Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$100 for each and every

case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, SEAL } Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and

acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE Denver (Col. clerks are fined fifty

cents for smoking non-union cigars. The Only One Ever Printed. CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

These is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a 'Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTI-PUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES PREE.

WHITTIER is two years older than Holmes and Tennyson. He was born in 1807, they

The worst cases of female weakness readil yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples fre. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

SPEAKER CRIST is reported to possess a

BEECHAM'S PILLS core billious and nervous illness. Bescham's Fit's sell well because they cure. 25 cents a box.

THERE are 2500 union cigar makers in Ir your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility

Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make op. strong, cleanse your liver, and give a ge petite-tones the nerves. .d. .od ap-THE brakemen want a my ar."

ling adopted. FITS stopped fractir NERVE RESTORMANDED BY DR. KLINE'S OREAT USA. Marvel Sen. No Fits after first day's bottle from groups cures. Treatise and \$2 trial or for kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Baby Boy

Sarsaparilla Mr. Frank I. Rickson, who holds a responsible po-

N. Y., writes as follows: covered from head to feet with salt rheum. It began to come out on him when he was two weeksold, and increased in spite of all that could be done,

sition on the Boston & Albany Railroad at Chatham.

We were Discouraged

The doctors said it would disappear when he was seven years old. I happened to be taking Hood's Sarsaparilla myself and thought I would give it to the child. At that time he did not have a hair on his head, and it was covered with a crust. His sufferings were awful. In two weeks after giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla the scabs began to fall off, and in six weeks he was entirely cured of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

did the same as for my boy. It is a great medicine. F. I. Rickson, Pittsfield, Mass, HOOD'S PILLS cure habitual Constipation.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S **FEMALE** REGULATOR

CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1886. This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE. Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it.

But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on CAREFUL LIV-ING will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

Scott & Howne, Chemists, 112 South 5th Avenue. Your druggest keeps Soot: Emulsin vot cod liver oil-all druggists everywhere do. \$4



CLOVER, GRASS. and FIELD SEEDS than any hou

in the Southern States, is most con-vincing proof of our high grade Seeds and reasonable prices. Our

GARDEN SEEDS germinating powers. We DELIVER POSTPAID anywhere all Seeds at entice and packet rates, and give 2a ct worth extra packet Seeds for each \$17

OUR INSTRUCTIVE CATALOGYE. for cultivating all Farm and Garden Crops, mailed free, Send for it, Address

T.W.WOOD & SONS Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VA. **新存货资金的资金资金的**

A single dose produces beneficial results, giving cheerfulness of mind and buoyancy of body to which you were before a stranger. They enjoy a pop-ularity unparalleled. Price, 25cts.

WHITE MICE.

HOW THE CUNNING LITTLE AND MALS ARE TRAINED.

They Are Made Hungry and Ther Worried Into Doing Tricks-The Two "Secrets of the Trade."

"I started out with two; but the boys bothered them in the street and one got

The speaker was Mr. Ferdinand Senn, who knows more about raising white mice, probably, than any other man in the country. As he spoke he took a cunning little mouse, white as snow from his coat pocket and put it on his shoulder. The mouse looked around for a moment, then ran across Mr. Senn's back and sat down contentedly on the other shoulder. I noticed, however, that before setting it at liberty Mr. Senn held the mouse loosely in his treft hand and gently stroked its chead and back with its right.

The place was the parlor of Thomas birds of sidence. Mr. Moody trains birds and all kinds of small animals. medical colleges and for other purposes; and these two experts had made an appointment to meet me and show me, for the benefit of all the boys and girls, something about the training of white

"For the medical colleges!" perhaps you will exclaim. "What can the young toctors do with white mice?" You will have to ask the doctors themselves about that. They dissect them to examine some part of their little machinery that s very much like the machinery in human being. But do not worry about it, for the tiny subjects are chloroformed first and then know nothing

"Do they never bite you?" I asked. is Mr. Senn again took the mouse in his

Mr. Moody answered for him, for Mr. Moody does the training:

"Never, if they are properly handled. When a boy picks up a white mouse he s very likely to squeeze him tight to keep him safe; then the mouse turns around and bites. But take them up se -gently-without squeezing them at all, and they do not think of biting. See

He took the mouse from Mr. Senn's hand, held its tail between his forefinger and thamb, and held it above his

"They do not mind that at all," he went on. "They are what we call preheasile-they can support their weight by the tail. When this fellow runs down a smooth stick you will see him coil his tail around it for a brake. But if I should squeeze his tail a little too hard, or accidentally press my sharp nails against it, he would twist around and bite me."

