

also had severe pains in his stomach after eating. Four bottles of Hood's Earsaparilla completely cured him. Our son was all frun down and Hood's

up, and he gained 15

Hood's sarsarilla Cures

* WORLD'S-FAIR * HIGHEST AWARD

THEGREAT Has justly acquired the reputation of being The Salvator for

INVALIDS and The-Aged. AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and

CHILDREN superior nutritive in continued Fevers And a reliable remedial agent In all gastric and enteric diseases often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were re-duced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed

depending on its retention;—
And as a FOOD it would be difficult to
conceive of anything more palatable. Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Deport

Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profes-



sion speaking of its gratify ing results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk-easier to digest than milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

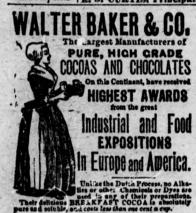
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Coulties and court reporters as teachers. Terms liberal.

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WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

alf Skin Laced Shoe for Ladies, PRICE \$1.50.

Bvery lady needs a good strong water-proof shoe for about lot sud garden, one that's comfortable and getteel in appearance. We are aware of this requirement, and trouble of obtaining such in some sections. This aboe is sewed, nice thick soles, comfortably wide, low heel, best Veal Caif, will last a year, will not rip. If you need a pair send price—P. O. or Express Money Order. We offer you this inducement to try them. Send 10c. extra. viz: \$1.60 and we will prepay them to your nearest express office. If you name this paper

We Will Send Extra a box of water-proof leather preserving oil This Offer Open only 'till Dec. 1st. All sizes, \$100, no half sizes. Money will be refunded—less expende, if not satisfactory. This advertisement will not appear again.

GILREATH & CO., 20 So. Tryon St. Charlotte, N C. A Shoe House 25 Years.



marized as follows:

FARM AND GARDEN.

This shrub needs coolness and sheds. The bright, hot sun produces mildew, which stunts the growth. The bushes are, therefore, best grown in the shelter of some building and in cool, moist soil. Some native varieties are moderately free from this mildew, but American-grown berries will probably equal the fine ones grown in the cool English climate. —New York Times.

Lucky is the farmer who in this year of droughts has planted some sorghum as a fodder crop. It is much better to resist protracted drought on account of roots striking deeply into the soil, while corn is shallow rooted, and suffers whenever dry weather comes. At the West, where droughts are much more severe than here, sor-ghum is commonly planted for feed-ing. Its early growth is slow, but so soon as its roots strike down the stalks shoot upward, and two months after planting the sorghum will be larger and yield more tons per acre than will any kind of corn.—Boston Cultivator.

Feeding hogs green cornfolder will not produce cholers, as an inquirer intimates, says Professor J. H. Shepperd of the North Dakota Agricultural College. That disease is caused by specific germs or micro-organisms which are in this case small plants. There are a great many kinds of disease There are a great many kinds of disease germs, as well as germs that are beneficial in many ways. Most per-sons not acquainted with hog cholera all almost any swine disease by that name, and I feel sure that hops are in many cases thought to have cholers when in reality they do not. I have known of no serious results from judiciously feeding green corn fodder. Many tons are annually made use of in this manner. It is a succulent food, and a sudden change to an exclusive diet after feeding dry food might cause serious scouring of pigs. The change should be gradual. In cases of reported deaths from using this feed I would be inclined to think that a derangement of the digestive system was the cause and not cholers. It would not be advisable to confine pigs to this diet exclusively, but given with a small quantity of dry corn or with bran and shorts I would not expect serious trouble.

BAD TEMPER IN THE DAIRY. Has any one ever figured up the cost of bad temper in the dairy? If allowed a rough guess at it, I would say that bad temper was the cause of more loss in the dairy than all other sources of loss put together. A man may have fine cows, a good stable, the best dairy implements and a good market, yet he is losing money all the time simply because he loses his temper when a cow gets contrary or acts in some way to irritate him. He then begins to swear and yell and act like a general idiot. Now, a cow is a good deal like a woman in one respect. You yell at her and she instantly loses her head. Her judgment is all gone and her nerves are on top. Now look out for a squall. Nature never meant that man should abuse the softer sex, either woman or cow, without being made to pay for it. Just how the woman gets the better of a man when he acts the fool we all know. All men do not know, though, just how the cow gets in her fine work under the same circumstances. She takes her revenge in a negative shape by not giving as much milk as she would have given had she been better treated. Not seeing his loss, the man does not appreciate how heavy it is until he comes to sum it up at the end of the season when he good naturedly to himself attributes his losses all to bad luck when it should be to fool temper .-- Home and Farm.

