SEEDS

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TREES

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

An Episcopal Rector.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

"IN THE SWIM"

For sportsmen, tourists and others who spend their time in the open air, Mastiff cut plug smoking tobacco is absolutely the best. Packed in patent canvas pouches which retain the moisture and flavor. More solid comfort in one package of Mastiff than you can get out of a dozen others.

J. R. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, *Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold*

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

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On commission. No stock or capital needed. Music teachers preferred. Special rates on all goods. Write for particulars.

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TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS

have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

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JOHN WEDDERBURN, Manager, 618 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

$100 FOR $20. $20. Odell Typewriter. $20. Equal to any $100 Machine.

Speed; clean impression; manifolding; perfect alignment; hard metal type; simple, durable. Illustrated circular free. A great Holiday gift.

S. DAVIS, 421 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Agents Wanted.

Gonorrhœa in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold by The Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U. S. A.

Big G is the acknowledged leading remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men. A certain cure for the debilitating weakness peculiar to women.

I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE $1.00.

THE OPERATING ROOM.

HOW SURGEONS DO THEIR WORK IN A GREAT HOSPITAL.

Sights Which Unnerve the Inexperienced. A Weakness Which is No Respecter of Persons—Effects of an Anæsthetic. Operating Surgeon's Assistants.

No one who has sat upon one of the benches in the amphitheatre around the surgeon's table ever forgets his first visit there. It will not be what he sees that indelibly impresses his memory as much as the indescribable emotions which perhaps overwhelm him when the surgeon is ready to make the first touch of the knife. Then it is that an irresistible dizziness seizes the new comer. The ether burdened air seems suffocating. A nausea like unto that of seasickness grinds his stomach. He feels the blood leave his face, and if he is able by a tremendous effort of the will to crush down the weakness, faintness and blindness that are fast depriving him of his senses, he does well. His eyes are anywhere but on the operating table, and his thoughts are wildly struggling with the problem how to get out without fainting on the way. If he starts it is not unlikely he will stagger a few steps and then tumble in a heap on the floor, whence he will be carried out of doors, perhaps to be laughed at by two or three students of more hardened sensibilities. Incidents of this sort are not infrequent at the incoming of a new class in the fall. It is a common sight at that season for two or three students with woebegone faces to manifest all the symptoms of seasickness in the yard outside the amphitheatre door that are to be seen on the deck of an excursion steamer off Sandy Hook when the Volunteer and Thistle are sailing in half a gale. This paralyzing weakness is no respecter of persons. Young men of strong, robust temperament, who don't know what physical fear is, and who are sure that the sight of a little blood would never make them wince, are more frequently the victims of this involuntary faintness than are their weaker classmates.

To many the fumes of ether are nauseating, and the effects of their emotions are thus intensified. Your correspondent was careful to ascribe his squeamishness on the occasion of his first visit to this cause. Many encounters with the ghastly features of great railroad accidents, autopsies, murders, and similar horrors had, however, made him proof against the more violent symptoms of the amphitheatre malady. His own immunity led him to make a serious mistake a few weeks ago. He yielded to the solicitations of a young man who was anxious to see the mysteries of the operating room, and he invited him to make a visit one operating day. The young man had helped care for one or two victims of accident, and was quite sure his nerve would not give way at sight of any amount of blood letting. The writer had some misgivings, and he insisted that the young man should at first take a back seat whence he could make his way out quietly in case his feelings overcame him. The first case brought in was an infant requiring a slight operation upon the head. The child was too young to be put under anæsthetics. The first touch of the knife brought a tiny drop of blood. The moment it appeared the writer heard from the seat behind him, where his friend sat, a long drawn "Ga-a-a," and then a thump. The young man who thought he would enjoy seeing a leg sawed off had keeled over at the sight of a single drop of blood.