"What do you feed them on -cheese?" asked. Cheese see ned the most natoral thing, as we always bait mouse traps with it.

Mr. Moody laughed. "Hardly!" he replied. "No food is so good for them as oats - just dry oats. Some breeders bring them up on bread and milk, but that is not as good as outs. On outs they keep cleaner and do better. The dry oats, of course, make them thirsty, and then you can give them a little bread and milk, squeezed out pretty dry. But it is well to have them thirsty, sometimes, when you are training them-and

hungry, too, for that matter." "Do you mean to say that you starve them into doing tricks, or drive them

to it by thirst?" "Not so bad as that," he answered "But if a mouse is hungry, and he is to walk over a string bridge, and he see some cats on the other side, he will go quicker. There are two great secrets about making them do as you wish. The first is patience. A boy can soon learn to train a white mouse nearly as well as I can, if he has the natience. But the boy generally tires of it in ten minutes, where I keep it up for two hours, or half a day, if necessary. I worry them into it. That's the other sccret," he went on. "Worry em! Suppose you want a mouse to climb a stick, pick up a little flag that you have put there and bring it down. You take the mouse when he's hungry, to begin with; you tie a grain or two of oats to the flagstaff, and you put the mouse at the foot of the stick. He won't go up, of course. Well, when he turns around to run away. you set him back again, with his nose to the stick. If he runs away fifty times, set him back fifty-one times. That worries him. Boost him up a little; give him a start. You may even have a little twig, and switch him, but gently. He soon sees what you want, and up he goes. When he finds the oats he is satisfied and comes down to eat them. Next time he will do it without half the trouble, and after awhile he will run up and get the flag whenever you put him at the foot of the stick.

understand; not merely a trick. The principle in this case is taking something up in his mouth. In a short time he will take up anything you wish, whether it is a flagstaff or a little toy

pail-anything he can lift, to tighten the string. Use a big twine | News.

t first, for that is easier; gradually you can make it smaller, till the mouse will walk a druggist's string. They have

sharp claws and a great grip in their feet. You take the mouse when he is hungry and thirsty, and put some oats and bread and milk at one end of the bridge. At the other end you put the mouse. He will try to run across the floor to the food, but bring him back. Start him a little up the inclined place. He is smart, and he soon learns that the only way to get that food is to cross the bridge. Then he crosses, and it is no trouble to him. Worry him into it. You must not let the mouse tire you out _vou must tire the mouse out.

"You have noticed," Air. Moody went on, "how a cat will worry a mouse till the mouse will lie perfectly still? That is just the way you must worry him, amout biting him and breaking his bones. When he starts wrong, bring him back. Tire him out. Then when he does what you wish feed him and pet him. They like to be stroked. And they soon become so used to you that they will follow you about the room. This mouse has not been trained, Mr.

"Not at all," Mr. Senn replied. "He was never out of his house till I took him out this evening, in the dark. There were about 300 in that pen."

"I could teach this fellow in five minutes," said Mr. Moody, "to climb a stick for me. See how accustomed he has become to me already? How would I do it? It's the easiest thing in the world. I should put him on the stick, and whenever he started to run down I should reverse the stick. He would soon learn that no matter which way he went up he was bound to go up. Then he would go up without any trouble.

"Other tricks? Why, there is no end of them. I suppose you have seen them shoulder a match for a musket and sit in a little wagon dressed in a suit clothes, while two others drew them around? The coat is made to fasten around the neck with a hook and eye, and it won't come off, so he must wear it. The hat fastens on with a rubber. The 'horses' are harnessed with a little neck-voke which they cannot get out of. I have never been able to teach them to fire a pistol; the report frightens them almost to death. Some white mice sing very much like a canary. No, you cannot teach them that. I think it is some disease of the throat."