SMALL FLOCKS OF POULTRY. Farmers often keep too many hens in one place. Fifty is all that should be kept in one flook as the food will 3 st less, and more eggs will be laid in winter than if 100 are kept. The

right way to do, where more than fifty fowls are to be kept, is to have another in some ont-of-the-way place. If the houses are two or three hundred yards apart, fences will not be required. The houses need not be expensive, and most farmers have old lumber lying around, or an old shed that ought to be tern down, and all this can be worked into the poultry bouses. The houses should, at least, he twenty-five by fifteen feet for fifty fo da. Have the root firm and tight, an then line the house inside with go l, stout building paper. Little cra ks in the sides of a house or damp-nes is the cause of sick fowls during he interseason. The front and southid, of the house should be seven or cight feet high and have two ordinary sized house windows therein, while the back or worth side should be four or five feet high. The reason why the house should be large, light and dry, is because during the cold or stormy days of winter the fowls should be confined therein; and if plenty of litter is kept on the floor, and small grains are buried under this, the fowls will be kept busy and happy all day. This means plenty of eggs, and plenty of eggs in winter means plenty of money just when money is most needed. Do not be afraid of shutting the house up as tight as possible at night, but during the day, when the hens are confined, open the windows and give plenty of air, using wire netting to keep the fowls from flying out. It must be remembered that hens are dr essed just as heavily in the daytime asoat night, and if kept too warm during the day they will feel the cold of night more, and sickness will be the re ult. The droppings should be kept by themselves and not be allowed to be scratched all over the floor, and

cellent roost. - American Agricultur-POTATOES FOR COWS. The Veterinary School of Lyons France, has been making some experiments in the use of potatoes for feeding dairy cows. The results are sum-

the roosts should be all on a level and

not more than eighteen inches or two

feet up from the floor. The roosts should be three or four inches wide, a

two by five-inch joist making an ex-

Dairy cows, when deprived of all other nourishment than possesses (which should be given raw and out) will consume per day an average of seven per cent. of their live weight. Under the influence of this exclusive regimen there was an increase in the quantity of milk and a notable loss in live weight; this result was very clear and remarkable. Cooked potatoes were more readily taken by the cat-

tle, but when they were given alone, and every other form of nourishment was excluded, rumination was affected or stopped, and digestion was hindered. The use of socked potation sould not, therefore, be persisted in. Whether they are raw or cooked, potatoes should be mixed with some other food to constitute a convenient ration, both from the double point of rational production and for fattering production. tening purposes. This mixture of ra-tions is also favorable to the mechan-

sal and chemical acts of digestion. From observations on a lot of dairy lows fed with a ration of which pot toes formed the half of the total dry matter, and on another lot where they only formed twenty-two per cent., it was fully recognized that the first or larger quantity was clearly preferable to the second or smaller. From other experiments it appeared that raw po tatoes favored the production of milk, while an equal quantity which had been cooked fattened and increased the weight of the animals. Under the influence of a ration of which cooked potatoes formed the basis, the amount of sugar in the milk was tound to rise, but the increase did not continue

when the ration was changed. An analysis was made weekly during nearly four months of (1) the milk of eight cows whose ration contained about forty-four pounds of potatoes and (2) of another lot to which twentytwo pounds had been given. In the first case there was a decrease of density of the proportion of dry extract and caseine, and in the second an in-crease of butter and mineral matters. The practical use of these experiments on the introduction of the potato into the ration of dairy cattle will be requlated by the fact of the milk being sold off the farm or used for butter or cheese making.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Are you mowing aroun! the same bushes that you were twenty years ago?

Remember shade trees in too great profusion injure the quality of the

Are you plowing about the same little swale that you were twenty years ago?

