yet you say you have not grieved over our broken engagement. Flavilla-Of course not; my heart is as true as steel-but when I set my mind to it I can be just as shallow

and fickle as anybody.-Life. An association has been organized by the business men of Asheville, N. C., to preserve a large part of that still wellprested region from the ravages of the

### How Kaffirs Bank Their Money.

The natives of that part of South Africa which to a great extent is inhabited by Bushmen and Hottentots have a peculiar system of banks and banking.

These Kaffirs, among whom this curious system of banking obtains, live near Kaffraria, in the south of the Colony country. The natives come down from their country to trade in the several villages and towns in large numbers, stay with the Boers for a time, then return to Kaffraria.

Their banking facilities are very primitive, and consist entirely of banks of deposit alone, without banks of discount or issue, and they have no checks. But still they enjoy banking privileges, such as they are.

From those who trade, of their own number, they select one, who for the occasion is to be their banker. He is converted into a bank of deposit by putting all the money of those whose banker he is into a bag, and then they sally forth to the stores to buy whatever they want.

When an article is purchased by any of those who are in this banking arrangement the price of the article is taken by the banker from the deposit money bag, counted several times and then paid to the seller of the article. after which all the bank depositors ery out to the banker in the presence of two witnesses selected: "You owe me so much!" This is then

repeated by the witnesses. The general accounting comes between the banker and his several depositors, when all desired purchases have been made, after which all the natives depart for their northern wilds.-Tit-Bits.

The average toy makers in Saxony makes about one cent an hour.

## **Spring Humors** of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofu'a Salt Rheum Scald Head Boils, Pimples All kinds of Humor Psoriasis Blood Poisoning Rheumatism Malaria, Etc. Catarrh All of which are prevalent at this season. You need Hood's Sarsaparilla

now. It will do you wonderful good.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine. BOYS WHO BECAME FAMOUS.

A Swedish boy fell out of a window and was picked up severely hurt, but with tightened lips, he kept back the y of pain. King Gustavus Adolphus, who saw the accident, prophesied that the boy who had such self control would make a man for emergencies. He was right, for the lad became the famous General Bauer.

An Italian woman fell into a dock and would have been drowned but for the courage of a boy who sprang in after her and managed to keep her afloat till a boat came to the rescue. The spectators admired the boy's promptness and kindness of heart, but commented on his recklessness, which, they said, might have cost him his life.

This boy was Garibaldi, and in considering his life one finds that these were his characteristics all through. He was so alert that no one could tell when he would make an attack with his red shirted soldiers, so brave and magnanimous that the world rang with his praises, and withal so indiscreet as to make his fellow patriots wish he were in Guinea.

A little boy used to crush flowers to obtain their color, and would then paint all sorts of pictures on the white walls of his father's cottage in the Tyrol. He became known to the world later on as the great artist Titian.

# Backaches of Women

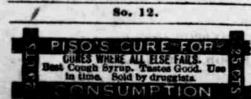
are wearying beyond des oription and they indicate real trouble somewhere.

Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetble Compound

does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a woman's medicine for woman's Ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn,



peals all acts and parts of acts contrary to its provisions, yet the parts of sections two and three of the act of 1897 being unconstitutional and void, it follows that those parts of sections 2 and 3 of chapter 116 of the acts of tation and property tax, are unrepealed and are in full force and effect.

Now, how does the law as set forth ed by the court, apply to the present

If there ever was a case where sections were severable, surely this conof the cat dependent upon any other respect valid and complete as to the section, nor is the remainder of the other. act incomplete in any sense without it.

5 would fall, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand. GARBLED EXTRACTS FROM A GREAT AUTHORITY.

I would not consider it necessary to dwell further on this matter had not the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Money) read some extracts from Cooley' Constitutional Limitations, which he claims is authority to the contrary. I regret that the Senator is not in his seat, for I would much prefer for him to be present while I read this authority, because the Senator's quotation misrepresents the text. I do not want to believe, and will not charge, that the Senator intended wilfully to misrepresent the text; but his quotation does it, and I must call attention to it in the finterests of truth, so that the law may go into the Record correct. The Senator objected to me correcting him while he was speaking, so I must do it

Mr. Pettus. To what Senator is the Senator from North Carolina refer-

Mr. Butler. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Money). I shave in my hand the Congressional Record containing his speech, in which he quotes from Cooley's Constitutional Limita-

tons. I read from the Record: constitutional and unconstitutional provisions may even be contained in the same section and yet be perthe first may stand though the last fall. The point is not whether they are contained in the same section, for the distribution in sections is purely artificial. but whether they are essentially and inseparably connected in substance. If when the constituional portion is stricken out, that which remains is executed in accordance with the apparpendent of that which was rejected, it

