more observing on that point they will continue to have difficulties. One of the obstacles is uncleanliness in the stables as well as in the milk houses. The regulation of the temperature is as nothing compared with the essential requisites of properly keeping the places and utensils in the best condition. The water, however, is the source of the greatest danger. It has been demonstrated by actual experiment that the germs of disease existing in impure water are carried within a change into the milk, where they usually multiply and consume the position.

A Suggestion of Nature.

Nature suggests in the natural and rank growth of a great variety of grasses and weeds together that a mixture of vegetation may yield a larger quantity of vegetable produce than any one variety can be obtained from the growth of one species alone. A British experiment has shown that a mixture of grasses is usually more productive than the cultivation of a single grass. An acre of rye and vetch grown together will yield more than half an acre of each grown singly. A field planted in timothy and clover produces more than either grown alone. A mixture consisting of orchard grass, meadow fescue, Tall oat grass, Perennial rye and Kentucky blue grass, in a well manured condition, from early spring till autumn, the dry weight of the mixture exceeding the dry weight of any single species for the whole period, and for the species next exceeding it in quantity.

Profitable Shipments.

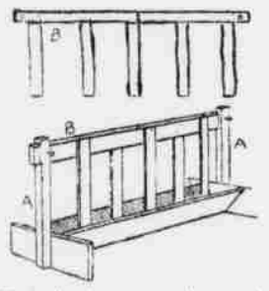
The fowl that is a delightful to the epicure is a delicious and healthy one. A man engaged in these matters decides to ship a truck of dressed poultry to the market. He has yellow legs, black legs and speckled legs in his consignment. He sends them and gets a check which we will say, for it is easier to do it in round numbers, and he sets up the operations and finds that the market is paying nine to eleven cents per pound.

This neighbor, who has given the matter more attention, has selected a yellow leg and skin breed. He ships at the same time and his returns are eleven and nine to twelve cents per pound. He tells one friend about it, and the question arises in a friend's mind, Why didn't I get eleven or twelve cents instead of nine cents per pound.

I will tell you why he didn't. Every farmer knows that if he ships a barrel of apples, half of them good and the balance standard or better, he doesn't get the top price for it, he ships a barrel of selected fruit, returns with the highest quotation, upending the barrel, he is not surprised. He must raise a question that everybody does not raise, and there is no danger of overstocking the market with first class goods. First class goods are always in demand, the same in the poultry business as any other business.—J. J. Patterson, in The Cultivator.

Economical Feeding.

I will here try to describe my pig trough and how I can make it plain enough for your to understand. I have a A-shaped trough out of one by ten and one by five inch boards, to each end of trough I nail A, which is made of one by three inch slats, with a nail in top end to receive B, which is also a one by three inch slat, two inches longer than the trough. To B is nailed one by two inch slats, twelve or fourteen inches long, four inches apart on alternate sides, and the other two inch slats long enough to just reach the bottom of trough when B, to which they are nailed, is set in the slots and three inch wood pins put through at top and to keep pigs from lifting it out of place by drawing out the pins. Part with one by two inch slats nailed on can be taken off and trough is easily cleaned. I have a small pen to set the trough in, and when the trough is filled open the slide door and let in the pigs. They can drink on either side, when pigs are over four months old they should have a larger trough. This is the best thing I have ever tried to keep pigs out of the trough, as they have no room to get more than their noses in the trough.—Carl A. Weidke in The Epitomist.



Bees Annoyed by Skunks.

Sometimes a colony of bees will become unreasonably cross, keeping a heavy guard at the hive entrance, and attacking any one who goes anywhere near them. In such case, the cause of this irritability frequently proves to have been a skunk. They sometimes annoy the bees in summer, but we have usually found them most troublesome in the fall.