Do not make the horse carry a heavy

alter in addition to the bridle when at work on a hot day. Time put into farm improvements i

a better patrimony than money in the bank for your children. That pasture needs drainage fo oither sheep or for cows if health and best results are to be expected. Are you not wasting time that,

applied, would in a few years fit your farm for all modern machinery? The demand for good riding horses will increase in proportion to the improvement in the horses produced.

The friends of the busy bee main tain that it would pay to keep a few colonies to pollenize the blossoms of fruit trees.

Are you plowing around that same rock, that an hour's time would remove, that you have plowed around for twenty years?

The most vigorous and healthy foliage of the strawberry plant is not an indication of the best fruiting plants, according to Professor Lazenby.

Cross, unrestrained dogs in th country prevent the free movement of

the country boys and girls; let these be first and dogs last in full liberty. The wealthy people of our great cities are getting to appreciate the pleasures of a horseback side. They are the ones who pay good prices for horses when they find what they want.

A practical dairyman suggests that two or three doses of saltpetre, one sablespoonful for a dose, is a remedy for ropy milk. Ropy milk, however, seldom results unless the cow is milke. too soon after calving; it disappears

later on. Sometimes eggs are laid at night while the hens are on the roost. The cause is a weakened state of the eggproducing organs; the result of overfeeding and lack of exercise. Hens which are unable to hold their eggs are usually too fat.

A practical berry grower says that a quarter sore garden, well arranged, set to best varieties and properly cared for, should yield at least twenty-five bushels of berries. In no other way can a farmer produce so much of value with so little labor as in a garden of small fruits.

A writer says that many fail to understand while yet it is the fact, that when cows are on good pasturage is when they need salt the most. The better plan is to keep the supply in a convenient place where they can help themselves. One advantage with rock salt is that it does not waste to any great extent if left exposed.

The owner of a small farm who keeps only one or two cows is more interested, or should be, in having shoice animals than those who own large flocks. One good cow will serve the purpose of two inferior ones, and where space is limited every additional quart of milk or pound of butter is quite an item with the keeping of a single animal.

Grasshoppers for Bait. Engineer Carlisle Laughead, wish

ing to try his luck at fishing, and desiring some bait for that purpose, stationed a boy on the cowcatcher of the engine on the way up to the front o. the Oregon Pacific with a large sack, the mouth of which was distended with a hoop. As the grasshopper-would rise before the engine, flying to one side, the boy would hold out the sack and scoop them in, thus being able to swoop down upon the unsuspecting hoppers with the power and swiftness of steam. He gathered in a half bushel or more. With those far grasshoppers Mr. Laughead succeeded in luring from the placid waters of French Creek 302 speckled beautier to attest to his prowess as a fisherman. -Albany (Oregon) Herald.

One-third of the females of France over fourteen years of age, are farm laborers.

There are 145 women studying med-

icine in Paris, and the most of them Almost one-sixteenth of the population of the District of Columbia is

made up of widows. A Leavenworth (Kan.) bride of week sent some macaroni back to the grocer because all the stems were

Mrs. Cleveland is never a blind follower of the latest fashion. She is more apt to consider "what is becom-ing" than "what is the fashion." The experiment of appointing

women as postmistresses in Germany has not given satisfaction, and it is said that no more will be appointed. Though the new fashions are much admired the gown of quaint design is still in vogue. This may be due to the fact that its very antiquity gives it a

touch of novelty. The British Government has begun to export young women to Western Australia for wives for the settlers there. Those who wish to go are sent free of all expenses.

It is said that Philadelphia has a greater number of women cyclists than any other American city, having six or eight clubs, the members of which often ride in parties.

Cock's plumes promise to have a run equal to that enjoyed several years ago; they will be worn singly, in pairs and in threes and fours on all shapes, but more especially the walking models.

