

THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XVII NO 15

NEWTON N. C. FRIDAY MAY, 3 1895.

PRICE: \$1.00 PER YEAR.

J. W. HARDISTER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,



DEALER IN—
Fine Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Etc.
NEWTON, - - N. C.

B. F. FALLS, M. D.,
Newton, N. C.

I have recently moved from Cleveland county to Newton and offer my professional services to the people of Newton and surrounding country. Will attend promptly to all calls both day and night. Have had eighteen years experience in General Practice.

Office at residence—Coulter House M. St.

J. C. WHITESIDE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NEWTON, N. C.

Offers his professional services to the people of Newton and the public generally—feeling grateful for a very liberal patronage in the past, hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at residence.

NOTICE.

I have moved from Newton to Statesville, but will continue to practice in Catawba and Lincoln counties, and will make an appointment at Newton occasional-ly. Calls solicited.

P. F. LAUGENOUR,
DENTIST.
Statesville, N. C.

J. B. LITTLE,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
NEWTON, N. C.

Office in Young & Shrum's Building.

J. R. CAMPBELL, M. D.
NEWTON, - - - N. C.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his professional services to the people of Newton and Catawba County.

July 14th, 1891.

J. E. THORNTON,
KEEPS constantly on hand all sizes of Wood Coffins. Also Burial Robes. Strangers sending for coffins must send good security.
Shop one mile north of Court House,
NEWTON, N. C.

Dr. J. M. MCCORKLE,
NEWTON, - - - N. C.

Offers his professional services to the people of Newton. After the first of May he will extend his practice to the country.

ERNEST L. MOORE,
FASHIONABLE BARBER

—AND—
HAIR DRESSER,
NEWTON, - - - N. C.

He keeps a First Class Tonsorial Parlor where you will always find clean towels and sharp razors, and a polite and attentive barber.
Every one coming to Newton desiring anything in the Tonsorial Art will be pleased after they call on me, for I always please all my customers.

MONEY TO LOAN!

On improved farms in sums of \$300 and upwards, on long time and easy terms. Seven per cent. interest. Apply to

L. L. WITHERSPOON,
Atty. at Law.
Sept. 10, '94. Newton, N. C.

SPECULATION.

The Hodgen Commission Company,
BROKERS,

248 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. offers special facilities to traders in STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN, in large or small quantities, for cash or on margins of one per cent. or more. Send for our pamphlet "How to Speculate."

Send in your Job Work to the Enterprise Printing Company. Letter heads, bill heads, cards envelopes and all kinds posters.

THE DEATH KNEEL OF FUSION

CAPT. EAVES HOLDS AN APOLOGY

In a letter to Col. Cowles he announces that he is ready to be elected to the State Executive Committee. He says the fusionists should keep faith with the people. Fusion is at an end. With the next Campaign. Will See Comments of the Newton-Journal on Democracy.

Charlotte Observer.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Capt. Jno. B. Eaves, ex-chairman of the Republican State executive committee, to Col. H. C. Cowles, of Statesville, a member of a national Republican committee:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of a few days ago in which you ask my views in regard to several phases of the political situation received. The county government law enacted by the recent Legislature bears no similarity to that expected at the hands of the fusionists. The same fear and distrust of the negroes is evinced that has always been shown by the Democrats. But the fusionists carry this feature of the law further even than the Democrats before them.

The election of three commissioners is all right, but becomes a travesty upon local self-government when it is made so easy for the opposite political party to cause the appointment of two additional commissioners whose power when appointed will equal the power of the three elected by the people. This single peculiarity of the new law has stripped it of every vestige of kinship to that vouchsafed by the Republican State platform, in lieu of which it is a mean and cowardly excuse. The passage of this law marks the end of fusion or co-operation between the Republican and Third parties in North Carolina. Since fusion's inception the Republicans have made concessions in principle and patronage, while in both the Populists have been the dictators. In the State this was true to a marked degree. Now it appears to be encroaching upon the vital principles of national Republicanism as evidenced by the fact that some Republicans are not scrupling to lay aside the principles upon which the national Republican party has long been established and according to which it has conducted this government through its greatest prosperity, and to place in their stead the visionary and extravagant plank of the Populist platform. I refer to those Republicans who are advocating the idea of free silver. The Republican party will continue to advocate financial faith of the soundest kind, and those who wish to be of the party must do likewise. This government can no more coin silver free while every other government of the first class refuses and maintains a gold standard than it can commit any other absurd impossibility. Under the present condition of things the United States will be safe financially only with gold as a standard and silver coined as fully as can be with a just parity between the two metals.