But in the text there are two tneces between those read by the Senator which he skipped. Now, why should the Senator skip them when they bear directly on the question at issue and state the opposite contention from what he read in the next sensome one who made the extracts for

were skipped: whether the good and bad parts of the by the invalidity of the rest. statute are capable of being separated statute attempts to accomplish two or clearly void as to others. A general

and valid as to the other. that sentence is that it applies directly of conduct for the citizen in the future to the case under discussion; and if would be void so far as it was retrothe Senator had put that sentence in spective, but such invalidity would not between the sentences he quoted, he affect the operation of the law in rewould have been quoting a direct au- gard to the cases which were within thority for my contention and not for the legislative control. A law might

God. We are also told that the devil quotes Scripture to justify his course. they do they garble the text by selectin this way can be gotten to prove that black is white, that wrong is right, and that things that are unconstitu-

tional are constitutional. Mr. President, in order that no one ord everything that Judge Cooley says and void as to others. on this puestion, beginning on page 219, where the discussion under that subhead ends.

he quotation referred to is as fol-STATUTES UNCONSTITUTIONAL

IN PART. the portion which conflicts with the that authority. constitution, or in regard to which the necessary conditions have not been observed, must be treated as a nullity. from Pomeroy's Constitutional Con-Whether the other parts of the statute must also be adjudged void because of thor, in discussing this very question, the association must be depend upon a says: consideration of the object of the law, and in what manner and to what extent the unconstitutional portion ef-

fects the remainder. A statute, it has been said, is judicially held to be unconstitutional because it is not within the scope of legislative authority. It may either propose to accomplish something prohibited by the constitution or to accomplish some lawful and even laudable object by means repugnant to the Con- 1787." stitution of the United States or of the State. A statute may contain some such provisions, and yet the same act, having received the same sametion of all branches of the legislature, and being in the form of law, may contain other useful and salutary provisions not obnoxious to any just constitutional exception. It would be inconsistent with all just principles of constitutional law to adjudge these enactments void because they are associated in the same act, but not connected with or dependent upon others which are un-

constitutional. Where, therefore, a part of a statute is unconstitutional, that fact does not authorize the courts to declare the remarinder void also, unless the provisions are connected in the subject-matter, depending on each other, operat-

ed the one without the other. The constitutional and the unconstitutionalprovisions may even be contained in the same section and yet be perfectly distinct and separable, so that the first may stand though the last fall.

The point is not whether they are

contained in the same section—for the distribution into sections is purely ar. tificial-but whether they are essentia and inseparably connected in sub-1895, which levy the amounts of capi- stance. If, when thel unconstitutions portion is stricken out, that which remains is complete within itself and capublic of being executed, wholly indein those cases, which is the rule follow- pendent of that which was rejected, it must be sustained. The difficulty in determining whether the good and bad parts of the statute are capable of being separated within the meaning of stitutional amendment presents that this rule. If a statute attempts to accase. Section 5 is not dependent upon | complish two or more objects, and is any other section, nor is the remainedr | void as to one, it may still be in every

But if the purpose is to accomplish Indeed, section 5 attempts to do one a single object only and some of its thing, while all of the remainder of provisions are void, the whole must the act attempts to do just the oppo- fail unless sufficient remains to acsite. There are two different purposes complish the object without the aid attempted by the two different sections of the invalid portion. And if they and I take it every one will admit that are so mutually connected with and the authorities are uniform that where dependent on each other, as condithat is so, there is no question but the tions, considerations, or compensasection which is invalid will fall, and tion for each other, as to warrant the the others will stand. Every stand- belief that the legislature intended ard work on constitutional limitations them as a whole, and, if all could not or constitutional construction is along be carried into effect, the legislature the line of these decisions, and show would not pass the residue indepenclearly that in a case like this section | dently; then if some parts are unconstitutional, all the provisions which are thus dependent, conditional, or

connected must fall with them. It has accordingly been held, where a statute submitted to the voters of a county the puestion of the removal of their county seat, and one section imposed the forfeiture of certain vested rights in case the vote was against the removal, that, this portion of the act being vold, the whole must fall, inlasmuch as the whole was submitted to the electors collectively, and the threatened forfeiture would naturally effect the result of the vote.