The exhibition over, Mr. Senn put the white mouse back in his pocket, and Mr. Moody, opening one by one a number of little cages that stood on the mantle, called down a dozen or more canaries that had been perching on cornices and picture frames, and put

"These are the two secrets of the trade," said Mr. Moody, as I bade him good night; "'patience' and 'worry 'em.' "--St. Louis Republic.

A Grotesque Shark.

The hammerhead, or ground shark, is one of the most grotesque objects in the ocean, its huge skull, which is placed at right angles with the body, having a nost uncanny aspect. The eyes, which are at the extreme ends of the head, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, have an unusually truculent expression, and, being very large, add to the strange and forbidding look of the creature. This species, as might be inferred from the uncouth form of its intellectual department, is a resident of deep waters, and rarely leaves the bottom. It preys, mainly, on such finny creatures as frequent the depths in which it dwells, but it rises occasionally to capture the swift dolphin, sea trout, or re l fish. Fishermen fear it more than the species that swim near the surface, because they are likely to step on it, or to feel its resentment when they are draw ing seines in the deep channels which it frequents. Being sullen and fierce, it sometimes assails them without any apparent reason, but I have yet to hear of its causing the death of a man, or even of its indicting a serious wound upon him. Both this species and the brown shark may be taken on a rod and line with mullet or meat bait. Specimens weighing from ten to fifty pounds are often caught with rod and reel in various parts of Florida; but, as they are listless in movement, and merely hang back like a dead weight, even ardent young anglers care little for them. They are so persistent in taking the bait intended for better fish, and even in pulling edible captives off a hook, that angless are often compelled to change their fishing grounds for some place which they do not frequent. -- New York Post.

Ice for Summer Skating. Skating on ice in midsummer is a luxury promised for Chicago skaters. A company is being organized by Norman Totten, a real estate dealer in the Chicago Opera House block, to build a rink similar to the Alhambra in Paris. It is to be a circular affair, something "You teach the mouse a principle, you like the big panorama buildings on Wabash avenue. The capital stock of the company will be \$150,000, and the site will probably be near Jackson Park. The skating surface is made by building a cement basin about two feet in depth. Across this on the bottom "No, there's walking the tight rope," are laid a number of pipes one-half an he continued. "That looks hard, but it such apart. Water is then turned in, is easy enough. You must have the and by a patented process is frozen by string fast and to the floor at both ends, | means of some substance passing through say four feet apart, and about a foot | the network of pipes. The temperature from each end you brace it up with s of the room will be kept about forty destick a foot or so long-just long enough grees winter and summer. - Chicaga

RURAL MAILS.

FREE DELIVERY IN THE COUN TRY BOUND TO COME SOON.

What Has Been Done Already at the Experimental Offices - What the Postmaster-General Says Can Be Done. strate.

For several years, writes W. G. Cooper, in the Atlanta Constitution, the delivery of mail in rural districts has been talked 91, but it has been looked upon as matter far away if not impracticable. Most persons overlooked the fact that rural mail delivery has been in operation in Great Britain and other parts of Europe for years. Now that an experiimental service of this kind has been in actual operation for nearly a year it forty-six country communities, and in most of them the increased returns show a clear profit above expenditures, rural delivery becomes a reality of the near future, and there is little doubt that marked advance beyond the experimental

stage will be made this year. The report of the Postmaster-General shows that between February 1 and September 3, 1891, the forty-six experimental offices spent \$4320 for carriers. In the same time the receipts at those offices increased \$5506. Some of this was due to natural growth, and by comparison with the previous year a de duction in the same proportion was made for the annual increase of 1891. After doing this, the Postmaster-General reports an increase of \$5171 due to free delivery. This is \$850 more than the cost of the service; so the department made a clear profit of \$850 on the experiment of rural free delivery.