The next campaign will see the Republicans of North Carolina strictly in accordance with the national party and prepared for a straight fight in the State. In no other way can the manifold injuries already wrought by fusion be successfully overcome. In short this is the only policy and it is the one that will control in this State henceforth. The first work of the Republicans in the State should be the reorganization of the party on its original basis. Very respectfully,
Jno. B. EAVES.

It will fall like a bomb shell

Rutherfordton Democrat.

Hon. Jno. B. Eaves, of this county, who was chairman of the State Republican executive committee from 1888 to 1893, has addressed a letter to Col. H. C. Cowles, of Statesville, a member of the national Republican executive committee, in which he gives his views upon the result of fusion in this State and makes a prediction that fusion is at an end.

Those who know Mr. Eaves know that he is a Republican from principle and that he is the unrelenting enemy of any movement that may entail a compromise of the principles and integrity of his party. He was, as is well known, opposed to fusion last year. He is still as much opposed to it as ever, and has

found nothing in the history or accomplishments of the movement to cause him to alter his opinion.

It is a very well established fact that Senator Pritchard is engaged in an effort to commit his party in this State to McKinley for the presidential nomination. It is also equally well known—inconsistent as it may seem—that he is trying to commit his party in this State for free silver.

Capt. Eaves' letter is a most important document and antagonizes Senator Pritchard's free silver movement. It is a strong argument in favor of the North Carolina Republicans' close adherence to the tenets and principles of the national Republican party.

We are permitted to publish a copy of Capt. Eaves' letter, and we predict it will fall like a bomb-shell in the camp of the fusionists.

The Question of Local Taxation for Schools to Be Voided on Every Two Years.

Landmark.

The last Legislature passed an important act relative to the public schools, requiring the question of local taxation for public education to be voted on at the next election for members of the Legislature and biennially thereafter by each township, city and town not already levying a special tax for schools. This special levy to be voted on is 20 cents on the \$100 of property and 50 cents on each poll. The original bill, which applied to every county was amended so that 56 counties were excepted, this leaving the act in force in the counties of Alexander, Beaufort, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Gaston, Graham, Guilford, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Montgomery, Orange, Pamlico, Pender, Polk, Rutherford, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Yadkin and Yancey. Wherever this special tax will be voted it will greatly increase the efficiency of the public schools and it is probable that the people will vote the tax in a number of the counties named. There was already a law allowing the county commissioners, upon petition of one third of the freeholders, to order an election to levy a special tax of 10 cents on property and 30 cents on poll, but the new law requires the election, without petition, and for twice the amount of special tax, the question to be voted on every two years until the tax is voted.

It will be noted that Iredell is excluded from the list of counties to which the provisions of this bill applies, and it would be of interest to know why the exception was made. If the people of any township, or of all of them, in this county want to vote this tax on themselves, The Landmark thinks they should have that privilege.

Fecular Trees.

New York Ledger.

Almost every peculiarity is exhibited by trees, and travelers often bring remarkable accounts of the wonders of the vegetable world. We have been told of trembling trees—the trembling tree being a species of acacia, which puts itself in a "wild commotion" when touched and gets in a great rage, trembling violently when transplanted, at the same time emitting a nauseating odor; of smoking trees, a species of mollyberry which at times emits vapour-like puffs of smoke; or rain trees, which discharge showers of drops. There is also, according to the description of a traveler, a tree native to Queensland, Australia, which, though beautiful to the eye, is very offensive to the sense of smell, and positively dangerous to approach. Here is an account of its effects. A traveler says: "Sometimes while shooting turkeys in the scrub I have entirely forgotten the stinging trees till I am warned of its proximity by its smell, and have often found myself in a little forest of them. I was only once stung, and then very lightly. Its effects are curious. The sting leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening, and for months afterward the part when touched is tender in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man who treats ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung, and I have known a horse so completely mad after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed openmouthed at every one who approached him, and had to be shot. Dogs, when stung, will rush about, whimpering piteously and biting pieces from the affected part."

Truth as Strange as Fiction.

New York Sun.

A counterpart of the curious entanglement which forms the plot of Mr. Thomas Hardy's novel, "The Hand of Ethelberta," was lately disclosed in England during the trial of the High Court of Justice.