The preliminaries and accessories of an operation at a public hospital are worth describing. The only difference in the treatment of a free patient as compared with one who pays regular fees is that the former passes under the surgeon's hands in the presence of a class of students. Generally speaking, it is a wise course for any one requiring surgical treatment to enter a hospital for the purpose rather than submit to an operation at home. The reasons are almost obvious. Within arm's reach almost of the surgeon at a great hospital is every instrument and appliance known to science for dealing with any emergency that can possibly arise. There are always available convenient mechanical arrangements that contribute to speed and thoroughness in the work, which cannot possibly be made use of in a private dwelling. It frequently happens, therefore, that persons of wealth, and with good homes, who require the aid of a surgeon's skill, make a visit to the hospital for the purpose.

As a rule the patient never sees the operating room where he has been treated. He goes in completely unconscious, and he is snugly tucked up in bed before he realizes that he has faced the ordeal which he has been dreading. Even the free patients never know that they have passed under the eyes of more than the doctors and the nurses. The etherization of the patients is always done in a small room outside the operating theatre. It is a process which some people dread more than an operation itself. Others enjoy it, and even indulge occasionally in an "ether drunk," so pleasurable are the sensations it brings them. Patients attacked by nausea and suffocating sensations sometimes have a hard time, and so do the attendants who have them in charge. The antics of a patient in the excitement stage and before stupefaction begins are often amusing. Just as in the case of a man under the influence of liquor, only in a more exaggerated degree, a person partially under the effects of an anæsthetic sometimes develops qualities of mind and disposition that are, to say the least, unsuspected and surprising. Others, on the contrary, yield calmly and without a struggle to the soporific influence of the ether cone, and are soon deep in an insensibility that no surgeon's scalpel can disturb.

There are two and sometimes three or four assistants to the operating surgeon in any case. The duty of one is to tend exclusively to the administration of ether. Sometimes the young man assigned to this duty has his hands full. The ether is administered either by means of a large, shell shaped sponge, which covers the mouth and nose, or with a cone of similar size, covered with a napkin and partly filled with small sponges, which hold the ether. Every two or three minutes a spoonful or two of the anæsthetic is poured into the sponge or cone, and most of the time, unless the operation is upon the face, the nose and mouth are left covered. If the patient should be attacked with choking or nausea, or if the teeth become tightly set, as frequently happens, the young man with the ether cone must apply the proper remedy. One difficulty that sometimes arises is the falling back of the tongue into the rear of the mouth, causing danger of suffocation, and to avoid this the patient's head is always kept turned to one side. The duty of the other assistants, who are graduates of the medical school getting hospital practice before opening offices for themselves, is to actively assist the surgeon in all parts of the operation. They tie up or ligate the blood vessels which may be cut, and which the surgeon has seized with the artery forceps. When it is necessary to use more than one instrument at a time an assistant lends his aid. One of them stands by constantly with a sponge, with which to follow the course of an instrument, and to cleanse the wound in order that the surgeon may get a clear view of the tissues. An assistant also generally sews up the wounds and applies the bandages when the work of the surgeon is done.—Boston Cor. New York Sun.

A Tombstone's Inscription.

There is a tablet in an English cemetery with the following inscription: "Here lies the body of ——, who for many years conducted a highly respectable general business in an adjoining village, which is now continued by his widow. N. B.—No trust given."—New York Tribune.

It is better to take a little liver medicine than to grumble and feel blue, and the man who has had fruits during the winter will not need the medicine.

"Yes, sir," said Popinjay, emphatically, "Grahall is a man of limited means, but unlimited meanness."—Burlington Free Press.

"MAN OVERBOARD!"

A Cry Which Only Those Who Have Been at Sea Comprehend.

One day, wind fresh and abeam, the ship staggering along under topgallant sails, the cry was heard, "Man overboard!" Those only who have been at sea know what this means. It has been written up many times, but no writing can express just what the cry and the fact convey. You stand on deck and watch the ship cutting and shearing through the boisterous waves. You smoke the pipe of peace and thank your lucky stars that you are not on shore, exposed to dangers from horse cars, policemen, fire engines and the like, but safe on board a good ship with a strong breeze and a clear sea.

But look, if you please, beyond the lee bulwarks, and picture, if you can, the small chance a man would have if tossed into that churning mass of fierce waves. They seem to leap and grasp out for a victim. They would seize you, if they could, and toss and buffet you about, twist every joint and limb until it ached, and dash their mad foam across your face until no more free air could fill the poor gasping lungs, no more free action could be had from the tired limbs, and the wave fiends would dash over you and engulf you in their mad triumph. Every sailor knows all this, whenever he goes aloft or pursues his calling in any part of the ship, and so he is careful and alert, and tries for safety all the time.

