WONDERFUL CURE OF SORE HANDS

Cuticura After the Most Awful Suffering Ever Experienced.

EIGHT DOCTORS

And Many Remedies Failed to do a Cent's Worth of Good.

"About five years ago I was troubled with sore hands, so sore that when I would put them in water the pain would very nearly set me crazy, the skin would peel off and the flesh would get hard and break. There would be blood flowing from at least fifty places on each hand. Words could never tell the suffering I endured for three years. I tried everything that I was told to use for fully three years, but could get no relief. I tried at least eight different doctors, but none of them seemed to do me any good, as my hands were as bad when I got through doctoring as when I first began. I also tried many remedies, but none of them ever did me one cent's worth of good. I was discouraged and heart-sore. I would feel so bad mornings when I got up, to think I had to go to work and stand the pain for ten hours, and I often felt like giving up my position. Before I started to work mornings I would have to wrap every finger up separately, so as to try and keep them soft and then wear gloves over the rags to keep the grease from getting on my work. At night I would have to wear gloves in bed. In fact, I had to wear gloves all the time. But thanks to Cuticura, the greatest of all great skin cures. After doctoring for three years, and spending much money, a 50c. box of Cuticura Ointment ended all my sufferings. It's been two years since I used any and I don't know what sore hands are now, and never lost a day's work while using Cuticura Ointment."

THOMAS A. CLANCY,
310 N. Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "The Great Skin Book."

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order and decree of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Polk, duly made and entered of record on the 25th day of April, A. D., 1904, in the matter of the estate of Gilbert McCabe, deceased, authorizing and directing me, the undersigned administrator of said estate, to sell at private sale the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the tract of land heretofore deeded by E. Merwin and wife to R. S. Middleham, in township 8 south, range 4 west, of the Willamette meridian, in Polk county, Oregon. At said corner is an iron bar driven in the center of the county road leading from Independence, to Salem, Oregon, and running thence east 15.25 chains to the west bank of the slough, thence north three degrees west 6.36 chains, thence west 16.35 chains to an iron rod driven in the center of the said Independence and Salem road, thence south 12 degrees and 15 minutes east 6.48) chains to the place of beginning, containing 10.41 acres And also the following tract, to-wit: Beginning in the center of the county road leading from Independence to Salem, Oregon, at a point where the line between the donation land claims of C. P. Cook and T. L. Burbank crosses said road in said township and range above mentioned and running thence west along said line 5.90 chains to the east line of the right of way of the O. & C. R. R. company, thence south 9 degrees and 30 minutes east along said right of way 3.42 chains, thence east 5.90 chains to the middle of said county road, thence north 9 degrees and 30 minutes west 3.42 chains to the place of beginning, containing two acres more or less.

In pursuance of said order, I will, from and after the 28th day of May, 1904, as such administrator, offer for sale and sell at private sale to the highest bidder all said premises and bids will be received by me at Independence, Oregon. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

THOMAS POMEROY,
Administrator of the estate of Gilbert McCabe, deceased.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wadle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

A PHILOPENA

[Original.]

There is an adage, "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." It is not to be supposed that this epigrammatic statement is true in every case or many cases. It is intended to cover isolated cases—that is, where a woman will deliberately set to work to injure a man who has jilted her. There are women thus treated who have pined in secret and still loved. There are cases where they have sacrificed all for the man who has turned them down. But the woman who will stab and the woman who will sacrifice are rare.

One evening at a dinner party Henry Wolcott was sitting beside Bessie Rowe, to whom he was engaged to be married. A tall girl with a dashing black eye and a mair of full, sensuous lips came in on the arm of her dinner companion and took a seat directly opposite the betrothed couple. Wolcott turned pale. The lady who was seating herself was Kate Drummond, and Wolcott had deliberately left her after an affair of the heart to engage himself to Hester Rowe. Miss Drummond had fascinated him in one way, Miss Rowe in another. The former had worked on all that was sensual in him, the latter on all that was spiritual. Wolcott, whose nature was impressible in either way, finally yielded to the good influence of Miss Rowe.

As soon as the lady entered, Wolcott turned to his companion and talked rapidly about—well, he did not know what he talked. When he turned and faced Miss Drummond he received a cordial bow. The lady indicated that she wished to be friendly. Wolcott was surprised. He fancied that she would cut him. During the dinner she seemed to be in quite an exhilarated mood. She congratulated Wolcott on his engagement and smiled affably on the lady of his choice. Before leaving the table she exacted a promise from both that they would dine with her at a given date. Wolcott, who was greatly relieved at her friendliness when he had expected the reverse, thought it prudent to accept the invitation, and persuaded Hester to join with him.