Pearls should be worn only by women whose skin is faultlessly white and soft, as their peculiar opalescent sheen accentuates by force of contrast any tendency to roughness or sallow-Edward Bok says that the hard

times have driven thousands of women into writing, and that the "realers' who have to read the manuscripts sent to magazines are taxed to their utmost capacity. Mme. Carnot, widow of the late

President of France, has been asked to remain honorary President of the Union des Femmes de France, the largest voluntary ambulance organization in France. Lady Margaret Grosvenor, who has

become engaged to the young Prince of Teck (brother of the Duchess of York), is a daughter of the Dake of Westminster, whose income is said to exceed \$5000 a day. Some of the brotherhood insurance

societies are giving women the benefit of the insurance privileges. The Knights of the Golden Eagle has amended its rules to admit women members to the insurance branch. Mrs. Coleman Drayton, a daughter of the late William Astor, for nearly

a year has been engaged in an unsuc-cessful effort to reduce her weight. She is decidedly stout, and most per ple would unhesitatingly call her fe The latest word of Parisian ecce.

tricity is that pet dogs in Paris are now dyed to harmonize with the prevailing tint of their mistresses boudoi. Two shad sof violet are now the most popular coloring for white dogs. The Common Council at Steinhubel.

Silesia, have elected, for the protection of the village, a night watchwoman. She is said to be stalwart and resolute and takes a motherly interest in very small boys who are out o' nights.

The Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry is church warden of the Anglican Church of Machyulleth, North Wales. Two other peeresses hold the same office—the Dowager Lady Heathcote, at North Ealing, Hampshire, and the Dowager Lady Hindlip, for a church in Worcestershire.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the New York heirese, is just eighteen years old. She is a brunette beauty and accomplished in everything necessary for the modern maiden to know. She waltzes divinely and tiptoes through the stately minuet with all the grace of a sixteenth century grande dame.

Women journalists are forbidden in Japan. But Japanese ladies do not lose much by this prohibition, inasmuch as the most successful Japanese writer of serial stories, who spends his whole day at the desk, just manages to make \$5 a month-is, in a word, passing rich and famous on \$60 a year.

One of the innovations among the swell women bicyclists at Long Branch, N. J., is to have their groom ollow them on wheels. The theory s that this custom gives the sport an iltra-swagger character, besides inuring the presence of a faithful riend in case of an accident or a oreakdown.

'The new Xenia Institute, the colege for women established by the zar in commemoration of the recent narriage of his daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia, limits its sphere "to the daughters of our faithful subjects who, by reason of service to the State or by birth, have acquired the status

of nobility." Queen Victoria's walking stick is an interesting one historically. It is nade of cak, cut from the famous tree of Boscobel that sheltered her incester, Charles II., after the battle of Worcester. As a handle it has a quaint little Indian idol, which Her fajesty received from the spoil of jeringapatam.

The fashion of using a reversible saddle, which was begun in England several years ago by the Princess of Vales, was introduced to American women by Miss Anna C. Brackett, who was the first woman in the country to ise such a saddle. Even now it is not n common use, although many wonen prefer it, children are taught to ide upon it, and doctors recommend

The apple trade of Great Britaias assumed great proportion mounting to 7,000,000 bushels within he nast twelve years.

COST OF A BATTLE SHIP

AS MUCH AS \$4,000,000 EXPENDED FOR A SINGLE VESSEL

What That Immense Sum Really Means-Various Items That Enter Into the Ship's Cost.

N looking over the appropriations for the support of the Govern-ment for a fiscal year probably no item will be found therein which specifies so much money to be expended for so limited an object as

one similar to the following:

"The President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract one sea-going, coastline battle ship, designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordinance, at a cost, exclusive of armament and of any premium that may be paid for 'increased speed, not exceeding \$4,000,000."

At the first glance it scarcely seems

possible that a single ship, that can be tossed around at will by the billows of the ocean, or be destroyed completely in a few hours if cast upon a lee shore, could cost such an enormous amount of money. Four million dol-lars would build a magnificent fleet of forty full-rigged ships, each capable of carrying 2000 tons of cargo to any port in the world. It would buy every ferryboat plying between New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. It would be sufficient to establish a line of sixteen good-sized steamships, such as sun from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., and other domestic ports. A fleet of fifty such crack yachts as the Vigilant could be built and fitted up in elegant style for the price paid for just one battle ship.

