

Didn't Know the War Was Over.

According to a story in Mr. Albert Lawson's War Anecdotes the last Confederate did not surrender until fifteen months after Appomattox. The story is that on the morning of Fourth of July, 1866, the Secretary of War, who had planned a fishing excursion to the Falls of the Potomac, received a telegram from the Provost Marshal at Richmond saying that a squad of Confederate soldiers were at his office ready to deliver up their arms and be amnestied. Knowing that joking of that sort would subject the perpetrator to court-martial, the Secretary hastened to the White House to consult with President Johnson. The result was a telegram to the Provost Marshal.

"Who are they, and where did they come from?"

Answer was prompt and to the point: "Sergeant Tewsbury and guard from Dismal Swamp. Did not know the war was over."

After a good deal of laughter the Provost Marshal was ordered to receive their capitulation, which was conducted in due form. Tewsbury, an old Virginian, ordered his squad—a couple of Georgians—to give up their guns and sign the papers, reserving himself as the last man of all the Confederate forces to surrender.

Tests of Maple Syrup and Syrup.

In selecting a cake of maple sugar to eat, shun the small, square, hard bricks that look as though they were composed of coarse sand and pounded glass, and choose from the larger cakes that have a fine, smooth grain and a delicate, golden-brown tint. To be fresh and pure it should cut almost as easily as cheese, and melt in your mouth without leaving any unpleasant gritty taste. Some people have an idea that the dark, wet, soggy cakes are the purest and more like the old-fashioned sugar made by natural fashions. This is not so. It is not natural for maple sugar to be black any more than for it to be white, and while the dark sugar shows the presence of dirt and leaves and smoke from the boiling place, and the addition of the cheapest cane sugar, so the almost white, glistening, coarse-grained maple sugar shows that it was made by melting over some of last year's stock and adding to it the common coffee sugar of the store.

Maple syrup, to be pure and just right to eat, should weigh about eleven and one-half pounds to the gallon. When poured out in a glass it should be clear and amber-hued without containing dark streaks. If, after it has stood in the dish a few hours, a dark sediment is found in the bottom, it is not pure maple syrup, even though the man who made it should cut down the tree from which he claimed the sap was drawn and haul it to your door in proof of his claim.—Ulrich Observer.

A Child's Twelve Grandparents.

Elsie Chase, daughter of Charles and Clara Chase, of Yarmouth, has more grandfathers and grandmothers than any child in Massachusetts, all of whom are now living. I give below the names:

- Edward and Mary Chase, grandfather and grandmother.
Charles and Emma Ellis, grandfather and grandmother.
Charles and Jane Ellis, great-grandfather and great-grandmother.
Jerry and Cordelia Chase, great-grandfather and great-grandmother.
Matthews and Ruth B. Gray, great-grandfather and great-grandmother.
Adeline Nickerson, great-great-grandmother.
Jerry Walker, great-great-grandfather.

This is very remarkable, six grandfathers and six grandmothers, and all living, making a collection that has no equal in this country.—Cape Cod (Mass.) Item.

That Tired Feeling

Whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which imparts great nerve, mental and bodily strength. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

PLANT DIFFUSION.

WHERE MANY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES COME FROM.

A Variety of Causes Led to the Distribution of Vegetable Gifts of Nature Over the Earth's Surface.

"The distribution of vegetable products over the earth affords a very interesting study," said a scientist to a Washington Star reporter. "Agriculture came originally so far as the principal species of use to man are concerned, from three great regions—China, south-west Asia with Egypt and tropical America. In these regions the great civilizations based upon agriculture began. Ancient migrations and conquests brought about the carrying of different kinds of plants from one part of the world to another, and they were exchanged also in a friendly way among nations, so that each valuable vegetable became distributed from its original source, where it grew wild, throughout distant countries, the people of which found it available for cultivation. Seafaring tribes, too, conveyed such native productions of their own to distant portions of the world. In all these ways the plants which nature had placed upon the earth in scattered patches were spread and made useful to the entire human race. The discovery of America was the last great event which completed the diffusion of cultivated growths.

