

WISE WORDS.

A wise hunter takes the first shot. Happiness rarely comes by saying so. Love isn't a fool—it only acts that way. A narrow mind naturally has a cutting way. Among animals the fox is a leader—of course. Nothing is more difficult than to choose a good wife. It is better to pursue a vigorous policy—on a retreat. Too many people in the world are singing for an encore. The modern martyr seeks to break himself on the "wheel." As a living picture, the nervous man is a sort of flashlight. Few men are so hardened as to not be sorry for the other fellow. The fisherman may be justified in telling a story with a string to it. The man who says he "has a mind to" sit on a jury may be doubted. Prayer too often fails to preserve the parity between the heart and the mouth. Philosophy teaches us to bear with calmness the misfortunes of our friends. The rudest man inspired by passion is more persuasive than the most eloquent man if uninspired. Women are happier in the love they inspire than in that which they feel; men are just the contrary.

Eighty Miles an Hour.

Several of the great trunk railroads of the North are experimenting on their branch lines with electricity as a motive power and the reports of its use are very satisfactory. It has been demonstrated that electricity is cheaper than steam and that it will give any rate of speed that can reasonably be desired.

A few days ago an electric locomotive on the Nantasket branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was run at a speed of eighty miles an hour. Hardly anybody wants to go at that rate even in these fast times, but the experiment has demonstrated that electricity may be applied for rapid transit.

Opinions differ as to prospects of a general substitution of electricity for steam on railroads but the tendency is clearly in that direction and many practical railroads believe that within a few years the bulk of railroad business will be moved by electricity.—Atlanta Journal.

Buffalo Crossed With Galloway Cattle.

In crossing the buffalo with the Galloway cattle, a splendid coat is produced. The hides of Galloway cattle of pure breed are excellent for all purposes for which they are used, but some breeders are of the opinion that by careful selection and breeding an infinitely better grade can be produced than even the primitive buffalo at his best estate was able to furnish.—New York Ledger.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Since Chas. O. Tyler began the manufacture of Tyler's Dyspepsia Remedy, many people have inquired as to its efficacy. Chief Justice Blackley, of Georgia, has tried it for indigestion and dyspepsia, and gives this as his decision: "Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1891.—Chas. O. Tyler, Atlanta, Ga., has used, and now uses, Tyler's Dyspepsia Remedy, in a mental as well as a physical cure. With this aid and a plain diet, he has frequently seen the law in spite of unsuitable or too much diet. Local E. Blackley." This is a splendid decision and people are profiting by it.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the cure of indigestion, to have one of my books on this disease. Address R. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

Do You Know Its Cause?

Indigestion. Do you know when you have indigestion what its cause and cure? Ask your druggist for Ripans Tablets. One gives relief.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Pisco's Cure for Consumption. LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, 1891.

Walking Would Often be a Pleasure were it not for corns. These pests are removed with Hindercoars. E. C. at druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children cures coughs, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, and cures colic. It is a medicine which also creates an appetite and tones up the system, and thus gives sweet refreshing sleep and vigorous health.

Medicated with pure eye-salt. Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

I Can't Sleep

Is the complaint of many at this season. The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a feverish and unhealthy condition. The nerves may be restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure blood, and this medicine will also create an appetite and tone up the system, and thus give sweet refreshing sleep and vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1.50 six for \$8.

Hood's Pills—Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all with twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Blood Purifier. Do in time. Sold by druggists.

FOR FREE TRADE.

NEW SOUTH WALES FOR FREER TRADE THAN ENGLAND.

To Abolish All Classes of Tariff Duties But One—Revenue From a Land Tax—Australia an Interesting Economic Study.

An editorial on "Free Trade in Australia" in the New York Evening Post of July 25 contains some very interesting information about the economic situation in Australia. It says in part:

"Students of political development have always found abundant material in the history of the Australian colonies. Nowhere has there been a greater abundance of experimental legislation, nor a better opportunity to compare its results. The colonies afford a sufficient basis of comparison in the substantial homogeneity of their population and in the common origin of their institutions and their law. The neighboring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales have especially furnished material for economic parallels, and the contests between protectionists and free traders have nowhere been more spirited or more continuous. Up to a recent date New South Wales stood upon the whole for free trade, Victoria for protection. At present Victoria is reducing protective duties in a drastic manner, while the situation in New South Wales has become interesting in the highest degree.