One of our apiaries in particular has for years apparently been a regular stamping ground for skunks, and we have killed them off by the dozen during the fall months. After the weather becomes quite cool their depredations are more disastrous, as their scratching on the hive causes the bees to fly out in large numbers, and those not devoured perish by being chilled. Good, large swarms are sometimes ruined in this manner. A steel trap is the surest way of ridding one's self of such a nuisance. We attach the trap to a stout pole, or scantling, about fifteen feet long, as they are not likely to walk off with that, and set it near the hive entrance. We do not often use bait, but last spring after three traps had been successfully avoided several nights in succession, while our chickens disappeared like magic, we used scraps of raw meat as bait, and with results. We take hold of the end of the pole and carefully hobble his skunkship down to the brook, and all is over in a few minutes, and with no odor, such as is sure to be caused if they are killed by clubbing or shooting.—Hiles D. Davis, in American Cultivator.

IMPROVED FRUIT FUMIGATION.

Fruit Tree Fumigation.

It has been pretty conclusively demonstrated that fumigation is a remedy for all of the most pests which attack plant life. This method of keeping the orchard in prime condition has been indorsed by the Agricultural Bureau, which has circulated a great deal of literature relative to this method of dispatching scale and other insect life which will kill the trees if allowed to do so. The method followed is to throw a tent over a tree and after fastening all the ends down to prevent the escape of the fumes, the interior is filled with the poisonous vapors. The covering is allowed to remain in position a certain prescribed length of time, since which it will be found that the insects have been killed beyond possibility of resuscitation.

In the treatment of large orchards this process is necessarily expensive, and for the purpose of preventing waste of material a new tent has been devised and is being introduced, by which it is possible to fold it at once, expedite the amount of chemicals or potassium required for the fumigation of each particular tree. This prevents waste of material and at the same time insures the application of sufficient material to effect the desired result.

This is done by making use of a square piece of canvas or other suitable material and to which are marked rings one within the other. As this tent is thrown over the tree to be operated on and as the folds fall to the ground, it is possible to accurately judge the cubic contents of the tent by the examination of the rings. Knowing the cubic contents of the space to be filled there are fixed rules prescribing the amount of fumigating materials to be used.—Philadelphia Record.

Killing Weeds With Chemicals.

In some localities objections have been raised against the use of solutions of copper sulphate especially upon plants intended for forage, since it might be possible for animals to eat an amount sufficient to kill them. While such a condition of affairs is possible, it is hardly probable in the usual practice of weed destruction.

To overcome the difficulty the use of solutions of copperas iron sulphate is recommended in Farmers Bulletin No. 124. Where copperas is employed, it will be found necessary to have a stronger solution than where blue vitriol is used.

Copperas solutions should be from ten to fifteen per cent, or about one pound of the chemical to each gallon of water. The results secured with this chemical do not seem to be quite as satisfactory as where the copper sulphate is used, and the increased strength of solution required makes their cost about the same.

It must not be expected that all weeds may be destroyed by chemicals, at least in an economical way. Some weeds are so protected by hairs, scales and wax as to render their leaves impervious to the solutions usually employed. Against such weeds the use of chemicals will be followed by disappointing results, but against charlock, wild mustard, shepherd's purse, wild radish and penny cress they may be successfully used if the applications be made according to the suggestions given above.

The solutions have been found to retard the growth of other weeds, without completely destroying them, as follows: Curled dock, bindweed, quitch grass, sow thistle and groundsel. In any case the results attained will depend upon the thoroughness of the application.

Grammar and Pie.

A little boy who lives in the southern part of the city has about of his own which is sometimes experienced the astonishment and amusement of his parents and the members of his family.

He is very fond of sweets especially of pie which his mother makes. The other day they had apple pie for dinner.

He had eaten one piece when he said, "Mamma, can I eat another piece?"

"Yes," corrected his mother, "you can, but may you is the question."

"Oh, pshaw!" said the boy. "And now I always did like poetry than grammar."—Philadelphia Ledger.

GOOD ROADS

The Cost of Bad Roads.

IT is estimated, after thorough investigation, that ninety per cent. of every pound of freight carried by rail or water has been or will be carried over the public roads of the country.

