

Men and Money.
Doing good will pay better in the end than digging gold.
When the heart says give, the gift will never be too small.
The man whose heart is set on things perishable loses all when they perish.
What a bright world this would be if people were as ready to give gold as good.
The man is traveling in the wrong direction who thinks money can make him happy.

Best Hood's Sarsaparilla
Results prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, appetizer and nerve tonic. In fact Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.



Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.
If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed, everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Seaside and Country Gowns need Duxbak S.H. & M. BIAS VELVETEEN BINDING
on their skirt edges. It is rain proof, sheds water and never turns grey.
If your dealer will not supply you we will.
Samples showing fabric and materials mailed free.
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy" a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper of the Ladies Home Journal, sent for 25c. postage paid.
S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 669, N. Y. City.

The cost? Only a trifle more than at your own home.
\$5 a week for good accommodations—\$10 for better—\$20 for the best—at Hot Springs, South Dakota.
Book about Hot Springs free if you write to J. Francis Gen'l Pass' Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.
GOREY'S DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Pill Clothes.
The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Leather Colored by Electricity
In Germany a new process of coloring leather is being exploited. Here, again, electricity is utilized. The leather is placed upon a zinc table, which forms the positive pole. The dyeing material is poured over this and the negative pole connected to the leather. Under the action of the current the coloring matter penetrates the leather, and patterns may be designed upon the surface by covering it with a pattern plate connected to the negative pole.

CRAZY ON THE CAB.
An Experience Which Shows What It May Be to Be a Fireman.
"Speaking of experiences," remarked an old engineer to a Washington Star reporter, "have I your permission to narrate a little one that happened to me during my first year on an engine?"
"Not only my permission," responded the generous reporter, "but my imperative command and an invitation to take something while you are about it."
The preliminary being satisfactorily arranged the engineer proceeded with his story.
"It was twenty-five years ago," he said, "and I was a fireman on a road in New York State. The engine I fired for was, or rather had been, one of the best on the road, but he had been turned over and steamed under a locomotive boiler in a wreck and after that he was given a less important train. Not so much because he was any the less good as an engineer, but because officials have an idea that it takes a man's nerve away when a serious accident happens to him. We had a run of about seventy-five miles, each way, and on Sundays in summer we carried excursions."
"We had never had any trouble, but for a month before the experience I am telling you engineer had been in a bad temper and acted as ugly as the mischief. I reported the matter to the division superintendent and he told me to stick it out for a month or so longer, as they proposed to relieve the old man and put him at work in the shops. Two Sundays after that we were returning in the evening about 9 o'clock behind time, owing to delays occasioned by washouts causing us to run slow and cautious. We had twenty miles to go, and it was over the worst part of the road, and I was watching out of the cab, when all at once the engineer gave a shout and made a grab at me. His eyes were blazing, and I could see in a second that he was either drunk or crazy."
"How I got away from him I don't know, for he did his best to throw me off the cab, but I got away and climbed up on the wood piled up on the tender. He didn't follow, but turned at once to the throttle and threw it wide open. I knew what that meant with six coaches full of people behind us and a bad track, and the first thing I did was to try to knock him out with a stick of wood. I missed my throw and he came after me with a heavy iron bar, and I went over the rear of the tender on to the platform of the car next to us. By this time we were fairly jumping over the track, and I was so rattled that I didn't know what to do.
"In a second, though, I gathered myself and unoccupied the train from the locomotive, which was not so hard to do, as we were on a down grade, and the engine was bouncing so that the coupling pin swung loose at intervals. Then I slapped on the brake there and went through the train as fast as I could, telling brakemen and conductor to slow up, and do it quick. Our part of the train being stopped we got out to see where the engine had gone, but we could see nothing. Putting a man with a light on the track a mile behind us to stop the next train, the conductor and I went ahead to find what had become of the runaway.
"Two miles away, or two minutes at the rate he was going, we found the engine in the ditch and the engineer buried under it. The engine had struck a soft place and spread the rails—anybody knows what that means, and think what the result would have been to a train load of passengers going after that engine at sixty miles an hour. It almost made my hair gray to think about it, and when the people on the train heard the story, they made up a purse for me that almost made it curl, and I concluded that it was an ill wind indeed which blew no good."