"Owing to a combination of circumstances which it is not necessary to particularize, the cause of protection in late years made considerable progress in that colony. But this progress was of an artificial nature, and its chief result appears to have been to cause such a reaction in favor of free trade as promises to extend that principle farther than it is carried in any country in the world. The budget offered by Mr. G. H. Reid, the Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales, proposed to abolish at once the protective duties imposed by the late Government of Sir George Dibbs, and to abolish gradually, but within six years, all other customs duties except those on stimulants and narcotics. This involved an immediate loss of revenue amounting to £2,700,000, which was to be made good by reducing expenditures by £200,000, by a land tax of a penny in the pound, estimated to produce £1,900,000, and an income tax of six pence in the pound, which was to bring in £1,000,000. The bills embodying this scheme were carried triumphantly through the Legislative Assembly; but the upper house threw out the land and income tax by an overwhelming majority. Upon the issue this raised Mr. Reid has appealed to the country. It is encouraging to hear that Mr. Reid has just defeated Sir Henry Parkes in Sydney, and there is good reason to believe that he will receive office with an overwhelming majority behind him.

"The opposition to Mr. Reid's policy comes from several sources. Just as we found it in this country, the sugar industry causes the most trouble. The production of sugar has hitherto been protected by a high import duty, and the producers have enjoyed very great profits. They are united under the leadership of a great retaining company, and their influence appears to be nearly as formidable as that encountered by our revenue reformers in last year's struggle in the Senate. There is opposition, too, on the part of the extreme advocates of land taxation, who think that Mr. Reid's scheme does not go far enough, as well as on the part of the land owners, who think it goes too far. In fact, the tax is a very moderate one, amounting to as much as £10 in the case of about 1600 estates, and if the land owners were enlightened enough, they would consider that the value of their property would increase under free trade as it did in England.

"Opposition has also appeared from another quarter. The federation of the Australian colonies has for some time engaged the attention of a number of ambitious politicians, among whom are to be found some leading protectionists like Sir George Dibbs. But it seems to be understood, and is, in fact, openly declared, that if free trade is to prevail in New South Wales, it will put an end to the federation schemes. It is very frankly admitted in Victoria, where Mr. Reid's proposal has been studied with as much interest as in New South Wales, that if its proposals are adopted Sydney will become one of the great ports of the British Empire. It will be the great central market of Australia, and will draw to itself the commerce of the ports that are hampered with protective duties. It is true that the manufacturers of Victoria would obtain free admission into New South Wales, but only in competition with the free trade prices of the manufacturers of such increased commerce as free trade will create. Protection must decline throughout Australia. The other colonies will be compelled to throw down their customs barriers unless they wish to see themselves distanced, and when confronted with the alternative of protection or prosperity, will, however reluctantly, choose the latter. This may delay the federation of the Australian colonies, but it will hasten their admission to the 'federation of the world.'

Married in haste.

William Rogers, of Chicago, an old man and wealthy, had occasion to visit Niles, Mich., the other day. A pretty girl of sixteen waited on him at the hotel table, and her manners at once captivated the old gentleman's heart. He went to the clerk and asked for an introduction to the young lady and immediately proposed to marry her. He proved that he was rich; she consented to have him, and in twenty minutes they were man and wife.

Protection Raises Wages.

"Protection Raises Wages" wrote the Republican tariff liar. But the intelligent compositor set it up "Protection Raises Wages," and his free trade friends congratulated the editor on his eclipse into truthfulness.

Chicago Tribune Drops McKinleyism.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the leading Republican organs of the West, refuses to join with its high tariff contemporaries in their claim for the restoration of McKinleyism. In a recent editorial that paper shows that it realizes that the drift of public sentiment is against returning to protection, and advocates an increase in internal revenue taxation to meet any deficit in the public revenues. The Tribune's conversion to sound economic doctrines is further emphasized by its statement that there is no way in which the revenues can be so easily increased as through direct taxes.