"It is most curious to consider from what sources the fruits and vegetables most familiar to us, nearly all of them exotics, were originally obtained. Oranges first grew in southern China and in Cochinchina. The lemon is indigenous to very ancient times, in fact, the fruit of the vine was used by the pre-historic peoples of both Europe and Asia. The records of wine making in Egypt go back 6000 years. Our common strawberry is one of the most widely diffused plants, partly owing to the small size of its seeds, which birds carry to great distances. It is found all around the Arctic circle in a wild state, as far north as the cold will permit. Where it started no one can precisely tell, but it is certain that its cultivation was not introduced until about four centuries ago.

"The common plum existed first in northern Persia and the region of the Caucasus. Apricots came from Armenia and the Greeks and Romans began to grow them at about the beginning of the Christian era. The almond tree is a native of western Asia. Peaches came from China originally and pears belonged at the beginning in the temperate belt of Europe. The earliest apples grew in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, and the same may be said of quinces. It is contended by some authors that the apple disputed for by Juno, Venus and Minerva was in reality a quince.

"The watermelon was cultivated by the ancient Egyptians in the time of the building of the Pyramids. It was found represented in many of the paintings which they left behind. Likewise there is reason for believing it was known to the Israelites of old. There is no doubt that it originated in the north of Africa. The cucumber belonged to the northwest of India. Olives were first brought from the south coast of Asia Minor. Mythology attributed to Minerva the planting of the fruit in Greece, which probably signifies the introduction of cultivated varieties and of processes for extracting the oil. The traditions of ancient peoples, embellished by the poets, have commonly attributed the first steps in agriculture and the introduction of useful plants to some divinity.

"Red peppers are of American origin. The fig is native to the southern Mediterranean basin from Assyria to the Canaries. Dates are indigenous to the region between the Euphrates and the Nile. The people of Babylon and of Egypt cultivated them most anciently. Bananas had their first existence in the south of Asia, and not in the tropical parts of this continent. Probably the species were early introduced to the Americas by the Spanish and Portuguese. The pineapple is an American plant, and was suitably exchanged for the gift of the banana by introducing it to Asia and Africa.

"Radishes were cultivated in gardens from the earliest historic times throughout the temperate region of Asia and Europe, so that it is impossible to tell where they started. Turnips are European. Salsify was first found in Greece and Italy. The potato is one of America's most important contributions to the world's stock of vegetables. Spanish voyagers conveyed it abroad first, though the credit for its introduction to the old world was for a long time given Sir Walter Raleigh. Chili was the birthplace of the tuber. It is commonly imagined, though incorrectly, that the sweet potato belongs to the same family as the potato. Probably the sweet potato originated in America, though some authorities contend that it first grew in Asia. Beets belonged in southern Europe and south-west Asia. Garlic is Mongolian. The origin of the onion is disputed, though it probably was derived from southwest Asia. By the Egyptians of old it was largely eaten, and one variety cultivated in their country was so highly esteemed that divine honors were bestowed upon it.

"The cabbage was European. In its wild state it was found on the rocks by the seashore. The date of its cultivation is very ancient. Garden cress came from Persia, likewise spinach. The tea plant came first from China, and its existence is accounted for by a legend to the effect that a priest, having succumbed to sleep when he had wished to watch and pray, in anger cut off his eyelids, which were changed into the shrub whose leaves are calculated to prevent sleep. Sugar cane was first grown in Southern Asia, where it spread into Africa and later to America. Tobacco, of course, is native to this continent. At the time of the discovery of America the custom of smoking, of snuff taking and of chewing tobacco was diffused over the greater part of the new world. Pipes in great numbers and of wonderful workmanship have been discovered in the ancient tombs of the Aztecs and the Mound Builders."

The Czar Laughed.

A Russian newspaper published and the press censor overlooked a joke about the Czar recently. The monarch happened to read the paper, laughed heartily, and sent the newspaper editor, the writer of the joke, and the censor to Siberia. All three are sentenced for life.—Chicago Times.

Exhibits by the Southern Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The management of the Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau, in order to have an exhibition at the approaching Exposition in October and November in the City of Raleigh, N. C., a display of the agencies now in operation for the improvement of Southern agriculture, have thought it advisable to have a co-operative exhibit by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the South. They have accordingly named Dr. H. B. Battle, Director of the North Carolina Experiment Station, as Manager of the co-operative Experiment Stations exhibits. Dr. Battle enters upon his duties and responsibilities of the position with the experience of many years in Experiment Station work, and also with the experience of serving the State in each of the Expositions of Boston, Raleigh and New Orleans.