Product of a Walnut Tree.
In the Badkar Valley, near Balaklava in the Crimea, there stands a walnut tree which must be at least 1,000 years old. It yields annually from 80,000 to 100,000 nuts, and is the property of five Tartar families, who share its products equally.

Michigan's Experience.
In 1892 it was nip and tuck between the Democrats and Republicans in Michigan. In 1894 the Democrats put a distinguished and popular man up for governor on a straight 16 to 1 platform, making that the issue, and the majority against him was 106,392. In less than six months there happened to be another state election, and the Democrats still clung to 16 to 1, and in a mid-year contest, as it was, the majority against them amounted to 80,407. That was enough for them. This year they tie themselves to sound money.
How to Tell Good Money.
Henri Ceramschi is an eminent political economist and an able advocate of international bimetalism. He is often quoted by free coinage advocates who would never accept his test for good and bad money. It is as follows: "It is by the ordeal of fire that money can be tried. The coins which, being melted down, retain the entire value for which they were legal tender before they were melted down, are good money. Those which do not retain it are not good money."
All Kinds of Kematics.
Not only does every consideration of honor and patriotism command us to stand for sound currency, but considerations of expediency as well. There is a probable presidency in sound currency. There is nothing but disaster in free silver.—Utica Observer.

WALL STREET SHYLOCKS.

WHO THEY ARE—ENOUGH OF THEM TO DEFEAT ALL CHEAP MONEY SCHEMES.

Estimate of What Free Coinage Would Cost Some of Our Shylocks—Billions of Dollars of Savings Would Be Sacrificed on the Sixteen to One Altar—The "Poor" Debtors Who Own Our Railroads and Corporations.
One of the many delusions back of the free coinage sophistry is that there are a few wealthy creditors and millions of poor debtors in this country. Upon this assumption it is argued that cheap money will make it easy for the mass of debtors to clear their farms and homes from mortgages held by the Shylocks of Wall street. Let us see now who are these Shylocks and who are the creditors of this country.
Every one who has a deposit in a savings or other bank, every holder of a life insurance policy, every pensioner, every member of a building and loan association, every member of aid and benefit associations, every owner of a government bond, every one whose salary or wages are paid only after services or labor is performed—these are some of the creditor classes. These are the Shylocks who have a mortgage on this country and who are to be done out of half of their savings by the sick 16 to 1 scheme. In truth these Shylocks not only own the country, but they have votes enough to compel the "poor" debtors to pay in honest money. Let us enumerate some of them who hoard their wealth in banks and loan it out at "usurious" rates of interest, and see how much they would lose under free coinage and with 50 cent dollars:
No. of Deposits in Savings Banks, 1,200,000
Amount of Deposits, \$4,500,000,000
Loss under free coinage, \$2,250,000,000
No. of Bonds, 1,000,000
Amount of Bonds, \$10,000,000,000
Loss under free coinage, \$5,000,000,000
No. of Life Insurance Policies, 10,000,000
Amount of Policies, \$10,000,000,000
Loss under free coinage, \$5,000,000,000
Total, \$12,250,000,000
Will these 10,000,000 Shylocks sit idly by and see their dollar decline to 50 cents when they can, by depositing slips of paper in a little box, prevent any decline whatever? But there are others who will help them. There are 970,524 pensioners on our government and 750,951 of them are voters. If paid in dollars worth only 50 cents, these would lose one-half of the \$140,959,361 which they now receive annually. Free coinage would be an easy method of cutting down our pension account, but will it meet with the approval of our veterans? It means not only a loss to them of \$70,000,000, but this amount every year, or \$700,000,000 in ten years.
Then there are the 2,000,000 life insurance Shylocks who will vote to have their \$4,202,857,323 in policies paid in the same kind of money as were their premiums. About 8,500,000 more Shylocks are members of co-operative and mutual aid societies and are creditors to the extent of \$5,184,670,936. Nearly 7,000,000 more Shylocks have \$816,650,678 to their credit in the numerous industrial companies of this country.
In truth not only Wall street, but the woods and the prairies are full of these money sharks. If the most of them vote, as they are likely to do, in favor of honest money there will be no help for the "poor" debtors. They will have to return all they borrowed or have their mortgages foreclosed.
But worst of all there are only 4,777,698 of these (mortgage) debtors. They cannot cast half as many votes as the Shylocks. These "poor" debtors are mostly in our large cities and have mortgages of from \$2,000 to \$1,000,000 hanging over them. Just think of it! A "poor" debtor with a \$50,000 mortgage! It may surprise the average Populist to learn that the debtors are the rich and enterprising, and that they are the owners of steam and street railroads, gas, telephone and electric light companies, and manufacturing and mercantile corporations and companies.
These facts are likely to upset the best laid plans of politicians some fine day next November. The average silver politician may know much about the ratio of 16 to 1, but he knows but little about the ratio between the debtors and creditors of the country. He will have to learn it by experience.—Byron W. Holt.