When the dinner came off Kate Drummond was seated at one end of the table, with Wolcott and his fiancee on either hand. Wolcott in the presence of his old flame felt, though he did not reveal it, something of her former influence. Kate brought her snapping black eyes to bear on him, and her tongue threw off a shower of words all intended to impress him. Hester sat very quietly eating her dinner in a matter of fact way, and her betrothed could not but compare her unfavorably with the more brilliant Kate.

"A philopena with you!" said Kate to Wolcott and handed him one of those double kernels of the almond known by that name.

"With all my heart."

"Henry," said his fiancee, suddenly springing from indifference to an intense interest in what was going on before her, "I do not care to have you eat a philopena with any one except me. Give it to me."

Wolcott cast a quick, troubled glance from one of the girls to the other. Kate was deathly pale. Hester's face was anxious.

"You are forgetting, Hester," he said, "that we are in the presence of a hostess."

"Give me the philopena," said Hester. Kate looked on without a word, but with an eye darting between the two. Hester commanded with her voice, but pleaded with her eyes.

Wolcott tossed the philopena before her. She snatched it and held it tightly. Wolcott, glancing at Kate, saw her eye fixed on his betrothed. It was the eye of a serpent meditating a stroke at one by whom it was about to be killed. But the stroke did not fall. The scene passed as quickly as it came, and apparently the social sky was serene. At least that is how it appeared to Wolcott.

The betrothed couple did not remain long after dinner. Hester told the hostess that she was suffering from a headache and begged to be excused. When Wolcott took Kate's hand before departing he noticed that it trembled. He looked into her eye, and he fancied that he saw despair.

Wolcott and his betrothed rode home side by side without speaking. Something was wrong, but he did not know what it was. He was inclined to blame Hester for her action, though only on the ground that it was impolitic. He concluded to wait for an explanation till they got home.

"Henry," said Hester before entering the house, "you know about acids and tests for all sorts of things. I know about your course in analytical chemistry while in college. Go to the nearest drug store and get some acids to make a test with."

Wolcott was by this time so mystified that he obeyed the order like a lamb, wondering what would come next. Returning with several vials and strips of litmus paper, he found Hester examining the philopena by a bright light.

"Test it for poison," she said.

Wolcott started, looked at her as though he thought her bereft of her senses, then did her bidding. After applying several tests he tried one that produced an effect.

"Great heavens, it is poison!"

To Henry Wolcott ever afterward the meetings of Kate and Hester were matters of marvel. There were affable words, expressions of interest, sometimes, it would seem to an observer, even that they loved each other. Wolcott, who looked from behind the scenes, saw in Hester one who held a knife that she could drop at the slightest rebellion, in Kate a slave who cringed before her mistress.

ISABEL BEUTNER.

Timely Words For The Horse Breeder

Interest in horse breeding has increased in the southwest until the farmers are now considering the advisability of raising draft horses, says Farm and Ranch of Dallas, Tex. These are the horses for the average farmer to raise for market, since they do not require the special preparation for market in the way of training, etc., that light horses or coach horses do and are less damaged by blemishes, which frequently appear, even on colts that are carefully cared for. The draft horse can be broken at the age of two years and made self supporting until he is mature and ready for market. Follow definite plan in breeding. Every farmer should attempt to produce horses of some definite type such as the market demands, and this can only be done by deciding on the breed or type one cares to raise and then resolutely sticking to it.

In speaking of the draft horse Professor Kennedy of the Iowa State college says:

The type of draft horse that the market wants is a horse weighing 1,600 pounds or over in ordinary working condition a deep bodied, broad, close coupled, massive horse, with powerful loins and hind quarters. He should be deep and wide in the chest to insure a rugged constitution; his legs should be well set, with clean, dense bone, sloping pasterns, and his feet should be large, round, wide at the heels and of fair depth, especially at the heels. It is well to remember the old Scotch motto:

Feet and legs, bone and feather,
Tops may come, but bottoms never.

For without good feet and legs the best bodied draft horse in the world would be practically useless. Good action is also a prime requisite, for with all other things equal the horse that can walk four miles per hour with ease is of far more value than the one that cannot take this pace, and good action is also invariably associated with a good constitution.

The Cost of a Horse.