The exhibit at Raleigh of the various Experiment Stations of the South will be co-operative in its character, but owing to geographical position, and the fact that North Carolina has the oldest Experiment Station in the South—the second oldest in the Union—and full command of all its laboratory, machinery and apparatus, all of which it would be impracticable for the representatives of different Stations to bring with them, the North Carolina Station will be the nucleus around which all the others will form.

Arrangements will be made in the Exposition grounds for ample work and intelligent illustration of all that concerns the interests of agriculture. The visitor will see in logical succession the history of Experiment Stations in Europe and the United States, and the causes which make their existence a necessity. He will see the practical operation of an Experiment Station in its various divisions and will witness the chemical analysis of soils, fertilizers, manure, feed stuffs, water, etc., all resolved into their elements before his eyes; he will learn of the chemical constituents of soil, fanners and feed stuffs; he will learn what chemical ingredients are extracted from the soil by growing crops; he will see charts giving chemical constituents of home-made fertilizers. Going into the Botanical Laboratory near at hand, he will learn of the method for detecting adulterations in grass seed, of the vitality of seeds, and he will see the exhibits of various crop seeds, of weed seeds, especially those used to adulterate grass seeds; he will be shown the fungus growth on plants and the methods used to eradicate them, and the different appliances and solution used to combat fungus growth.

In connection with all this the visitor will be shown an instructive chart showing the development of farm implements; horticultural charts, showing the different methods of pruning and grafting fruit trees, and charts illustrating entomology, veterinary surgery, meteorology and other things with which the interests of the farmer are deeply connected.

He will find also a large map showing geographical and geological features of each state of the South; also the physical characteristics of soil and staple crops grown in each locality in the State, and specimens of typical soil, with chemical analysis of the same; he will also find a historical sketch of the various stations, with photographs of the buildings, exterior and interior, and will obtain a clear idea of the general plan of the work. The main topics of investigation either finished, in progress or contemplation will be shown. He will find also a full list of publications relating to the work of all the stations, and enough of them for general distribution, among these being a short resume of the important work done by the station; also a tabulated statement, for wall pasting, of the benefits already accruing to farmers from the work of the station, and small sheets of the same for general distribution. He will also learn what specific frauds have been perpetrated and how the farmer has gained by their detection; what special investigations are being made for the elucidation of special questions and the extent and success of such branch station work.

The work of the experiment stations will be shown in all their fulness in the Exposition. All may see, all may learn the thoroughness, the scientific nicety and the completeness which make the Experiment Stations' Exhibit one of the most interesting and valuable of all the departments of the enterprise.

Cut Off From the World.

Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, in one of his recent lectures, told of visiting the little island of Nihaou, one of the smallest of the Hawaiian group, and of the pleasant days he spent there as the guest of the only white family on the island. This is the family of Mr. George S. Gay, and the entire island has been owned by this family for twenty-five years past. The family includes Mr. and Mrs. Gay, and three or four children, and except for an occasional guest, they seldom see any white people. The island is a great sheep ranch, embracing about 70,000 acres, and with a native population of less than 100, all of that remains of nearly 1000 natives who in 1832 inhabited the island. Even in this favored spot, where Mr. Gay has done everything in his power to preserve the natives from the evils attendant upon civilization, they are rapidly dying out, just as in all parts of the little kingdom the native race is dwindling away, and will before many generations probably disappear entirely. Mr. Gay and his family are very well-to-do people, and they seem to be very happy in their quiet, isolated home. Mr. Gay is Governor of the little island, and attends to the welfare of all his people, and a sort of patriarchal life exists there. The white family receives tribute from the natives, who give them at stated times a certain amount of labor and such supplies of fish, coconuts and sweet potatoes. Of course, the children have no white comrades to play with, but they seem to be just as happy as children anywhere are. They make playmates of various animals, which they tame and care for, and beside, they have their ponies and a number of dogs, which afford them a great deal of entertainment.—Goldthwaite's Magazine.

Rapid-Transit Mails.

The experiments conducted at Laurel Station, Md., make it probable that before long light packages of mail-matter will be forwarded by a combination of pneumatic tubes and electric motors at the rate of 150 miles an hour, or 120 miles allowing for the delays at midway distributing offices. In that way fifty-letter packages mailed at Baltimore on Monday morning might reach San Francisco about Tuesday noon.—Belmont.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Policy is successful hypocrisy.