It appears that not long ago a Mr. THEOBALD, a member of Parliament for Essex and a great county magistrate, lost his life through a railway accident. The very large fortune which he left had been in some small part derived from a sum of \$200,000, which he had inherited from his wife, who had died intestate. Mr. THEOBALD's property was in process of administration in due course, when some laboring people claimed the \$200,000 which had once belonged to Mrs. THEOBALD's separate estate, on the ground that they were her next kin, and that she was not the lawful wife of her putative husband. They alleged that Mrs. THEOBALD, who was a lady of education and had been known as a ruler to bounds and a leader in county society, was in reality of peasant origin, and, in fact, the sister of one of the petitioners, ISAAC DUNHAM, a bricklayer. They asserted further that, in 1860, when very young and while living with her family in the workhouse, she had married a peasant, called HARRY ALGAR, popularly known by the name of "Ginger." With him she lived in poverty for two years, after which they parted and faded out of each other's lives. But he was alive, so the claimants maintained, at the date of her marriage to Mr. THEOBALD.

ISAAC DUNHAM, the bricklayer, testified that when next he heard of his sister she was in course of transference into a fine lady. She had met, he told him, a great gentleman, Mr. THEOBALD, who was having her educated and intended to make her his wife. This nineteenth century version of King Lear's elevation of the beggar maid was actually enacted. The two were married in a more or less clandestine way in an obscure village in Middlesex, and thereupon the workhouse girl took her place at the head of one of the finest houses in Essex. Those who believe that blood will always tell, and that nothing can compensate for the lack of early training, will take for granted that Mrs. THEOBALD's low origin, and the sad and sordid surroundings amid which she had grown up, were speedily divined by the local Mrs. GRUNDY, and that she was relegated to the most lonesome quarter of Coventry. As a matter of fact, such admirable use had she made of her late-acquired educational advantages, that not a soul suspected that she was not to the manner born. The facts, indeed, were known to her kinsfolk, but not one of them betrayed her. Her peasant father and mother became servants in her establishment, and, as the evidence given in court showed, they never presumed on the relationship, while she on her part treated them with the utmost kindness, and, when only her husband was present, always address them as father and mother. To her more distant relatives, also, she was very helpful, and always had a ten-pound note in her pocket when any of them was in need. The private income, by means of which she gratified such generous impulses, was due to the liberality of her husband, who at the time of their marriage had settled upon her, as her separate estate, the \$200,000 which is now claimed by her next of kin.

So far the story was practically uncontroverted. What was disputed was ISAAC DUNHAM's allegation that his sister had another husband living when she married Mr. THEOBALD. It was contended, and successfully, that she had never been the wife of the man named "Ginger," who had survived until 1871. "Ginger," it was proved, had married another woman, and could only sign his name with his mark. On the other hand, the HENRY ALGAR whom DUNHAM's sister had married from the workhouse in 1860, had signed the register, and had never been seen alive after 1862, whereas his deserted wife's second marriage did not take place until 1867. The jury found that HENRY ALGAR was not shown to have been alive at the time of the marriage with Mr. THEOBALD, and accordingly Sir FRANCIS JENNE gave judgment against the claimants. It was arranged, however, that they should not have to pay the costs of the suit, inasmuch as they were unquestionably Mrs. THEOBALD's next of kin, and had brought the action in good faith.

No one who reflects for a moment on the outlines of this true story will fail to recognize the romance that palpitates beneath the surface of the dry law report.

Japan's Diplomacy in a Great Crisis.

Charlotte Observer.

All the world has stood and wondered while Japan, at one bound, placed herself in the front rank of the military nations of the world. When the little island began her war with China, the general verdict was that in the end the Celestials, with their millions of men who did not fear death, would crush their enemy by overpowering the Japanese armies with superior numbers.

But Japan had absorbed, in 25 years of study, the best there was in Western civilization. She put an army into the field and it vied in its superior discipline with Germany's fine soldiers, while England might well envy the successes of the Japanese naval commanders. Japan, as we said at the outset, established her claims to rank as a first-class military and naval power.

But not only has she done this, but no sooner is peace declared than she again astounds and confounds the Western nations by her wonderful diplomacy. All along Japan has manifested a spirit of fairness that is commendable. The Tokio government has resisted an imperious demand by one political faction at home to prosecute the war to the gates of Peking; the Mikado and his counselors have shown a willingness to compromise which bodes well for Japan in future inter-complications.

Every amendment made for the unfortunate attack upon Li Hung Chang, at the head of the Chinese peace commission, the Mikado rendering unusual honors to the intended victim of fanatical assassination. Japan has indeed acted most honorably in arriving at a settlement of the conflict between herself and China.