This change of position on the part of a Republican paper is important as evidence that the logic of Democratic good times is convincing the people that any further agitation for high tariffs and trade restriction would be injurious to the business interests of the country. Newspapers reflect the sentiments of their readers and patrons, and if a prominent Chicago daily finds it expedient to oppose Republican tariff tinkering, it shows that the business men of that city are satisfied to let well alone. Of course the narrow partisan papers, which are paid to spread lies by the monopolists who were benefited by McKinleyism, will continue to publish what their owners dictate. But the independent press is doing that which the tide of commercial prosperity is running too strong to check it by demands for the high taxes and commerce restriction which caused the panic of 1893-94, and therefore avoids the tariff question or favors tariff reform. In either case these papers furnish proof of the wisdom of the Democratic policy.

Foolish Protection Lie.

The cheap quackery of the high tariff press is shown in the attempt to gain votes for protection by appeals to class prejudice. An instance is found in a late issue of the organ of the Protective Tariff League, which says: "In order that, perhaps, a half million of gentlemen may obtain a suit of broadcloth \$1.10 cheaper, all wool is admitted free of duty. This is a distinct assertion that free wool was intended to benefit the 'gentlemen' of the United States, presumably against the interests of the rest of the people, and it is expected that the sixty-four and a half millions outside of the 'gentlemen' will condemn free wool as class legislation.

What can be said of writers who resort to such impudent lying? Does not every man, woman and child in this country use woolen clothing in some form? Is not the workman as much interested in good woolen clothing as the 'gentleman'? Will not the blankets of the farmer, the dresses of his wife and children, be cheaper and better because of free wool? Yet the high tariffists sneer at the Democratic policy of free wool, and charge that it was adopted in the interest of half a million 'gentlemen.' Could there be a more deliberate misrepresentation?

Tom Johnson Was Right.

When the Wilson tariff was before Congress Representatives Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, moved to put steel rails on the free list, and in one of the most eloquent speeches of the tariff debate showed that the only beneficiaries of the tariff on rails were the members of the steel trust. During the discussion, Mr. Johnson, who is one of the largest rail manufacturers of America, asserted that without protection this country could make rails in competition with any country of the world. The tariff on rails was not abolished, but was cut down in spite of the protests of the representatives of the steel trust.

The Iron Age, the principal organ of the iron and steel industry, publishes the statement that a Canadian railroad has recently purchased a large quantity of American rails at a much lower price than that named by English bidders. This is a contradiction of Mr. Johnson's claim that the tariff was not necessary in order to keep out foreign rails. If our manufacturers can sell rails in Canada at lower rates than English rails can be purchased, it is certain that there is no need of high duties to protect the home market.

And the man who pretended that the removal of the tariff on rails would injure the rail industry will find it difficult to explain how, in spite of lower duties, the rail mills are all working to their fullest capacity.

Protection Wages in America.

The American monopolist revises the high tariff chestnut that in twenty-six Republican States wages in 1890 averaged \$1.33 per day, while in eighteen Democratic States wages averaged only eighty-seven cents per day, and claims that this is evidence of the beneficent effects of protection. The fact that the alleged statistics are untrustworthy is not of much importance for cooked figures are the principal staple of the high tariff jugglers. But the monopolist's statement is in itself the clearest proof of the falsity of the claim that high tariffs make high wages. For it is certain that the great and glorious McKinley tariff was the same all over this country. The workmen in Alabama and Vermont were protected just as much as those of Massachusetts and Illinois. There was no difference between the burdens of taxation laid on California and on New York. Yet the rate of wages varied in every State of the Union, though not according to the protection, as stated by the monopolist. Why? The wages depend on tariffs, have never tried to explain how it comes about that the same high tariff policy produces such varying results in different States. Not only that, but in the same States, for wages in various parts of New York State, for instance, differ as widely as they do in Georgia and Pennsylvania. Will not some protectionist come forward and clear up this mystery? If not, the natural inference will be that protection does not and cannot raise wages, and that the pretence that it does is a piece of demagoguery by which the working people were deluded into voting for the high taxation policy.

They say that Japan has the best spies of any country in the world. Russia not excepted.

Homing Pigeons in the Navy.