A correspondent asks Stockman and Farmer what it costs to raise a horse. This is a very proper question, and it is one that deserves more consideration than it receives. If every man who breeds a mare would sit down and figure what it will cost him to raise her produce to three years old, he would come to one of two conclusions—to breed to get a horse of some good selling class or type or not breed at all. But this is not answering our friend's question.

A few years ago a number of people submitted to our readers their estimates on this question, and based on the then prevailing prices of grain and forage, allowing $15 for service fee, the general conclusion was that about $75 represented the cost of a three-year old to the breeder. At present prices it would cost more, and probably $100 is a fair estimate. This is for farmers who raise grade colts and work the dams. Certainly breeders who keep their mares for breeding purposes only and must keep or patronize high priced stallions cannot raise a colt for anything like this amount of money.

Granting that the three-year-old costs $100, it is poor business to breed a kind that is not worth more than $100 when grown. The right kind of a three-year-old—draft, coach or roadster type—is worth twice that today. We shall be glad to have some more experience on the cost of raising horses and especially to have breeders criticise the above estimates.

A Giant Missouri Mule.

The illustration shows a mule nineteen hands high, weighing 1,900 pounds. He was bred at Valley View Jack farm, Jefferson county, Mo.

Don't Overwork the Horses.

A practical horseman says:

"It never pays to overwork the horse. One may be able to do a little more work for that day, but is compelled to do less afterward. If a horse is overworked one day he is liable to feel the effects of it throughout the remainder of his days. The same way with a man. It is just as great evil to work more than we can stand as it is to be idle. I will not overwork my horses just so I may be able to say that I did more in a day than my neighbors did. I make my horses do what they can and let my neighbors do what they want to."

Cull Out Inferior Stock.

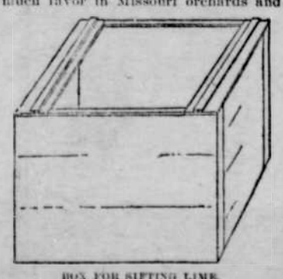
There is more profit in keeping a few good animals than to have the stalls occupied with those that give no return for their keep. There are two duties devolving upon farmers which are seldom fulfilled. One is to thin off the fruit from a tree, and the other is to cull out the inferior animals. When the herd is thinned out the cost of food is lessened and less labor is required. Every year the herd or flock should be improved and the least profitable animals disposed of, so as to increase production and reduce the cost.

FRUIT-FLOWERS

DUST SPRAYING.

A Missouri Process For Making the Dry Bordeaux Powder.

The dust spray last season came into prominence, and there is every indication that its use will be extended this year. While there has been some difference of opinion as to the efficacy and certainty compared with the liquid spray, there is none as to its greater convenience. It has found much favor in Missouri orchards and



BOX FOR SIFTING LIME.

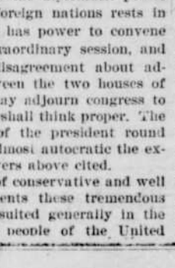
other parts of the middle west. A desideratum has been to obtain a dry bordeaux powder containing the copper in the same chemical state as in the liquid preparation. Professor Bird of the Missouri experiment station has explained his process for arriving at this result.

Materials used for seventy pounds of the stock powder are four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of good quicklime, two and a half gallons of water in which to dissolve the copper sulphate, and two and a half gallons of water, which is to be applied to the quicklime, which has been sifted fine.

Break up into small lumps seventy or eighty pounds of quicklime and sprinkle it out so that it will become air slaked. When slaked and perfectly dry, sift it through a fine sieve of 100 meshes to the inch. Put the copper sulphate in a coarse bag and hang it in the two and a half gallons of water until dissolved. Pour gradually two and a half gallons of water over four pounds of good quicklime in such a manner as to slake it to the finest powder and give a good milk of lime solution.

Put sixty pounds of air slaked lime in a shallow box where it can be worked over with a hoe. Pour the milk of lime and copper sulphate solution at the same time into a third vessel and stir until thoroughly mixed, when it will have a deep blue color and be thick. Put this immediately into a double flour bag filter, squeeze out most of the water and empty the wet blue material at once into the sixty pound of air slaked lime and work it up so that it will be well distributed. If too moist, add more lime.

While still somewhat damp rub through a coarse sieve made of stout wire gauze having twenty-five to thirty meshes to the inch, using the wooden block to rub it through if necessary. The sifter fits over a box which is about 3 by 3 by 3 feet. Then spread the material out to dry and when perfectly dry sift through a fine mesh sieve, crushing all lumps. All except the sand which is in the four pounds of quicklime should go through the fine sieve.