Her shrewdness in diplomacy, however, is what we especially desire to notice. Japan has virtually stipulated, in the terms of the treaty of peace, for the establishment of an Oriental Monroe doctrine. She has declared for an offensive and defensive alliance between herself and her late opponent, which means that the two great powers of the Orient have agreed to stand by the policy of "Asia for the Asiatics." It is meet, according to humane reasoning, that the time should come when the national bullies of the earth should be checked in their greedy and unjust encroachments upon the rights and privileges and freedom of the weak and straggling kingdoms; and with the declaration of "America for Americans" by the mighty young republic on the Western Hemisphere, and the declaration of "Asia for the Asiatics" by the two great nations of the far Eastern Continent, may we not believe that the fullness of time has come, or is fast approaching, when the jealous and avaricious nations of middle Europe must henceforth keep hands off?

But while this policy of Japan, if she is powerful enough to carry it out, means a check to the aggressions of Russia, France, England and other nations, who maintain colonial policies, it means far more for the victimally-for China. Japan furnishes every evidence of desiring to promote the mutual welfare of herself and China. That she would not cripple the resources of China is evidenced by the fact that she consented to a reduction in her demand for indemnity from \$250,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Japan to keep her armies in possession of the conquered cities until the indemnity is paid, as a guarantee of good faith on China's part. Such alliance will be of great advantage to the Manchurian ruler of China, for Japan will protect him both against the rebellion of his subjects, of which he ever stands in danger, and against European aggression, and will co-operate with him in developing China's resources.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gaillette, Druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep our store or house without it." Get a free trial at T. R. Abernethy's Drug Store.

Every poultryman finds more or less of the eggs in the basket at night stained in such a manner that washing with water will not remove it. If he has a really choice market and every egg is to be perfectly clean, many of these eggs must be thrown out for the home table, or a common market. Rubbing the stain with home made cider vinegar will remove every trace of stain and leave the egg clean and shining.

Greatest of Diamonds.

According to a cablegram the Pops has received from the President of the Transvaal Republic a diamond weighing 971 carats. The stone was found in the Jagersfontein mine, and is declared to be the largest known.

The cablegram states that the monster diamond is of a bluish white cast and practically perfect, its only blemish being a tiny spot in the centre, invisible to the naked eye.

Why the President of the Transvaal Republic has sent it to the Pops is not made clear. It is not made clear, says the New York World, that he has made a present to His Holiness of a stone valued at \$1,000,000. Probably his object was to get a free advertisement for his little republic and the big diamond found there.

The Jewelers' Circular prints a picture of the diamond, showing its actual size. This was received from a correspondent in South Africa. The Circular presumes that the diamond referred to is the one known as the Jagersfontein Excelsior.

It was picked up by a native white he was loading a truck. Although a white overseer was standing near him he managed to hide it and keep it on his person for some time. It turned out, however, that he did not wish to steal it, for he delivered it personally to the manager. As a reward he received \$750 on a horse and saddle.

The exact weight of the diamond is 971 1/4 carats, or about seven and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It therefore weighs uncut nearly half a pound. A diamond of fair size for a ring weighs one carat.

In its present condition it measures three inches in length, one and a half inches in thickness, two and a half inches at its greatest breadth and one and a third inches at its least breadth. It is of a beautiful bluish color and is shaped like the broken-off end of an icicle. The flaw in it is believed to be more serious than is stated in the cable despatch. It is a black spot near the middle. It could be cut in two, however, so as to leave out the blemish. It would then make two of the largest diamonds in existence. At the time of its discovery it was valued at \$1,000,000.

An Underground Lake.

Chicago Herald.

Quincy, Ill. is in the throes of a water works war. The city wanted cheaper water and the water works company refused to come down a cent. Failing to come to an amicable settlement, the city decided to build its own water works, and since there had been complaint of impure water furnished by the private company the city has been investigating the artesian well system of water works, which some of the neighboring towns have operated in a successful manner. The discussion of artesian wells has led some of the older citizens to put on their thinking caps, and now come stories of underground lakes and rivers large enough to supply several cities with water pure as crystal.

One citizen remembers that about fifty years ago Simon Hochgraft, a farmer living east of Quincy, set Tom Truelock and other men to work digging a well on his place. The bottom of the well dropped out and Truelock found himself standing in water. Afterward, with the aid of a light, he found there a great body of water, above which the rocks formed an arch. Farmer Hochgraft, fearing that the ground might cave in around the well, ordered it filled up with stones. Ever since, however, there has been an abundance of pure water rising above the stones. Five years ago Farmer Peter Horn sunk a well in the same neighborhood, and ever since there has been a continuous supply of pure water.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at T. R. Abernethy's Drug Store.

To Make Pure Blood.