When the Naval Reserves of California went on their annual cruise the other day on the United States cruiser Olympia a number of homing pigeons were taken along. These birds were liberated at frequent intervals and brought detailed reports ashore of what was going on aboard ship. The birds for this purpose were furnished by a San Francisco fancier, but the Government has birds enough of its own for the purpose and would have furnished some of them for the Olympia if that cruiser's officers had asked for them.

The San Francisco experiments demonstrated anew the value of having homing pigeons for carrying messages from sea to land. The United States army and navy officers already understand how important this feature will be in time of war, and are trying hard to induce the Government to establish a regular pigeon messenger service and to make a suitable appropriation for it.

Lofts are maintained at Federal forts in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. At Annapolis is the best equipped station in the country. It is connected with the Naval Academy, and is in charge of Professor H. Marion. Pigeons from this loft are frequently sent to sea on cruisers and prove useful.

Once a seaman was killed on board the Constitution while the vessel was about twelve miles out at sea. Two birds were liberated bearing messages which told of the accident and stated that the body would be sent ashore in a steam launch. Later on the weather became unfavorable and two more birds were sent out with messages asking that the Standard be sent for the body. The birds were liberated at 6 o'clock, and at noon of the same day the Standard had brought the four birds back.—New York Press.

Bee Trees in Florida.

Five men went out to cut two bee trees about four miles from Windermere, Fla., that one of the party had found the day before. After cutting one tree and taking twenty-seven pounds of honey, a gun was placed in position and the queen bee caught and placed in the gum. The party left for the other tree, a distance of a half mile. On returning to get the bees a little dog that was with them began to bark. On going to see what it meant a large gopher snake eight feet ten inches long and twenty and a half inches in circumference was found four feet long with six rattles and buttons. The large snake had the rattler about half swallowed when found. A large number of these trees have been found in that vicinity this spring. About thirty-seven have been cut since the first of March, and about 450 pounds of honey has been secured. Two trees cut last week netted more than sixty pounds of honey.—Savannah News.

King of Korea Invented Printing.

M. Maurice Courant is authority for the statement that the invention of printing is due to Htai Tjong, King of Korea, who had movable types cast as early as 1403.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

It would take sound fourteen years to travel from the sun to the earth.

Paper is being used as an insulating agent for three main telephone wires that are being laid in Nottingham, England.

The ptarmigan of the Arctic regions resembles the prairie chicken in size and habits, and in their summer plumage are almost identical in color.