STEWART, BLAND, ALTGELD, TELLER & CO.
Dealers in Cheap Money Notions, High Prices Arguments, Free Silver Nostrums and Dear Goods Theories.
-Weekly Hard Times Howler, Ferrisville, Calumny County, N. G.

William Tell Up to Date.
Indicated Prices For Our Dogs.
If this government should open its mints to coinage of the world's silver at 16 to 1, we would go at once to silver monometallism. This is the voice of all history emphasized by the present status of every free coinage country on the earth. We can no more have bimetalism in actual use and unlimited silver coinage than we can have a square round object or dry, wet weather. Wherein would the people be benefited if they get double prices in half value money? If farmers' products brought double prices, so would the manufacturers'. The benefits and advantages would be equal, except that buyers would always deduct enough to safely cover the fluctuations of silver, and this amount would be a dead loss to producers and a premium to speculators. I knew a boy who sold a cur dog for \$100, but he took pay in pups at \$20 apiece, so he was not materially benefited by the inflated price.—From Speech of Judge George N. Aldredge.
All Prices Would Advance.
Let those farmers who believe free silver will cause the prices of farm products to advance ask themselves this simple question, Will free silver cause wheat to advance to \$1 a bushel, or corn to 50 cents a bushel, and not cause a \$10 suit of clothes to advance to \$20, or a \$1 hat to \$2? Can it be possible that any intelligent farmer believes free silver will advance the price of the products of his labor and not the price of the products of every other man's labor.—Hanson (Ky.) Sun.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PRICES OF ALL GOODS ADVANCED FIFTY PER CENT.

THE DEAREST STORE IN TOWN.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE AT HIGHER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.
EVERYTHING MARKED UP.

IF ANY LINE OF GOODS IS TOO CHEAP FOR OUR CUSTOMERS, A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT WILL BE ADDED.

WE GUARANTEE THAT ARTICLES BOUGHT FROM US WILL COST MORE THAN THE SAME QUALITY CAN BE HAD FOR ELSEWHERE.

A Special Lot of Women's Hats, Former Price \$2.50, Now Going at \$1.75. Best Sugar—Sold at Other Stores for 8 cents Per Pound, Our Price 12 cents. One Hundred Suits Boys' Clothing, Cost \$3.00 Each, Sacrificed at Only \$1.75. Equally Big Advances in Price of All Other Goods in Store.

Come Early and Avoid the Rush, as This Unparalleled Sale Will Only Last Two Weeks.

All persons who prefer to buy dear goods, and who favor currency schemes for raising prices, will please send their orders to the firm of STEWART, BLAND, ALTGELD, TELLER & CO.

Weekly Hard Times Howler, Ferrisville, Calumny County, N. G.

Mexico has free silver. The Mexican people are very poor. Therefore, we want free silver.
Wages in this country are too low. Wages are higher here and in all the gold standard countries than in China, India and other silver using nations. Therefore, we want free silver.

We believe in the double standard under which both metals will be used to measure values. Free coinage at 16 to 1 will drive out all our gold and put our currency on the silver basis. Therefore, we want free silver.

We favor an honest dollar which shall be just to all the people. The adoption of the silver standard will enable debtors to repudiate one-half of their obligations. Therefore, we want free silver.

Gold dollars are too scarce and dear to serve as money of the people. Under free coinage a silver dollar will always be worth just as much as a gold dollar. Therefore, we want free silver.
The government can make 50 cents worth of metal worth 100 cents in gold by stamping it "one dollar." Under free coinage such a dollar would buy only half as much goods as a gold dollar—that is, it would be worth only half as much. Therefore, we want free silver.