The forty-six country postoffices where trial was made are located in thirty-one

The Postmaster-General says: "An entire year, aggregating 552 months for these forty-six offices, would have resulted, according to the above propor tions, is a net earning of \$3812.54. With an appropriation of \$200,000 for the next fiscal year the net earnings, upon the same basis, would reach \$72,-250.80; with an appropriation of \$500,-000 the net earnings would be, by the same figuring, \$190,627, and with an appropriation of a million dollars, \$381,-254. Of course the implication is that the service would be put on in communities of areas and densities of population similar to those already experimented

Upon this Mr. Wanamaker makes some apt remarks on the advantages of a rural free delivery of mail. He calls attention to its value as a quickening influence in business by bringing the rural districts in closer touch with the world, and remarks upon its happy effect in increasing the social opportunities of the people. In an appendix he prints this letter from an experienced man, who shows how thoroughly practical rural delivery will be when operated in con-

nection with the star routes: "About 1874 the writer had some star route contracts, and for the price of a mail box and \$1 per annum, we supplied the farmers along cur routes, leaving the mail in those boxes for them, after we had passed their postoffices, and taking out of the boxes the letters .they wanted to send away, besides doing some little local business in leaving invitations to husking bees, etc. The plan was so popular that a committee waited on me at one time, offering me a bonus if I would send my carrier by another route past their places. There is no question that your plan, once established, would be a great factor to keep the young folks on the farm; to keep them from joining the great army of the unemployed in the cities; to take away the loneliness of farm life; to teach farmers that merchants, corporations, railroad companies and bigbugs are not forever, in some mysterious way, getting up some plan of oppression for them, or are ready to devour them. It will make their homes more sociable; give them during the winter months a chance for selfeducation and means of social intercourse; it will give their city friends a better opportunity to visit them, by aunouncing their intended coming, so that they can meet them at the train. It will bring the farmers into contact with the basis of supply. They can send away and get their goods cheaper. It will make country life more sought after, and our cities, already overcrowded, less desired by the coming generation who are now filling our streets with malcontents. Our fields will be better tilled and farmers, what they ought to be, the most cultivated of men."

It appears from the statements of the Postmaster-General that public sentiment is ripe for this new advance. He

says on this subject. "I have found encouragement beyond all expression for this effort in the almost unanimous support of the press of the country. Of the editorial opinions which have come to the notice of the departmeut 258 favor the extension and nine oppose it. A noticeable thing -about them is that many express the surest confidence in ultimate universal free delivery; and while they state the fact that this rural free delivery has been found many instances, that it ought to be extended whether it is self-supporting or

Mr. Wanamaker's report showed that the cost of carriers at the forty-six country postoffices, where he tried the experiment, was \$4320 for seven months. This is an average of \$181 per annum for each postoffice. There are 61,000 fourth- | Chicago Herald.

class postoffices in the United States, and this, in round figures, is the number where rural delivery would have to be established to make it complete. This number would require an expenditure of about eleven million dollars for carriers on the scale of expense established by the experiments. This sum is about fifteen per cent. of the total receipts of the Postoffice Department, and it is no hazard to say that the establishment of free rural deliveries throughout the country will increase the receipts much more than fifteen per cent. With such success in a partial experiment, it goes without saving that much better results may be achieved by applying the system on a larger scale.

A. Daring Robber.

The Postoffice inspectors have thrilling experience sometimes in trying to capture mail robbers. One of the most desperate robbers was the notorious H. W Burton, otherwise known as Ham White. He was the most daring highwayman of recent times, and he obtained the very remarkable distinction of two sentences for life imprisonment. A feature of his work was that he always did it alone, holding up stage coaches single handed, although a cripple. He committed four robberies in one day near Austin, Texas. No bandit was ever more courteous than he. In one case he took \$20 from one passenger and gave him back \$1 for supper; another, who was a drummer from Chicago, gave up \$75 and got back \$5 commission for eash, while a third unfortunate was permitted to keep his watch because of its sentimental value as an heirloom. That particular adventure brought about his arrest. Although sentenced for life he was pardoned in 1881. But highway robbery had an irresistible fascination for him, and within six weeks he was at it again. Seeking a new field of operations in Arkansas, his figure, clad in brown jean pantalooas, cavalry boots, slouch hat, and mask of black cloth, became a terror of the road. His final exploit was the robbing of a stage between Favetteville and Alma. There were fourteen passengers, thirteen men and one woman, and they were obliged to get out one by one, while the brigand covered the head of each with a cloth sack, as a preliminary. That was invariably his method. Two hours later he took lunch at the same hotel table with his victims, and was interested in listening to their stories of the bravery which each had exhibited in the trying ordeal they had been through, although he subsequently said that he had never met with a more peaceable party. After being captured he made a desperate at tempt to escape from the office of the jail, being alone with the jailer, at whose head he presented a dummy pistol which he had made out of leather and tinfoil in his cell. The jailer knocked him down with a pair of shackles, and secured him. His plan was to get the keys, lock the guards in the jail and run. - New York

Astonishing Effects of a London Feg.