There is no medicine better for the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Novel Method of Securing Sleep

Meat Prices and Farming

Weather Hint

Watch the sky for what are called "mares' tails." These appearing after clear weather show the track of the wind in the sky. A rosy sunset predicts fair weather. A red sky in the morning foretells bad weather. A gray sky in the morning means fine weather. If the first streaks of light dawn are seen above a bank of clouds, look out for wind; if they are close to or on the horizon, the weather will be fair. In general, soft, delicate colors in the sky, with indefinite forms of clouds, mean fair weather; gaudy, unusual colors, and hard edged clouds mean rain, and probably wind.

A dark, gloomy, blue sky is wind; but a bright, light blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the softer clouds look the less wind, (but perhaps more rain) may be expected; and the harder, more "greasy," rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove.

A bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; orange or copper colored, wind and rain.

These are some of the most important points about weather which have been set down in the books by old and experienced seamen.

To Make Pure Blood.

There is no medicine better for the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

Novel Method of Securing Sleep

Globe Democrat.

"I have seen a good many novel methods employed by mothers in order to put their babies to sleep," said George L. Wann, of Trenton, N. J., "but I think the strangest way of all is one which is prevalent in India, where the native mothers put their babies' heads under a spout of water to send them to sleep and keep them quiet. I spent several months in that country not long ago, and witnessed this curious mode of treatment dozens of times every day. The water of the hill spring was so adjusted as to furnish a series of tiny spouts. Under each spout was a kind of earth pillow and a little trough, constructed to carry off water. The restless child was placed on the pillow in such way that one of the spouts played directly on the top of its head, the water then passing away in the trough. I can testify that the process was most successful, and was seemingly highly enjoyed by the babies, who remained perfectly quiet under the spouts. The people asserted that the water did the children no harm, but on the contrary strengthened and benefited them. They seemed to think that if a child was not subjected to this treatment every day or two it would grow up weak-minded and good-for-nothing."

Prof. Hidden Coming to North Carolina as the Agent of an English Company.

Newark N. J., Dispatch, 18th.

Wm. E. Hidden, of this city, who returned from London on the Lucania last Saturday, went abroad on March 6th to complete contracts in North Carolina.

These interests were capitalized while Mr. Hidden was in London for \$200,000 and a company was formed, called the Piedmont Mining Company, limited. Mr. Hidden was made a director of the company and was appointed the American manager to have full charge of the company's property and interests in this country.

Mr. Hidden said to a reporter today that the new company owns 2,500 acres of valuable mineral lands in the mountains of North Carolina, and also owns all the mineral rights in another tract of 1,000 acres. The principal mineral to be mined is gold, rich deposits of which exist on one tract which is sixty miles east of Asheville. Another valuable mineral is monazite, which contains thorium, a material used in producing the incandescent gas light now being introduced in Newark. This mineral exists in large quantities on all company's property.

Farm and Garden Hints.

Make some reasonable experiment every year.

Increase the number of hogs. So long as people eat pork and bacon, some use can be made of the meat.

In seeding grain to sheep feed a small quantity often. Keep them dry, and give them all the salt they want.

The winter evening should be employed in reading aloud and in amusement. That is one way to make farm life pleasant to the children.

Dairy farmers who sell milk in New York City get an average of about ten cents per gallon. This is less than our dairy farmers get in Southern towns.

If at any time you have a spare moment it would be well to look around and see that all the tools and machinery are in good order and ready for the spring work.

Give the hogs the run of a pasture, with good water and comfortable quarters to sleep, and feed ground soaked feed, and there will be a handsome profit on the investment.

Give more attention to the garden and truck patches. Aside from the pleasure derived from eating freely of fresh vegetables, you add to your comfort and save doctors' bills.

Horses may take cold in the stable when brought in very warm, especially if cracks permit cold draughts to enter. The blanket should always be used on very cold days as a protection.

To get rid of weeds it is only necessary not to allow them to produce seed.

If this is done every year they are sure to be exterminated, but it must be the object to destroy every one.

Eggs from the large breeds, as Cobhins, Brahams, etc., are not so apt to be fertile in winter as those of the smaller breeds. It is well to remember this when setting for very early chicks.

Famine occurs more in those sections where dependence is placed almost exclusively upon a single crop. There are always some crops that can be secured, although all others may be a total loss.

The exact temperature for loosening the hair from the skin of a pig at butchering is 180. The pig should remain a full minute in the water at this temperature to give time for the hair to be loosened.

The four secrets of success in breeding are method, judgment, application and patience. Without judgment there can be no method, without method no application, and without patience no success.

The Robertson cow ration, including a mixture of sunflower seed, gave an increase over older methods of feeding, but not enough to pay for the extra trouble and cost, said the Vermont Station director.

Every farmer is, or ought to be, interested in protecting his own products, and every pound of butter properly made and sold at a fair valuation is a paying factor in the interest of every other butter-maker.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.