And where a statute annexed to the city of Racine centain lands previously in the township of Racine, but contlained an express provisionthat the lands so annexed should be taxed at a different and less rate than other lands in the city, the latter provision being held unconstitutional, it was also held that the whole statute must fail, inasmuch as such provision was clearly intended as a compensation for the annexation

And where a statute, in order to obtain a jury of six persons, provided for the summoning of twelve jurors from whom six were to be chosen and sworn, and under the constitution the jury must consist of twelve, it was held that the provision for reducing number to six could not be rejected and the statute sustained, inasmuch fectly distinct and separable, so that as this would be giving to it a construction and effect different from that

the legislature designed. On the other hand, to illustrate how intimately the valid and invalid portions of a statute may be associated, a section of the criminal code of Illinois provided that "if any person shall har bor or secrete any negro, mulatto, or complete in itself and capable of being person of color, the same being a slave or servant, lowing service or labor to ent legislative intent, wholly inde- any other persons, whether they reside in this State or any other State or Territory or District within the limits or under the jurisdiction of the United States, or shall in anywise prevent or hinder the lawful owner or owners of such slaves from retaking them in a lawful manner, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," etc., and it was held that altnece? I submit it is not a fair pre- though the latter portion of the secsentation of the authority. The Sena- tion was void within the decision in tor surely did not himself examine the Priggs vs. Pennsylania, yet that the text. He must have been misled by first portion, being a police regulation for the preservation of order in the him. Here are the sentences that State and important to its well-being and capable of being enforced without The difficulty is in determining reference to the rest, was not affected

A legislative act may be entirely within the meaning of this rule. If a valid as to some classes of cases and more objects and is void as to one, it law for the punishment of offenses may still be in every respect complete which should endeavor to reach, by its retrocative operation, acts before com-Mr. President, the significance of mitted, as well as to prescribe a rule be void as violating the obligation of Mr. President, we are all familiar existing contracts, but valid as to all with how the late Bob Ingersoll quoted contracts which should be entered into the Bible to prc.e that there was no subsequent to its passage, and which therefore, would have no legal force except such as the law itself would But it is also well known that when allow. In any such case the unconstitutional law must operate as far as it ing an extract here and there and leav- can, and it will not be held invalid on ing out the qualifying and essential the objection of a panty whose interparst important and necessary for a ests are not affected by it in a manner the Spanish forces on the 18th of Occorrect construction. Quotations made which the constitution forbids. I there are any exceptions to this rule, they must be of cases where it is evident, from a contemplation of the statute and of the purpose to be accomplished by it, that it would have not may be misled and that everyone may have been passed at all except as an know the law exactly as laid down by entirety, and that the general purpose this eminent authority, I ask permis- of the legislature will be defeated if it sion at this point to put into the Rec- shall be held valid as to some cases

Mr. President, the above is the full 214, under the subhead, "Statutes un- text of the law on this question as set ated." constitutional in part," down to page forth by that distinguished authority. Those who have listened to it will be more convinced of the absolute correctness of the contention I stand for than if they simply read what I had already

Mr. President, I call attention to several illustrations given by Mr. Cooley It will sometimes be found that an in the matter I have asked to put in act of the legislature is opposed in the Record toward the atter part of some of its provisions to the constitu- his discussion, illustrations to show tion, while others, standing by them- when a court will knock out one secselves, would be unobjectionable. So tion and retain the remainder of an the forms observed in passing it may act. The sections of the proposed be sufficient for some of the purposes amendment under discussion, sections sought to be accomplished by it but in- 4 and 5, present a stronger case for sufficent for others. In any such case separation than a single one cited by

While on this question I would quote another standard authority. I quote struction, page 554, in which the au-

It is well settled that an act may be void in part by reason of its violation of a constitutional provision and good as to the remainder. "If any part of the act be unconstitutional," said the Supreme Court of the United States, "the provisions of that part may disregarded, while full effect will given to such as are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. or of the State, or to the ordinance of