The prosperity of the American people depends on the amount of wealth produced and the fairness with which it is distributed among the producers. Measuring products in silver instead of gold would neither create any more wealth nor distribute it more justly. Therefore, we want free silver.

The country is suffering because there is not half enough money to do business with. As soon as a free coinage law is passed our \$600,000,000 in gold will be withdrawn, and we shall lose all that amount from circulation. Therefore, we want free silver.

There is something wrong with the country somehow, though we don't know what it is nor how to cure it. But everything will come all right if a lot of cheap money agitators are elected to congress, so now and everlastingly we want free silver.—Whidden Graham.



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System in Road Repairing.

Keeping up repairs at the proper level will continually shape the road bed, and one load of gravel will do the work of more than ten loads as heretofore dumped in the center. The usual custom upon well-kept roads is the constant employment of one man with tools and wheelbarrow or hand cart, at \$1.25 per day—calculating the working days possible in a year as 240 days—to every five miles of pike.—Dayton (O.) Herald.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

Timber from Roadside Trees.

The scattering trees that grow up by the roadsides and in fence corners are usually much tougher wood than trees of the same variety that grew in the original forest. Exposure to sunlight and severe winds is what toughens the fibers of such trees. Oaks and hickories that have grown up in this way are especially valuable, as they are most valued for their toughness. It will pay farmers who have such timber to make inquiries, and with a little trouble they can probably find a good market for it.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. H. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

For pickled blackberries: For three quarts of berries make a syrup of three cups of sugar and two-thirds of a cup of vinegar; add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and allspice; then put in the fruit and cook about fifteen minutes. Put into jars and seal.
It is a very young and very enthusiastic young girl who really enjoys dancing in this weather.

The Saving of Fertilizers.

Do not let an ounce of fertility on the farm go to waste. Utilize every thing that has it any elements that will enrich the soil, and take such care of your manures that the best part of them is not lost before they reach your fields. Every farm should have a compost heap, where all sorts of refuse from the house, barn and yards can be thrown. A good many tons of the most valuable fertilizers can be saved in this manner, fertilizers that now go you know not where.

The ideal man, with the necessary attributes and attainments to perfect this impossible creature, is the subject set forth in an English paper as the "latest craze for the new woman in America," and a woman's congress in San Francisco is reported as spending valuable time discussing the important question, with no definite conclusions beyond the fact that the ideal man is a choice specimen of humanity for which they need not sigh, since he rarely exists and that, after all, the ideal man is the one who has his faults.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Woman runs a great risk when she sallies forth with a hole in her stocking. In these days of amateur bicyclists one can never tell when ankles may be sprained and the untidy aperture displayed when the shoe is necessarily removed.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c bottle.
If quarrelsome couples only realized how embarrassing their bickerings were to outsiders they would reserve their differences for private discussion.



CUT PRICES ON PUMPS.
Everything the farmer sells is low. Who sells low to him? We have repeatedly refused to join, and therefore, defeated windmill combinations, and have, since '93, reduced the cost of wind power to one-third what it was. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. No one knows the best pump or price until he knows ours. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best known iron ones—a 2 1/2 x 16 inch at \$2.75. Tell your dealer. Buy none other. Acramotor prices and goods are always best. Through gratitude, and because we are price makers, and are safest to deal with, the world has given us more than half its windmill business. We have 30 branch houses—one near you. Write for beautifully illustrated circular.



STOP! You have run up against a Good Thing.

BattleAx PLUG

The best reason in the world why some things sell so well is because they are good. That is one reason for the great sales of "BATTLE AX."
But good quality is only half the story. The other half is the size of a 5 cent piece. It is as big almost as a 10 cent piece of other and poorer kinds.
Facts are facts. You can buy and see for yourself. Five cents isn't much to invest.

SAPOLIO
IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

Drink HIRE'S Rootbeer when you're hot; when you're thirsty; when callers come. At any and all times drink HIRE'S Rootbeer.
Made only by The Charles H. Hires Co., Philadelphia. Ask your dealer for a bottle. Sold everywhere.

Through Yellowstone Park on a bicycle. A TRIP WORTH TAKING.
Write to J. Francis, Gen'l Pass' Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for booklet giving full information about cost, roads, etc.

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