If we make our comparisons with ejects on shore, more astonishing facts can be gleaned. Take, for instance, dwelling houses; a good three-story brick house, occupying a lot 25 feet by 100 in an ordinary city, would be worth, on an average, about \$10,-000. Four million dollars would build 400 houses of that class, and if these houses were placed in one row, after making due allowance for streets and sidewalks, we would have nearly two miles of dwellings. There are not many towns of 10,000 inhabitants where the entire taxable property is assessed for \$4,000,000. An average mechanic, in good times, will earn about \$600 a year; the money paid for one battleship by the Government would thus support nearly 7000 families, or a city of 35,000 inhabitants, for a whole year.

It will naturally be asked, after reading the above statement, how is it possible to expend this great sum for just one ship? A visit to a large shipbuilding establishment where such vessels are constructed will disclose the fact that the principal item of ex-pense must be the labor. Walk through the draughting room, the pattern shop, the machine shop, the boiler shop, and out on the vessel herself, and everywhere you will find men working away hour by hour, all for the one ship. If we should count them we would find that there are nearly eight hundred employed on one part or another of this four-million-dollar vessel. Month after month they work, and probably at the end of four years' time their task will be

completed. However, the men we find about the yard are not the only ones who are employed in the construction of the battle ship. In different parts of the country many others are working in the mines, the blast furnaces, and rolling mills to produce the material for the men in the yard to work upon. Altogether it is safe to say that a thousand men are constantly employed for a period of four years in the construc-tion of one of these leviathans of the

Probably no other creation of man brings into employment a greater variety of artisans than the construction of a war ship. If we glace over the pay roll of a large shipyard we find epresented thereon draughtsmen, pattern makers, machinists, riveters, coppersmiths, plumbers, boiler makers, calkers, pipe fitters, painters, carpenters, joiners, sailmakers, riggers, electricians, bellhangers, decorators, upholsterers, and many other special trades and occupations. It has been estimated that there are thirty two classes of workmen necessarily employed in the construction of a steamship. As the majority of these mon are skilled mechanics who receive from \$12 to \$25 a week, it can be easily seen where the money is expended for this class of construction.

One of the most expensive parts of the whole ship is the armor for the turrets and belts around the sides. The contract price for this material varies between \$500 and \$600 a ton, delivered in the shipyard. This does not include the cost of placing the plates on the vessel, which amounts to a considerable sum. Some of the lates weigh twenty-five tons and are worth nearly \$14,000 apiece. It is robable that when the guns and quipment are supplied and the preniums paid for increased speed, the ost of one of these battle ships will each a grand total of nearly \$5,000,-100.-New York Sun.

Hosiery of Wood Pulp.

Wood pulp has been put to many ises, but the most extraordinary is in adulterating woolen yarn. A way of spinning the pulp has been discovered and the production can be combined with wool in making yarn, in the proportion of one part of wood to two parts of wool. Much of this composite yarn is said to have been made into hosiery. - New York Telegram.

The only clothing materials used in Madagascar are silk and roffa cloth. Che latter is spun from a fibre taken rom a native plant and is seldom ex-

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & O., doing business in the City of Toledo, Jounty and State aforessid, and that said firm vill pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Charrh that tannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH. FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

SEAL

SEAL

iall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts lirectly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for test monials, free.

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

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

Baking Powder

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Flying frogs are common in Borneo. Sheet music is sold by the pound in dermany.

Many of the great men of history were epileptics. Umbrellas made of oiled paper are

used in Korea. American coal was first discovered by French missionaries.

One pound of sheep's wool is capable of producing a yard of cloth. In 1890 there were 10.51 per cent. more families in this country than

dwellings.

A case at Chillicothe, Mo., which had previously hung five juries, was recently concluded with a verdict of 2.10 for the plaintiff. The present price of beef in Paris

s forty cents per pound, mutton being thirty-eight cents, veal thirty-six cents, and the best horse meat sixteen cents per pound.

One of the customs of ancient Babylon was an annual auction of unmarried women. The proceeds of the sale of the beautiful women were used as a dower for the ungainly ones. .