Every authority on constitutional law takes the same position. Now, Mr. President, do not these facts and these authorities prove, as conclusively as anything can be proven in advance, that the court will declare that section 5 is unconstitutional and that ii will hold that the remainder of the amendment-which is constitutional, and which is a logical, coinplete, and constitutional scheme for limiting suffrage shall stand? If this

is true. WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT? What would be the effect of the operation of the proposed North Caroline amendment with section 5 eliminated? No one familiar with the facts or who take the trouble to examine the census reports will deny that the result will be to disfranchise fifty or ing together for the same purpose, or sixty thousand white voters indeed, otherwise so connected together in as many white voters as colored voters. meaning that it cannot be presumed I regret to say it, and would not ad-that the Legislature would have pass-

ger of distranchisement of this large number of the sturdy yeomanry of the State did not demiand it, that North Carolina has a larger percentage of il-Iterate whites than any other State in the Union. Therefore, the adoption of such a disfranchising scheme would

result in distranchising a larger per tent, of good substantial men in my State than in any other State in the Union. These illiterate white men are not like the class of illiterates who make up the slums of the great cities, but they are, as a rule, sturdy and as worthy citizens as North Carolina has within her borders. They are noted for their honesty, integrity, industry, and patriotism. They are the descendants of the Revolutionary patriots who tought at Kings Mountain. Moores Creek, Guilford court house, and on every field in the Revolution. Many of them are old men and Confederate soldiers, who are now too old to start to school and get an education even if they had the tme and money to do so. Many of this class volunteered and entered the United States Army in the late war with Spain.

country needs their services or when duty calls. Let it be remembered that in the late war North Carolina, with only about 110,000 voters, furnished over 120,000 soldiers. A large number of these men were illiterate, and many of their sons who grew up during or since the war have had even less opportunities or means to get an ; S tion. Now, what will be the rount if this proposed amendment is adopted? zens of my State, would be disfranchised on account of the unconstitunegro dude would vote and be eligible to hold office according to the provisions of the amendment. This great danger, in addition to the belief that the amendment is unconstitutional, will cause a large majorty of the vot-

ers of North Carolina to reject this amendment at the polls. (To be continued next week.)

### CONGRESSIONAL

Senator Hoar On The Porto Ricay

SENATE. Seventy-second Day .- Two arguments were presented to the Senate in which almost antipodal positions were taken by two Senators. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, in a brief speech maintained over territory acquired by the United ton, elaborately contended that the constitution embraced the acquired territory the very moment the United States took permanent possession

Seventy-third Day.-Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on the Puerto Rican appropriation bill. He announced his willingness to let the appropriation bill pass for humanitarian reasons, but took occasion to repeat his views on the general question of expansion. "I have not," he said, "changed or modified my former opinions," and he proceeded to say that his study during the last 12 months of the situation in the Philippines had only served to convince him that he had been right in his original position. He had read with great interest the State papers of the leaders of the Philippine revolt, and had found them to be "modest, temperate and eloquent appeals to the love of justice of the people of the United States," and he hoped and believed that in time these appeals would make their way to the consciences of the people of this country, insuring justice in the end is not now. He announced he proposed to vote for the pending bill and against any proposi-

tion that may involve debate. Before the discussion of the pending bill had been concluded Mr. Wellington, Maryland, called up the resolution to seat Mr. Quay. He presented an elaborate argument against the seating of Mr. Quay. He held that as the legislature of Pennsylvania had enmany ballots, the governor was es- days .- Chicago Grocer. topped from making any appointment. The governor ought to have called an

extra session for this purpose. At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned. Seventy-fourth Day .- The Porto R!can appropriation bill was passed

the Senate. Its text follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$2,095,455 being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Porto Rico since the evacuation of Porto Rico by toher, 1898, to the first of January, 1900, shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Porto Rico and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein; and the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-

HOUSE. Seventy-second Day. - The house committee on pensions ordered bills reported granting pensions to the widow of Colonel Statzenberg, of the First Nebraska Regiment, killed in the Philippines, at \$40 per month; to the widow of Captain Allan Capron, killed fn Cuba, \$30 per month, and to the widow of Captain Alain Capron, Sr., at \$25 per month. The distinction in rate in the Capron cases is due to the property owned by Mrs. Capron, Jr. The bill pensioning the mother of Lieutenant Brumby, flag lieutenant of

Sevenity-third Day.-Representative Ray, of New York, chairman of the house committee on judiclary and at the head of a special sub-committee on trusts, introduced the following joint resolution, proposed an amendment to the constitution to the consti-

"Resolved, etc., that he following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States an amendment to the constitution of the United States: "Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be xercised by the several States in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States." Seventy-fourth Day.-The bill estabishing a civil government in Porto Rico has been practically completed by the sub-committee of the House committee on insular affairs. In addition to the features already published the committee has incorporated provisions

relating to corporations. An Atchison man is telling a story about a servant girl that has been working for the same family for twentyone years. If this man would come out of the woods and become a war correspondent or a world's fair guide, or a theatrical press agent or something in which there is real progress, new and lucrative vistas would open to his peculiar genius

# 

Whitewash is Good For the Stable. No doubt one of the best disinfecants for a cow stable is a good coat of whitewash at least once a year, and as a running mate keep the place prinkled with plaster. These two vill kill the germs-although not all -and will add to the general healthulness of the surroundings of the lows, which is so necessary if it is expected of them to give good, wholesome milk.