When the fog drifts in from the Golden Gate, as it sometimes does, we are apt to make a great deal of fuss about it and to declare that the climate of San Francisco is a delusion, though it always happens that the fog disappears by 11 or 12 o'clock in the day, and generally earlier. What should we say if we had such fogs as the one which recently prevailed in London, England? There the fog hangs over the city like a funeral pall and everywhere there prevails the blackness of darkness.

It is really astounding to read the accounts of the effects which this fog has produced. Business is interrupted, street and river traffic are greatly hindered and the darkness is so impenetrable that numbers of persons have lost their lives by wandering into rivers, canals and ponds. In the streets of the great city it is impossible to see more than a few inches in any direction. Gas has to be burned all the time, and even then the streets have been pactically impassable. The fog makest he sidewalks and crossings greasy and slippery, so . that the pedestrians are in great danger even if they can see where they are go-

To imagine the business of a city like London suspended or even seriously impeded is almost impossible, and yet the fact cannot be disputed. The fog is there and its effects are described without exaggeration. It would seem that modern science might find a remedy for such a condition of affairs, but thus far nothing has been discovered which is effective. If rain can be produced artificially some sort of a reversal of the rain making process ought to disperse the fog and restore London to a state of comparative light. The smoke of the city undoubtedly intensifies the darkness which the fog causes, and that could certainly be decreased by the use of smoke-consuming furnaces, as is done in many places in this country.-San Francisco Chronicla

Remarkable Freak of an Arteeian Well.

J. H. Baldwin, State Engineer of Irrigation, after inspecting the artesian well at Springfield, South Dakota, reports that to be self-sustaining, they insist, in very | for the past week the well has been throwing up quantities of, soft coal and hundreds of pounds of slate. When the engineer left there had been gathered a ton and a half of soft coal which had been scattered around the well by the force of the stream. The Springfield well is one of the largest in the State and throws a stream thirty feet high. -

Killed by His Gold.

A poor looking third-class passenger in the train from Paris to Turin was a week ago taken seriously ill as the latter place was neared. He was still alive when the latter place was reached, and was carried off at once to a sofa in the waiting room, where he soon died. On examination it was found he was wearing a belt containing no less than \$6000 in gold. Death had evidently been caused by the pressure of this belt with its precious contents. The dead man had also rouleaux of gold under his armpits, though he was dressed in rags, and so far no clue to his identity has been discovered .- London Figuro.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

PADEREWSKI, the Polish virtugso, says we make the best pianos.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility, Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nervescreates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

GIRL sweaters in Chicago, Ill., get \$1 to \$6

No SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs nd Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 5 cts. Sold only in bexes.

THE newly celebrated Italian composer, Mascagni, is just twenty-seven years old, but boks younger. He is married, and has two

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the of of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa. 3



-the weak, nervous or ailing woman who takes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine that's quaranteed to help her. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervineand a certain cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders or chronic weaknesses that affect women. For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations. everything that's known as a "female complaint," it's an unfailing remedy. It's a peculiar one, too. Peculiar in composition, peculiar in its cures, and peculiar in the way it's sold. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money is refunded. You pay only for the good you get.

It's the big, old - fashioned pill that makes the most disturbance but it's one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets that does the most good. Mild and gentle, but thorough and effective-the smallest, cheapest and casiest to take. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels.

We Loan Money to buy, build and improve terest rate of only 154 per cent. Allow 12 years' time in which to repay loans by small monthly installments. J. D. Whitlaw, S Union Sq., New York City.



Catarrh-Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME, for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—Miss Josie Owen, Montpelier, Ohio.

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited ine, and physicians said "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease -Mrs. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, Due West, S. C. S. S. Cures Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free.

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just out, and is the finest on record. \$500
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