It is difficult to impress these facts on the public. The farmer does not calculate the wear and tear on his horses and vehicles in transporting his products from home and his purchases to his home. He does not charge for his time in traveling over the roads. He is generally in no particular hurry, and would as soon make two trips to town as one trip. How to impress on him and the public generally the cost of bad roads and the profit of good roads is a problem which Professor Latta, of the Purdue University, of Indiana, undertook to solve, and he seems to have solved it. He laid down the proposition that permanent good roads would benefit the farmers, hence the communities, in five different ways, in that they would:

Economize time and force in transportation between farm and market.

Enable the farmer to take advantage of market fluctuations in buying and selling.

Permit transportation of farm products and purchased commodities during times of comparative leisure.

Reduce the wear and tear on horses, harness and vehicles.

Enhance the market value of real estate.

In order to ascertain from the farmers themselves the facts from which he could reduce answers, affirmative or negative, to his propositions, he addressed to them the following interrogatories:

First—About what proportion of the public highways in your county are now good gravel roads?

Second—Please estimate the average increase in dollars and cents in the selling price an acre of land throughout the county as the result of such gravel roads.

Third—If all the public roads in your county were converted into improved highways, how much, in your judgment, would it increase the average selling price per acre of land throughout your county?

Fourth—What would be a fair estimate of the cost per mile of converting your common dirt roads as they now exist into good gravel roads, provided, of course, the work were to be performed economically under some competent general supervision, and not hampered by legal restrictions?

Fifth—Supposing that your county were divided into 100 acre farms, and that the average distance of each farm from the market were five miles, what, in your judgment, would be the average annual cost on dollars and cents to each farmer of our improved highways?

In answering the fifth question please take into account the reduced loads, increased time, extra wear and tear, and loss in sales from inability to deliver products when the market is best.

Averages from forty counties in his state, from which he was enabled to approximate averages, were as follows:

First—The average estimated increase in the selling price of land due to existing improved highways is $6.48 per acre. The estimates from which this average is made refer in most cases to lands near the improved roads, but in a few instances they apply to all the lands of the county. The average increase, therefore, of $6.48 per acre is lower than was intended for the lands near the improved roads.

Second—The estimated average increase per acre that would result from improving all the public roads is $9.

Third—The estimated average cost of converting the common public roads into improved highways is $1146 per mile.

Fourth—The estimated average annual loss, per one hundred acres, from poor roads is $76.28.

He then remarks: as a result of these figures:

If these estimates are even approximately correct, they furnish a key to the satisfactory solution of the question of highway improvement from the money standpoint. On the basis of the last mentioned estimate, the average annual loss an acre from poor roads is more than seventy-six cents. In five years the losses would aggregate $2432 for every section of land, and this sum would construct two miles at a cost of $1216 a mile, which is $70 a mile above the estimated average cost given by the farmers themselves. The present road tax, which, under existing laws, is largely thrown away, would, under a proper system of road maintenance, doubtless keep improved highways in perfect repair.

If the foregoing statments are a near approach to the truth, it follows that the losses and expenditures which farmers actually incur, on account of poor roads would also seems permanently good roads. Can any sane man doubt the wisdom of exchanging the losses, delays, accidents and vexation of spirit occasioned by bad roads for the comfort and other advantages of good roads, when the cost is the same?

From the investigations and labors of men intellectually and morally competent to make them the extravagant cost of bad roads is indisputably proved. From the statements of prison officials and prison commissions, who have had practical experience in working convicts on the public roads, the opinion is unanimous that the convict thus employed is of more value to the public, is better treated and interferes less with free labor than in any other way.—Dallas (Tex.) News.

The Limit.

Jack—"Can you make enough cash for my mom?"

Jim—"I might, but I'm afraid it would be a blessing in disguise."—Puck.

Nearly every man in Russia wears a beard. At one time it was the general belief in Russia that a man with out a beard was soulless.

Lament of the Lay Brother.

Iona, O Iona!
My days go sad and slow,
For mid your island meadows
I hear no cattle low.
I miss the fields of Kerry,
The green fields and the kine
And in my brother's chanting
Is heard no voice of mine.

Iona, O Iona!
My mates are glad of cheer,
But I, the Kerry peasant,
Dwell sad and lonely here.
I send an exile's sighing
Across the sundering sea;
O would I were in Kerry,
Or the kine were here with me!