Making Hens Lay in Winter. There are many reasons why hens do not lay in winter, but all are summed up in the cold and darkness and lack of exercise which it induces. This causes all scrts of troubles. The fowls in cold, stormy weather remain on the roosts until noon. Then they get up and fill themselves with food They are intensely patriotic and and then go back to the roosts again. never fail to respond with their life If the henhouse is dark, either from and blood and their all when their snow outside or from lack of windows. the fowls will stay on their roosts most of the time, and if fed well with corn will fatten rather than begin laying. Make the henhouse as light as possible. Provide double windows so that they will not be steamed up with ice from the bird's breath. Thest double windows will also make the henhouse much warmer, as the space of air between them is one of the best These men, who compose some of non conductors of heat. Then feed the very best and most substantial citi- mainly with wheat, giving little corr. except in the very coldest weather. and fowls will lay some eggs at the tionality of section 5, while the town time when eggs are always the dear-

Dehorning Cattle. If the horns have been allowed to develop cattle are dehorned by using the saw or dehorning clippers. In either case the horn is removed by cutting it off as close to the head as possible without injuring the bones of the head. The best plan is to kill the horn button in the young calt when a few days old by applying caustic potash. Cut the hair from the horn button, take a stick of caustic potash, wrap it in paper, leaving one end exposed, moisten this exposed end, rub over the horn button until it has an inflamed appearance. Do not let the caustic come in contact with he fingers or with the skin of the animal. After two or three weeks, if the horn gives any indication of growing again, repeat the operation. As that the constitution could not extend a rule, however, one application is sufficient. Dehorning is of great ad-States, while Mr. Turner, of Washing- vantage in that the cattle are prevented from injuring one another, they stand more quietly in the shed and s greater number of them can be sheld ered. Much less room is required at

the feed trough and the animals are

more easily handled. They can be

treated as so many sheep. The Preservation of Milk. Interesting experiments have been conducted at the agricultural experiment stations throughout the country to determine the effect of pressure in the preservation of milk. Samples of milk used in the tests were inplosed in collapsible tin tubes and placed in hollow steel cylinders. The space surrounding the tubes was filled with water. The cylinders were fitted with pistons, to which hydraulic pressure was applied. Several hundred samples of milk were subjected to pressure ranging from 500 pounds per square inch upward, and compared with the samples receiving similar treatment except pressure it was found that milk subjected to a oressure of ten to fifteen pounds for as many days was sweet at the end of the tests. The souring of milk was not materially delayed by pressure much lower than this. Pressure of thirty tons for one hour delayed souring for upwards of twenty-four as compared with the check samples. Pressures of seventy-five to ninety tons for several minutes to one hour deavored to fill the vacancy by taking kept the milk sweet from two to sever!

Caring For Poultry. While the animals on a farm have, suitable arrangements in buildings and pastures and are carefully looked after until the stable and barn doors are fastened for the night, the poultry are usually expected to find their own quarters and perform for themselves a part of the necessary work required in their management. To be compelled to hunt for their nests, or have the hens laying in the feed troughs, is an indication that something is lacking on the part of the farmer in the interest he takes in his feathered friends, and also that he has not provided all the conveniences for the hens to which they are entitled as producers on the farm of a

salable article. All kinds of poultry fill a place, each according to his purpose, on the farm, and true economy is that which will enable hem to give the best results. When hens are kept for the purpose of laying a large number of eggs, and fail to perform what is expected of them, there is a liability that some mistake has been made in their management, and that they are not kept under those conditions which assist them in complying with the desires of their owner. If they are cast aside to serve themselves, and are allowed to go beyond their bounds, they are then obstacles and nuisances instead of being beneficial. When a lock is kept for profit it should be Admiral Dewey, went over pending the properly supplied with all that it dedecision of the pension bureau in this mands, if it is possible to do so. The arrangements of the grounds and quarters are to be considered first, not only because the fowls will receive benefit, but because by so doing the work will be done more systematically and carefully. - Farm, Field and Fire-