The best books are those that are not written.

Adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

He that increaseth in knowledge, increaseth sorrow.

Tell me whom you love and I'll tell you who you are.

Do not trust in the beggar who asks for "a little assistance."

Notoriety is a froth that intoxicates shallow men and women.

For insult given, the noblest vengeance is forgetfulness forever.

Happiness is the health of the soul; therefore the soul is always sick.

War, unless waged for liberty or self-preservation, is simply grotesque.

You have sometimes known happiness, eh? Yes, the happiness of others.

All the great generals had great soldiers to fight their battles for them.

The number of asses parading around in lions' skins is frightful to contemplate.

Don't let us speak ill of our enemies; they are the only persons who do not deceive us.

What are some men's skulls filled with that they should out such fantastic mental capers?

The majority of the people live poor in order to die rich; it is a great deal wiser to live rich and die poor.

Woman is perfect in good as in evil; while man, pretending to be a reasonable animal, is nothing but an animal.

He who is not born with a grain of madness in his composition is disinherited by Fate. He will be neither poetic nor artistic, nor victorious, nor amorous, nor young.

A Creek Execution.

When a citizen of the Creek Nation is condemned to death he is released on parole until the fatal day arrived, when he invariably shows up without any sort of restraint or duress having been employed. The Sheriff shoots the culprit through the heart with a rifle. The redemption of his parole of honor has been a distinguishing characteristic of the Creek Indian for ages, and the most red-handed criminals among them, from a superstitious belief that to fee would be useless, rush to the executioner as a bridegroom rushes to his bride, once the law says he is worthy of death, but not worthy of bonds. The Creeks, being a civilized tribe, with excellent schools, courts, judges and criminal and civil codes, perhaps the Caucasian virtue of inconstancy has invaded the Territory, and Sheriffs have learned to lock up their prisoners.

I remembered an execution that occurred in the Creek Nation less than ten years ago. The condemned was a young farmer who had killed his neighbor. A little before sunrise a crowd had gathered in the open space back of the court house where the ready coffin had been brought to receive the tenement of clay after its tenant had been evicted by a rifle ball. In the crowd were the father and the brother of the condemned. When the sun began to paint the tree-tops and he had not yet appeared, some one suggested that he might have flown. His kinsmen indignantly denied the possibility of such cravenness in one of their family and a quarrel ensued. It was interrupted by a horseman galloping up and dismounting near the coffin. He spoke to no one, not even recognizing his relatives—having already taken leave of them. A petty officer led the riderless horse away, slipped its bridle, and it began to crop the prairie grass. The horseman himself walked directly to the ominous black box, turned his face to the rising sun, held his hands stiffly at his sides and awaited motionless. The Sheriff had already driven a stake fifteen paces from the coffin. He advanced to this, raised his rifle to his shoulder, took deliberate aim at the fellow's breast and fired. The latter fell without a groan, and his relatives took charge of his body.—St. Louis Republic.

Locusts in Australia.

Much has been heard of the plague of rabbits in Australia, but the ravages of locusts are sometimes as disastrous. At one place in Victoria, about the beginning of December, the hot season in those regions, the arrival of an army of locusts from the north presented the appearance in the air, it is reported, "as of a snowstorm," and the ground was covered to the depth of three or four inches where they alighted. In Adelaide, the wind bore them to the sea and the shore was lined with myriads that thus perished. In many places the vegetation was destroyed by the invaders. Caterpillars are among the occasional plagues of Australia, one farmer being reported to have lost \$3000 through the loss of his barley crop. A writer in the Sydney Morning Herald says he finds that planting larkspur round a field greatly protects any crop, and tell how myriads of "grasshoppers" (locusts) were thus poisoned. This is a statement which is important, if confirmed by further trials. Agriculture has its risks and its disasters all over the world, and those due to living enemies as well as atmospheric influences.—Leisure Hours.

A New Remedy for Cancer.

The juice of the Papaw has long been known to have the remarkable property of softening flesh, and leaves are often used by natives of tropical America to wrapping around meat to render it tender. Dr. Mortimer Granville believes that this property will prove of great value in the treatment of cancer. He has studied the matter for a considerable time, and has convinced himself that the juice, or its active principles, would prove an effective solvent for cancer tissue when used with some other substance, such, for instance, as peridol, methoxychlorin.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

A Most Extraordinary Winter.