COARSE SIEVE AND WOODEN BLOCK.

This mixture will keep indefinitely and contains about three and a third times as much copper per gallon as is contained in liquid bordeaux. It may be diluted with powdered lime or flour or may be used in this way. If 130 pounds of air slaked lime or an equal volume of flour is added to seventy pounds of the stock powder it will have practically the same copper strength as the 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER.

Wise Selection of Candidates a Matter of Importance.

THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE AT STAKE

The Voters Are Three Degrees Removed From Actual Power—Therefore They Should Exercise Unusual Watchfulness in the Selection of a Chief Executive.

The United States, when they adopted the constitution, placed extraordinary power in the hands of the president. To him was confided the veto power, giving him the authority to decide what laws shall become operative. He is commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into service. He has power to make treaties, and all the diplomatic power in relation to foreign nations rests in his hands. He has power to convene congress in extraordinary session, and in case of a disagreement about adjournment between the two houses of that body he may adjourn congress to such time as he shall think proper. The minor powers of the president round out and make almost autocratic the extraordinary powers above cited.

In the hands of conservative and well balanced presidents these tremendous powers have resulted generally in the welfare of the people of the United States. The voters have always been extremely careful in putting forward candidates for the highest office, and until party nominations became the rule no mistakes were made.

Partisan politics and the rule of the few through organization and the expenditure of money have since party rule usurped former methods forced the selection of some presidents who were not up to the high order of former days.

The voters of the United States only indirectly have to do with the selection and election of president. They vote for electors, who, under the present party system, are pledged to elect the candidates the party conventions have nominated. Nor have the voters any direct voice in the nominations. They merely elect precinct delegates to county conventions, who in turn elect delegates to district conventions, and these select the delegates to the national convention, so the people are three degrees removed from actual power.

Viewing the vast prerogative of one who is elected president, how carefully the voters should watch and ward all the steps necessary to obtain a safe man.

The Republicans, through ring rule, are now saddled with a candidate that a minority at least do not want and many will not vote for. The leaders feel they are taking desperate chances in allowing the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt to go to him in default of opposition. In forcing him four years ago to take the nomination for vice president they have saddled themselves with an Old Man of the Sea that now cannot be unloaded. The president, with all the patronage and power of his office, is now beyond their power to turn down. They will have to grin and bear it. What an opportunity this offers to the Democrats who, with the two-thirds vote, can compel the majority to pay heed to a respectable minority protest!

UNDER THE BLAST.

Public Opinion More Feared Than the Administration.

The beef combine is lowering its head to the blast of public opinion and has reduced the price of beef to the butchers, so the public may expect a small measure of relief from the enormously high prices they have been compelled to pay. It is pretty certain that the butchers do not make an exorbitant profit, for but few get rich. The beef combine magnates, on the other hand, are all rich and some enormously so. If the retail price of beef should decline 20 per cent there would still be too much difference between the relative prices of cattle and beef. The packers claim they are paying 20 per cent more for coal, 15 to 25 per cent more for labor and other expenses in proportion. The retailers claim they are not making as much now as two or three years ago, when their prices were lower.

The attempt of the administration to curb the packers' combine from controlling the market for cattle and for dressed beef has been a miserable failure. The injunction obtained in the courts is a dead letter and seems to have had a more disastrous effect on the public pocket than if no such steps had been taken, for the price of beef has been higher.

At public meetings of farmers and stock growers the methods of the beef combine have been denounced, and a combination is being organized to start independent packing houses, which is the probable cause of the packers reducing the wholesale price of beef. So intense is the public disgust at the lack of relief from the administration method of attacking the combine that even the "stand pat" congress has directed the department of commerce and labor to institute an investigation. But even congress is helpless, if the combine is found to be robbing the people, if the executive arm of the government will not criminally prosecute the trust. Under the antitrust law those who combine in restraint of trade are punishable by imprisonment, and if the president and his attorney general had one beef trust magnate in jail there would be a rise in the price of cattle and a fall in the price of beef coinciding with the law of supply and demand that would surprise the country.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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COLOMBIA.

Colombia has little more than 300 miles of railway, and not a mile of road has been built in ten years.

United States money is extensively used in the northern part of Colombia, and in many stores prices are quoted in American gold.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

FAVORS INCUBATORS.

One of the Country's Largest Breeders on Artificial Methods.