Skinny Sufferers Saved. Tobacco users as a rule are always below normal weight because tobacco destroys brain power and vitality. You can get a guaranteed relief by the use of No-To-Bac, and then if you don't like your freedom and excuse nerve irritation that says brain power and vitality. You can get a guaranteed relief by the use of No-To-Bac, and then if you don't like your freedom and excuse nerve irritation that says brain power and vitality.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC Cures you in 30 cents a bottle if it cures you, and does it sure! What does it cure? 1st. Malaria and Fever. 2nd. Bilious Fever. 3rd. Typhoid Fever. 4th. Hemorrhagic Fever. 5th. Dengue Fever. 6th. Measles. 7th. Scourge. 8th. Cholera. 9th. Typhus. 10th. Yellow Fever. 11th. Diphtheria. 12th. Whooping Cough. 13th. Pertussis. 14th. Tetanus. 15th. Strangury. 16th. Hematuria. 17th. Hemiplegia. 18th. Paralysis. 19th. Epilepsy. 20th. Insanity. 21st. Mania. 22nd. Melancholia. 23rd. Hysteria. 24th. Neurasthenia. 25th. Neuritis. 26th. Neuralgia. 27th. Nephritis. 28th. Pyelitis. 29th. Prostatitis. 30th. Gonorrhoea. 31st. Syphilis. 32nd. Eczema. 33rd. Psoriasis. 34th. Scabies. 35th. Ringworm. 36th. Tinea. 37th. Trichinosis. 38th. Trichuriasis. 39th. Ascariasis. 40th. Hookworm. 41st. Pinworm. 42nd. Tapeworm. 43rd. Malaria. 44th. Typhoid. 45th. Cholera. 46th. Dysentery. 47th. Amebiasis. 48th. Giardiasis. 49th. Cryptosporidiosis. 50th. Balantidiasis. 51st. Microsporidiosis. 52nd. Coccidiosis. 53rd. Sarcocystidiosis. 54th. Toxoplasmosis. 55th. Cryptosporidiosis. 56th. Cyclosporiasis. 57th. Isosporiasis. 58th. Sphaerosporiasis. 59th. Microsporidiosis. 60th. Cryptosporidiosis. 61st. Cyclosporiasis. 62nd. Isosporiasis. 63rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 64th. Microsporidiosis. 65th. Cryptosporidiosis. 66th. Cyclosporiasis. 67th. Isosporiasis. 68th. Sphaerosporiasis. 69th. Microsporidiosis. 70th. Cryptosporidiosis. 71st. Cyclosporiasis. 72nd. Isosporiasis. 73rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 74th. Microsporidiosis. 75th. Cryptosporidiosis. 76th. Cyclosporiasis. 77th. Isosporiasis. 78th. Sphaerosporiasis. 79th. Microsporidiosis. 80th. Cryptosporidiosis. 81st. Cyclosporiasis. 82nd. Isosporiasis. 83rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 84th. Microsporidiosis. 85th. Cryptosporidiosis. 86th. Cyclosporiasis. 87th. Isosporiasis. 88th. Sphaerosporiasis. 89th. Microsporidiosis. 90th. Cryptosporidiosis. 91st. Cyclosporiasis. 92nd. Isosporiasis. 93rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 94th. Microsporidiosis. 95th. Cryptosporidiosis. 96th. Cyclosporiasis. 97th. Isosporiasis. 98th. Sphaerosporiasis. 99th. Microsporidiosis. 100th. Cryptosporidiosis.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC Cures you in 30 cents a bottle if it cures you, and does it sure! What does it cure? 1st. Malaria and Fever. 2nd. Bilious Fever. 3rd. Typhoid Fever. 4th. Hemorrhagic Fever. 5th. Dengue Fever. 6th. Measles. 7th. Scourge. 8th. Cholera. 9th. Typhus. 10th. Yellow Fever. 11th. Diphtheria. 12th. Whooping Cough. 13th. Pertussis. 14th. Tetanus. 15th. Strangury. 16th. Hematuria. 17th. Hemiplegia. 18th. Paralysis. 19th. Epilepsy. 20th. Insanity. 21st. Mania. 22nd. Melancholia. 23rd. Hysteria. 24th. Neurasthenia. 25th. Neuritis. 26th. Neuralgia. 27th. Nephritis. 28th. Pyelitis. 29th. Prostatitis. 30th. Gonorrhoea. 31st. Syphilis. 32nd. Eczema. 33rd. Psoriasis. 34th. Scabies. 35th. Ringworm. 36th. Tinea. 37th. Trichinosis. 38th. Trichuriasis. 39th. Ascariasis. 40th. Hookworm. 41st. Pinworm. 42nd. Tapeworm. 43rd. Malaria. 44th. Typhoid. 45th. Cholera. 46th. Dysentery. 47th. Amebiasis. 48th. Giardiasis. 49th. Cryptosporidiosis. 50th. Balantidiasis. 51st. Microsporidiosis. 52nd. Coccidiosis. 53rd. Sarcocystidiosis. 54th. Toxoplasmosis. 55th. Cryptosporidiosis. 56th. Cyclosporiasis. 57th. Isosporiasis. 58th. Sphaerosporiasis. 59th. Microsporidiosis. 60th. Cryptosporidiosis. 61st. Cyclosporiasis. 62nd. Isosporiasis. 63rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 64th. Microsporidiosis. 65th. Cryptosporidiosis. 66th. Cyclosporiasis. 67th. Isosporiasis. 68th. Sphaerosporiasis. 69th. Microsporidiosis. 70th. Cryptosporidiosis. 71st. Cyclosporiasis. 72nd. Isosporiasis. 73rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 74th. Microsporidiosis. 75th. Cryptosporidiosis. 76th. Cyclosporiasis. 77th. Isosporiasis. 78th. Sphaerosporiasis. 79th. Microsporidiosis. 80th. Cryptosporidiosis. 81st. Cyclosporiasis. 82nd. Isosporiasis. 83rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 84th. Microsporidiosis. 85th. Cryptosporidiosis. 86th. Cyclosporiasis. 87th. Isosporiasis. 88th. Sphaerosporiasis. 89th. Microsporidiosis. 90th. Cryptosporidiosis. 91st. Cyclosporiasis. 92nd. Isosporiasis. 93rd. Sphaerosporiasis. 94th. Microsporidiosis. 95th. Cryptosporidiosis. 96th. Cyclosporiasis. 97th. Isosporiasis. 98th. Sphaerosporiasis. 99th. Microsporidiosis. 100th. Cryptosporidiosis.