Last winter was the most extraordinary one of this century in England, and M. Mares reports that the weather in Algeria was quite as remarkable as in Europe. In many places sowing was prevented by excessive rainfall, and in others the torrents swept the seeds away. A heavy fall of snow lay on the mountain sides for two whole days, the first snow that M. Mares had seen in thirty-five years that did not melt the instant it reached the ground.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Population of Germany.

The figures of the census taken in Germany last December have been published, and are regarded with satisfaction by the Germans, for they show that Germany grows more rapidly than any other European state, except Russia. The population last December was 49,420,000, as against 46,885,704 in 1885, showing a gain of 2,565,096 in the five years and the largest gain in any five years since the establishment of the empire. In 1871 the population was 41,085,792. In the next five years it increased 1,658,568. From 1875 to 1880 the gain was 2,506,701, but from 1880 to 1885 it decreased to 1,621,643—a period during which immigration to this country was very heavy. As to the character of the increase, the same rule holds good as in this country. The bulk of it was in the cities. Ten per cent of it was in Berlin and more than one-half of it in the ten largest cities of the empire. As compared with European countries, Germany in the last ten years has grown about 4,200,000, Austria less than 3,000,000, the British Islands is estimated about 3,600,000, Italy about 2,750,000, and France less than 1,000,000—probably much less. The huge empire of Russia shows a gain during the same period of nearly 15,000,000, which can be accounted for in part by the comparatively small outflow of immigrants. Thus with the exception of the latter country, Germany heads the list.—Recorder.

Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott's powerful novel, "Jerry," has no woman or love episode in it.

The object of the manufacturers of Dobbin's Electric Soap has been for 24 years to make this soap of such superior quality that it will give utter satisfaction. Have they succeeded? Ask your grocer for it. Take no other.

The Suez Ship Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean through the Mediterranean with the Pacific through the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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A Soldier's Savings.

The wages of private soldiers in the army is not more than \$11 or \$13 a month and rations. It does not seem easy for a soldier to become rich, but they can save something. According to the Omaha Bee, Colonel Stanton, Paymaster of the Department of the Platte, recently paid a soldier \$1048.89 as the savings of a five years' enlistment. Said that officer: "I have paid quite a number of men amounts ranging all the way from \$500 to \$5000. The largest sum I ever knew a soldier to have deposited with the United States when he was finally paid off was \$5012.45. That man was a hospital steward at Fort Meade. He had served several terms of enlistment, and had not only saved what money the Government paid him, but he had made some more by lending. When I paid him the \$5012.45 he immediately re-enlisted for five years more, and deposited the entire amount again with the United States. Soldiers are just like men in every other occupation. Some of them save money and others do not. They could all save money if they would."

In England when a member of Parliament becomes bankrupt he resigns his seat.

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BEST—because it is the only permanent cure for contagious Blood Poison Skin Cancer and inherited Scrofula. POPULAR—because it does all that is claimed for it. POWERFUL—because it purges the blood of all impurities. SAFEST—because it contains no mercury or poison of any kind. Is purely vegetable and can be taken by the most delicate child.

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Wyoming! It's the coming city of Wyoming. Gas, water-works, electric lights, flouring mill. Located in the garden of Wyoming. Produced the first potato crop of the United States in 1890.

Best Truss Ever Used.

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Don't refuse all—our Advice to use SAPOLIO: It is a solid cake of scouring soap, used for cleaning purposes.

I asked a maid if she would wed, And in my home her brightness shed; She faintly smiled and murmured low, "If I can have SAPOLIO."

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only safe, pure, and reliable pill for women. Ladies, use Druggist for Chieftain's English Pennyroyal Pills in P. O. Box 2892. All pills in package boxes, plus wrappers are guaranteed counterfeits. A Druggist or send us 10¢ in stamps for catalogue, and "Chief's New Ladies" in 10¢ or by return mail \$1.00. CHIEFTAIN'S ENGLISH PILLS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

St. Jacobs Oil. CURES PERMANENTLY. RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, BACKACHES, All Aches, NEURALGIA. IT HAS NO EQUAL. IT IS THE BEST.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. UNEXCELLED! APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Mumps, Sore Throat, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, Stings of Insects, Mosquito Bites.

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