I rear and sell each year something like 5,000 White Plymouth Rocks, having been breeding fancy poultry for over twenty-five years. I have watched the great progress made in artificial methods as well as the great progress made in breeding up to the standard requirements of our favorite breeds. I have hatched and reared some of my very best birds artificially, they scoring as high as 96½ points.

Incubators are now playing a most important part in the poultry industry—in fact, we could not do without them.

I operate by incubators in a cellar, getting excellent results. I have eight machines and averaged all last season better than 70 per cent hatches.

I begin turning the eggs after the end of the second day, turning them both morning and night after that until the end of the eighteenth day, when I cease to turn them.

I believe in airing or cooling eggs, and the only trouble with me is I do not or cannot educate myself to the fact that I do not cool them long enough. One of the best hatches I ever had was from eggs that I took from the machine to cool and went out of the cellar and forgot them, leaving them out until I thought they were ruined. The first seven days I do not cool, but leave machine door open while I turn the eggs. After the seventh day I cool the eggs of evenings about five minutes, after the fourteenth day about ten minutes.

I test out on seventh and fourteenth days.

After all eggs are hatched I take tray out of machine and throw ventilators wide open, allowing all the air possible to pass through the machine. I leave the chicks in the incubator then about thirty-six hours before placing in the brooder, not feeding them anything at all while in the incubator.—U. R. Fishel in Poultry Success.

The Buttercups.

The Buttercups, or Sicilians, are the latest candidates for popular favor. They were imported several years ago from the island of Sicily by Captain Cephas Dawes of Massachusetts, who when ready to sail with a cargo of fruit bought a coop of fowls in order to have some fresh meat on the voyage. They laid so well that he brought them

A PAIR OF BUTTERCUPS.

home, and from this importation some eggs were obtained by C. Carroll Loring of Norfolk county, Mass., who has introduced them.

The male is of a reddish butter color, with neck hackle a little darker. The comb is of cup shape, and from this and the yellow color they get the name Buttercups. The females come laced somewhat on the back and are of lighter color than the males. They lay very large eggs and are very prolific. The mature birds weigh from five and one-half to seven and one-half pounds for males and from four and one-half to five and one-half pounds for females. The accompanying illustration shows a pair as bred by Mr. Loring.—American Agriculturist.

An Ancient Cure For Baldness.

Professor MacAlister of Cambridge has found in an old Egyptian papyrus a prescription for baldness which dates from 4000 B. C. It is composed of dogs' feet, dates and asses' hoofs, chipped up and boiled in oil.

SUMMER RHEUMATISM

The idea that Rheumatism is strictly a winter disease, that comes from exposure or cold, is wrong; a spell of indigestion, torpidity of the liver, inactive state of the kidneys, or sudden cooling of the body when over-heated, being frequent causes of an attack. Rheumatism is due to an over-acid condition of the blood and bad circulation. As it flows through the body the blood deposits an acrid corrosive sediment in the joints and muscles, and the circulation grows sluggish because of the constant accumulation of acid impurities, and when the system is in such condition Rheumatism is liable to come out at any time, winter or summer. It is hastened and provoked by exposure to cold, damp air, sudden cooling of the body when overheated, a bad spell of indigestion, or anything that is calculated to further derange and depress the system; but these are only exciting and not the real cause of Rheumatism. It is in the blood, and when this vital fluid becomes overcharged with the acid impurities and is running riot in the veins, an attack is sure to come, whether in summer time or the cold, bleak days of winter. You are a slave to pain as long as the blood is tainted with acid. Liniments and plasters are helpful and useful, but it takes something more than rubbing and blistering to drive away this demon of pain.

SSS

S. S. S. goes to the seat of the trouble, enters the circulation, neutralizes and filters out of the blood the acid poisons. It enriches and strengthens the weak, diseased blood; the general health improves under its tonic effect, and when rich, pure blood begins to circulate through the stiff joints and sore, tender muscles, pains and aches vanish, and the longed-for relief comes to the nervous, pain-tortured sufferers. S. S. S. contains no minerals, but is guaranteed purely vegetable. Write us if in need of medical advice, which is given without charge. Our book on Rheumatism, telling of the different forms and varieties of this pain-racking disease, is mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

NO USE FOR CRUTCHES.

I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense I became completely prostrated. Having heard S. S. S. recommended for Rheumatism, I decided to give it a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health.

MRS. JAMES KELL,
901 U. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

A splendid tonic for the hair, makes the hair grow long and heavy. Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color of youth. Stops falling hair, also. Sold for fifty years.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

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H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.