There is a superstition in China that if you send for a charm the moment you feel sick, you will get well. In this country there is a similar superstitition about sending for a doctor. On the coast of England and France

is to be seen the wild plant from which have been developed the white and red cabbages, cauliflower and other varieties, and perhaps even the common turnip. A joke uttered in the presence of Isaac Hood, a colored man, aged sixtyeight, who resides in Philadelphia,

tickled him to such a degree that he burst into a fit of laughter which dislocated his jaw. A Mexican sheep-herder recently rode eig ty miles between Little Hole and Rock Springs, Wyoming, in six hours and a half, changing horses

three times, to get a doctor for the

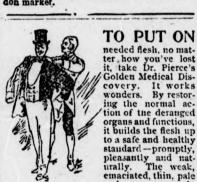
wife of his employer. An Albany (Ga.) woman, who tried to rid her premises of rats by soaking hominy in arsenic water, says that the entire tribe of rodents now inhabiting her place are of snowy whiteness, but still alive and frisky.

Pears ripened so rapidily during the drought in California that they decayed within ten days after being plucked. As a consequence the price fell and it was possible to buy sixteen luscious Bartlett pears for five cents.

In some parts of Ire and eggs are sold by size. A large board with holes in it is the measure; those which are too large to go through the largest hole command the first price; those that go through the first, but not the second, get second price, and so on. Mr. Goldson, of Sulphur Weils, Ga

died recently at the age of 110, and was shortly followed by his wife, aged 101. He leaves seven children, aged respectively eighty-four, eighty-two, eighty, seventy-eight, seventy-six, seventy-four and seventy-two. No child of the family has died but one grandson, who was killed in the war.

VENISON has become plentiful in the Lon-



needed flesh, no mat-ter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restor-ing the normal ac-tion of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly. standard—promptly, pleasantly and nat-urally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale

emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science; this puts on healthy flesh not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

Spent hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. Coleman of 3; Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass., writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with untold agony for at least 18 mouths, I am more than pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets' for one month, I was entirely cured, and from that day to this I do not know, thank God, what even a slight headache is. I paid a doctor on Tremont St., Boston. In one day (for his advice only,) the sum of \$10.00 with \$5.50 for medicine, and derived no M. J. COLEMAN, Esq. benefit got more relief in one hour from your medicine, as far as my stomach was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used. If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation and will use your medicine as I have done, he will z ever regret it." Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

His Tomb a Miniature Church. Dr. Woodward, of Sun Prairie, Wis., has ordered a monument for himself at Madison. It is to be a

miniature church in granite. It will

be erected on private property near

the doctor's residence, and he will be buried there when he dies. - Chicage Herald. A Beautiful Blotchy Face. Right off you say "Impossible!" And so it is. Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm or any other scaly, ugly skin disease makes the handsomest face

hideous. "Tetterine" will cure them.

It's the only cure -certain, safe, sure.

It costs 50 cents. Druggists or by

mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, New fortifications are to be erected in Pensacola Harbor, Florida, at a cost of \$1.000.000

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1

FETUDENTS Of Princeton College formally decided to abelish hazing in all its forms. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye water, Druggists sell at 25c per bottle



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

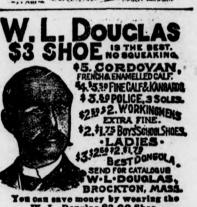
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of First is for sale by all drug-

• Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-g'sts in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs. and being well informed, you will no accept any substitute if offered.





You can eave money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shee. W. L. Dougins 53.00 Shee.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of
this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their
value by stamping the name and price on the
bottom, which protect you against high prices and
the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom
work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities,
We have them sold every where at lower prices for
the value given than any other make. Take no substituts. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can



8 N U 43

The Best Thing in Milk Pails

is Pearline. That's the solid truth. You get them cleaner, and with less work and fuss, than with anything else you can use. It saves you so much that it's cheaper than the commonest stuff can be. Proof-the largest dairies and dealers use Pearline. Some women are afraid of Pearline.

They think that where cleaning is made so easy, there must be some harm to the thing washed. But Pearline can't hurt milk pails, anyway. And it can't hurt the finest lace of the

softest hands, any more than it hurts milk pails. Not so with the imitations—the fact that they are imita-