Iona, O Iona!
The Saint sleeps well, I know,
Nor dreams that one poor brother's
Heartbreak for Ireland now.
Heartbreak to be a herdboy
And watch the cattle feed,
And call the cattle homeward
Across the darkening mead.

Iona, O Iona!
All summer swallows stay
About your towers, the seagulls
To Ireland take their way.
And would, I cry with weeping,
The seagulls road were mine,
To hear and see the lowing
The kind eyes of the kine!
Iona, O Iona!

—Unidentified.

The Worm Turns.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"You're forever trying to give the impression that you're a martyr," snapped Mrs. Henpeck. "I suppose you want everybody to think that you suffer in silence."

"No," replied Mr. Henpeck. "I suffer in the perpetual absence of silence. A little silence would be a positive pleasure to me."

Reflections of a Bachelor.

(New York Press.)

One trouble with the clothes women wear is they have no place to scratch matches on.

Just as soon as a girl goes to luncheon with married women she begins to think she is worldly.

Nothing makes a woman so furious as to picture how sweet and sympathetic her bitterest rival would be at her funeral.

When a woman gets nervous over her husband's working so late at night in his office it is a sign she doesn't believe him.

Not Obliged to Smoke.

(St. Louis Republic.)

Under the new rule West Point cadets may smoke pipes. Probably it is intended that pipes shall combine not to peace, but to generalship. For the benefit of anxious or alarmed parents, it should be stated that the rule does not make smoking compulsory.

Bulletin Bubbles.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

A pear is a potter's field.

In hot weather even a straw hat is felt.

Dead letters do not require a post mortem.

An up-to-date newspaper doesn't always wear a stylish wrapper.

A stingy man may look and still not be a hoarding.

When some men get a job they are between two fires.

Unanimous Opinion.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"Oh! yes, Gayman is a vestryman of our church."

"You don't say! He doesn't behave as if he belonged to any church."

"That's why. He behaves as if the church belonged to him."

Pitcher's Castoria for Infants and Children. The kind you have always bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.—Truth is mighty and prevails. Not a case of failure is known to us in the 40 years it has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Mothers, rest assured it will relieve your little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Jamaica Pleasant Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Hopkins, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y. Feb. 17, 1903.

Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Stamps, Stamp Pads, Inks, Etc. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue. Rubber Stamp Co., 1 Cortlandt St., New York.

JUST THE BETTER COLOR MAKES top of the market butter.

The Farmer's Friend in Africa composes one-third of the population of the continent.

Good Pills

Ayer's Pills are good liver pills. You know that. The best family laxative you can buy. They keep the bowels regular, cure constipation. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

WORN OUT, DRAGGED OUT,

Are Most Women in Summer—Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency.

Mrs. Tressie Nelson

JOSEPHINE MORRIS, 296 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna is a fine medicine to take any time of the year, but I have found it especially helpful to withstand the wear and tear of the hot weather. I have taken it now for two summers, and feel that it has kept my system free from malaria, and also kept me from having that worn out, dragged out look which so many women have.

"I therefore have no hesitancy in saying that I think it is the purest tonic in the world."—Josephine Morris.

Peruna is frequently used as a mitigation of the effects of hot weather. What a bath is to the skin, Peruna is to the mucous membranes. Bathing keeps the skin healthy. Peruna makes the mucous membranes clean and healthy. With the skin and mucous membranes in good working order, hot weather can be withstood with very little suffering.

Frequent bathing with an occasional use of Peruna is sure to mitigate the horrors of hot weather. Many ladies have discovered that the depression of hot weather and the rigors they have been in the habit of attributing to malaria quickly disappear when they use Peruna. This is why Peruna is so popular with them. Peruna provides clean mucous membranes, and the clean mucous membranes do the rest.

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 Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Mrs. Tressie Nelson, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"As Peruna has done me a world of good, I feel in duty bound to tell of it, in hopes that it may meet the eye of some woman who has suffered as I have.

"For five years I really did not know what a perfectly well day was, and if I did not have headache, I had backache or a pain somewhere and really life was not worth the effort I made to keep going.