Luncheon Time Announced by a Cat. The noontime whistle is never sounded at the Buckeye Foundry in Cumminsville. It has been disconinued since a wiseacre of a cat has become the announcer to the men of the arrival of the dinner hour. Thomas has been a habitue of the engine room for a number of years, and takes great interest in the working of the plant. After a short residence he discovered that a cat could find scraps to eat if he was on hand when the men opened their lunch baskets, and also that the best time to visit them was when the whistle blew. Thomas consequently became so regular in his trips that the engineer began to rely on him to notify the men, and discontinued the signal for quitting work. About 11.45 every day Tom aronses himself, looks wise at the engineer, and then marches into the foundry. The men immediately quit work on seeing him, and Tom proseeds to look about for tid-bits from their lunches. At first he got mixed mp a little, -Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Serpents are so tenacious of life that they will live six months or longer without food,

A GREAT TRUCK GARDEN

From recent developments it is apparent that the Southern States will not possess the monopoly of supplying northern cities with garden products, says the Philadelphia Record. The science of refrigeration and the construction of refrigerator ships and refrigerator cars has reached such a high state that it is now possible to raise fruit, it might be said, in almost any part of the world, and carry it to any other part. The fact has been for years demonstrated by the shipment of carcasses from Australia to England by the shipload, where an enormous trade has been built up. The same principle can be applied to the transportation of fruits. A very large proportion of the product of California is now shipped eastward in refrigerator cars, and some of the finest fruits on display in the East come from that State in this way. The agriculturists in the South have recently had their attention directed to the advisability of diversifying crops by the high price paid for garden products. The market garden has of late years become a very important factor in southern agricultural economy. Enterprising capitalists, since the de-

been looking at the possibilities of climate there, and have taken steps in some cases to establish plantations for the growth of fruits on a large scale, which it is their intention to ship by refrigerator processes to United States ports and then to inland points. The schemes read well, and apparently are well based. There appears to be no reason why garden truck could not be raised in Mexico and delivered safely and profitably to a great many cities and towns throughout the United States. A great many products there are four to eight weeks ahead of the South. Dairy farming has become very profitable. Milk in large cities sells at 25 cents in Mexico; butter at 36 to 48 cents a pound. Labor costs only from 12 to 25 cents a day. Sugar cane turned into brown sugar yields from \$70 to \$95 an acre gross. Green barley and corn are raised in large quantities for fodder.

Cattle raising since the Spanish war as been greatly stimulated, and the western cattlemen are now there laying the foundations for big ranches. Wheat is cultivated on the high tablelands of Central Mexico, but it is not as good as that grown in the States. Such products as coffee, vanilla, rubin certain sections and raised profita-

Business failures in Great Britain during 1899 were 8,600, against 8,895 in

## To My Friends in Georgia,

Many of whom have known of my long suffering from that dreadful affliction, Eczema: "I am proud to testify to the wonderful merits of Tetterine, which has cured me as sound as a gold dollar, after spending more than \$400.00 for other remedies without the slightest relief. Wm. M. Tumlin, Manager Mutual Reserve Fund Life Associa tion." 50c. box at druggists or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

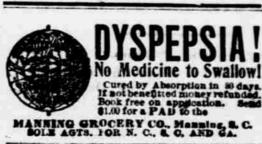
Accuracy. "Now," said the client, taking out his **CTAMMERING CORRECTED** pocketbook, "how much are your ser-

vices worth." "That has nothing to do with the case," answered the professional man of fine distinctions. "What you ought to have asked is merely -ow much I am going to charge you."

Engaged Conditionally,

Edythe-Are Percy and Beatrice engaged? Ethel-Well-er - conditionally! If

her papa's wheat deal goes through all right, of course she would look higher than Percy; and if her papa's wheat deal goes to smash, of course, Percy would take to the woods!-Puck.



MONEY OLD SOLDIERS

Union soldiers and widows of soldiers who made homestead entries before June 22,1874 of less than 160 acres (no matter if abandoned or relinquished), if they have not sold their additional homestead ing district, &c. HENRY M. COPP, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS DARKNESS DAYLIGHT

# or LIGHTS and SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE

BY REV. LYMAN ABBOTT. Splendidly illustrated with 250 superb engravings from flash eight photographs of real life. Ministers say: "God speed it." Everyone laughs and cries over it, and Agents are selling it by thousands. 137 1000 more Agents wanted all through the South—men and women. \$100 to \$200 a month made. Send for Terms to Agents. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Com.

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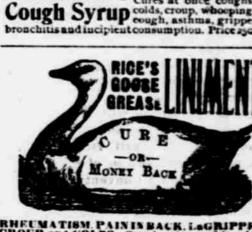
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