The Western railroads in order to be able to transport all of their business have been obliged to increase their force of employes.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 600,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common No. 113 sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little coupon with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are printed on strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now for your copy, and it will be sent to you free of charge. They are going off rapidly.

COUPON. I have read your book, and I am interested in it. Please send me a copy of it absolutely free. My name is _____, my address is _____, and I will be glad to pay for postage and packing only. S. N. U.—32.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Shortens, softens, and restores the hair. Cleanses the scalp, and restores the hair to its natural color. It is the best hair dressing ever used. Sold by all druggists.

TO AVOID THIS USE TETTERINE. The only painless and harmless remedy for itching, burning, and sore eyes. It is the best eye medicine ever used. Sold by all druggists.

ARM AND HAMMER SODA. Pure soda—the best soda, comes only in packages. Beware of imitation trade marks and labels, and insist on packages bearing this trade mark.

Fertilizers for Fall Crops should contain a high percentage of Potash to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil.

Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

ONCE WRECKED.

BROKEN IN HEALTH. How He Can Run and Jump "Equal to a Sixteen-year-old Boy"—The Effect—of Six Boxes of Pink Pills. From the Messenger, Wilmington, N. C. The following letter from George Russell, a citizen of Laurinburg, N. C., will prove of interest to many of our readers who may be suffering from that dreaded disease—rheumatism.

LAURINBURG, N. C., April 3, 1895. Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—During the summer of 1888 I had a severe attack of typhoid fever which left my constitution in a wrecked and broken-down condition. Ever afterwards I had to be very careful not to get the least damp for if I did an attack of rheumatism would be the result. I was able, however, to attend to business the most of my time though I could never say that I was well. I continued this way till the summer of 1894 when I was taken with a more severe attack of rheumatism which commenced first in the back of my head and neck, then my shoulders became involved. I suffered untold agonies, could not rest day or night, could get in no position that would give me rest even for a few moments, could not sleep more than 15 minutes at any one time, had no appetite, my flesh was reduced till I weighed only 121 lbs. The disease moved down or rather spread to the small of the back and into both hips, then to the left knee joint. I could not walk up the door steps, but had to crawl out and into the house. About this time I was taken with a shortness of breath which one doctor pronounced heart drops, another an excess of water in the chest, and a third an excess of getting any better or even living for more than a few months. I wrote many of my relatives asking them not to expect to live but a very short time. Of course I had been under the care of men who called themselves good doctors all this time, I had six of them to attend to during the illness. I tried everything that I could get that was said to benefit people who had rheumatism, but instead of feeling relief I continued to grow worse. One day a friend came to visit me, and like all other friends, had a remedy for my ills. Her remedy was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She showed me a paper which praised them very highly. I told her that I had no faith in them, and as for the article in the paper, it was nothing but mere rubbish. But like a drowning man that will catch at a straw I concluded to try the pills. I commenced to get better from the first day. I took six boxes and an awful, my appetite is good, I can get up and go about as well as ever getting any better or even living for more than a few months. I wrote many of my relatives asking them not to expect to live but a very short time. Of course I had been under the care of men who called themselves good doctors all this time, I had six of them to attend to during the illness. I tried everything that I could get that was said to benefit people who had rheumatism, but instead of feeling relief I continued to grow worse. One day a friend came to visit me, and like all other friends, had a remedy for my ills. Her remedy was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She showed me a paper which praised them very highly. I told her that I had no faith in them, and as for the article in the paper, it was nothing but mere rubbish. 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