"A good friend advised me to use Peruna and I was glad to try anything, and I am very pleased to say that six bottles made a new woman of me and I have no more pains and life looks bright again."—Mrs. Tressie Nelson.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

No matter what your preferences are about a rifle, some one of the eight different Winchester models will suit you. Winchester Rifles are made in calibers suitable for shooting any game, from rabbits to grizzly bears, and in many styles and weights. Whichever model you select, you can count on its being well made and finished reliable in action and a strong, accurate shooter.

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SAW MILLS. Our Latest Improved Circle Saw Mills. Also Lath Mills, Feed Mills, Shingle Mills, Wood Shavers, Hoisting Machinery, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, Saws, Mill Supplies. Write for full description and prices. Manufactured by the SALES IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

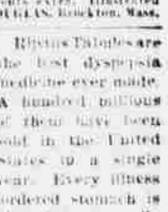
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA. Established 1838. Departments of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. Thirty-sixth session will open September 29, 1903. Low fees and living expenses are moderate. For announcement and further information, address, Christopher Tompkins, M. D., Dean, Richmond, Virginia.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 10 to 20 days, effects a permanent cure in 60 days. Treatise FREE. Known by physicians to be honest. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box H, Atlanta, Ga.

CORN MILLS and MILLSTONES. If in need of Corn Mills or Millstones you will find it to your interest to correspond with CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO., Cameron, N. C., manufacturers of Corn Mills from the famous Moore County stone.

TYPEWRITERS CHEAP! Big List Second-hand Machines of all makes taken as part pay for the Oliver. Bargains for quick buyers. J. E. CRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE. You can save from $3 to $5 yearly wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes. They equal those that have been costing you from $4 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes. Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom. That Douglas shoes are most of prove there is value in Douglas shoes. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES. Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them 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 diseases 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 five-cent 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.

No. 40.

NO MORE . . . CURLS IN YOUR HAIR

Carpenter's OX MARROW POMADE. PRICE, 25 CENTS. At the Drug Store, or mailed on receipt of 30 cents in stamps. Address, CARPENTER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. The Effervescent Stomach Cleanser prevents headaches, biliousness, constipation. At Druggists, 50c. and $1. or by mail from TARRANT CO., 32 Jay Street, New York. Used by Actors, Physicians since 1850.

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.

Notes and Paragraphs.

The figures representing the whole population of Great Britain's colonies will surprise many persons. The important ones are: Canada, 5,325,000; Australia, 3,800,000; South Africa, 875,000; New Zealand, 815,000, which makes a total of 10,815,000 persons. There are, however, says the London Times, 20,000 white persons now going to the colonies to settle each month, as a result of hard times in England.

About 100 messenger boys employed by the Illinois Telephone Telegraph Company stopped work in Chicago. This action was decided upon as a protest against the employment of colored boys.

News of the Day.

Within a year it is claimed that through connection by electric railway will be established between Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pa., a distance of 137 miles. The country to be traversed by the new lines is very rough, but its promoters hold that its success is assured.

Scientific experts who have been studying the question the death and total extinction of the prehistoric glaciers is only a matter of time. In the Dauphine Alps seventeen main glaciers have been under close observation since 1890, and all have shrunk steadily during the period, some of them as much as fifty feet a day.

STRAIGHT TO THE SPOT

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and kidney pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs, the unsightly and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

TELL CITY, IND.—I received the free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills. They are splendid. I had an awful pain in my loins; on taking the pills the pain left me right away, and I feel like a new man.—Stephen Schaefer.

MRS. ANDREW ANDERSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Brownstown, Wis., writes: I received the free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills with much benefit. My little nephew was suffering terribly with kidney trouble from scarlet fever. Two doctors failed to help him and he finally went into spasms. His father gave him Doan's Kidney Pills and from the second dose the pain was less. He began to gain and is to-day a well boy, his life saved by Doan's Kidney Pills.

REYNOLDS MILLS, KY.—I received the free trial of pills. They did me great good. I had bladder trouble compelling me to get up often during night. Now I sleep well; no pain in neck of bladder; pain in back is gone, also headache.—JNO. L. BILL.

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

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