But when the running ship, towering on the crest of a lofty wave, dashes suddenly onward and down, burying her head booms in the boiling sea, and tears them out again with a terrible strain, as was the case on this occasion, no living thing can hold on, and so our poor shipmate was dashed into the sea, was struck and passed over by the ship and was never seen more by any living man. It occurred instantly and was over in a second. It was seen and the cry raised: "Man overboard." Sailors must act promptly at all times. In less time than I can write about it life buoys were thrown over, the ship hove to and a boat was overboard manned by determined men, resolute to rescue a shipmate if possible. The effort was vain; the boat returned, was hoisted again with difficulty and we proceeded on our course one man less.—Forest and Stream.

Mr. Depew's Correspondence.

It was late in the afternoon, and yet a mass of correspondence remained upon Mr. Depew's desk. I was never more strongly convinced that great men occasionally have to work.

"Why can't people write letters on one page?" he exclaimed with a pleasant assumption of wrath, as he held up the bulky result of some correspondent's efforts. "I never saw anything in my life which couldn't be condensed to fit a sheet of good sized letter paper."

The rapidity with which Mr. Depew went through his pile of letters—reserving some and handing others to an assistant—was truly surprising. He has evidently acquired the art of getting at "the meat" of a story in the shortest possible time. To see him do it gives one a sensation similar to that produced by the wonderful feats of a juggler. You can not help admiring the perfect control of the faculties necessary to such celerity.

"This I must read myself;" "Comply with this request;" "Put that with other papers relating to the case," he said, almost without a pause. His assistant retired with both hands full of papers. Then Mr. Depew turned to his visitors. Two were newspaper men who had come to ask him what he thought of the strike. I have never seen anything neater than the way in which he refused to say a word, and at the same time put the journalists in good humor. Afterward, when it came my turn, he had not the same reason to keep silent on the subject about which I wished to question him, and he discussed clearly and concisely.—New York Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Careless People of India.

Our farmers need never fear India for good wheat. These people are too slovenly in their manner of cleaning it ever to send a good article to England, and, as the commissioner (governor) of this district told me, they will not change their habits. They hand weed the fields, so that no foreign seeds mix with the wheat, but they clean it in the ground, and the middlemen throw in dirt and coarse sand to increase the weight. I have examined quite a quantity here in bags in the bazaar, and found it shamefully dirty. One seller wanted me to buy. I told him I was from Chicago in America. He innocently assured me he would make his bags tight so that I could take it home with me. By the way, I will explain that in hand weeding fields everything is saved; what is pulled up is necessary food for cattle.

Another thing will ultimately tell against India as a wheat country. Manure is carefully picked up and dried for fuel. The land needs it and cannot get it. Trees are scarce; leaves, coarse grass, and excrement of cattle keep the natives in fuel. These people are poor beyond any others I have ever seen, and will not become well enough off to become land improvers. They are not lazy—they work hard, but keep themselves poor by the ceremonies which their very religion seems to make necessary when their children marry. This hardly seems credible, but I am informed by intelligent people that they save almost exclusively for this purpose, and cover themselves with debt and mortgages when savings prove inadequate.—Carter Harrison in Chicago Mail.

Fortune's Freaks with Twins.

Some suggestive figures are given in the report of the registrar general of births, deaths and marriages in Scotland for the year 1885, just issued. During the year in question 1,437 women in Scotland bore more than one child at a birth, of which 1,423 were twin cases, and 14 triplet. The number of mothers bearing children during the year was 124,649, of whom one in every 88 bore twins, and one in every 8,903 bore triplets.

On inquiry into the occupation of the fathers of the twins it is found that in 231 cases they were workmen of various kinds, as carpenters, masons, plasterers, smiths, etc.; in 500 the occupation was that of a farmer, steward, plowman, laborer, or those connected with the working of land; in 114 cases mining was the work of the fathers; 10 were fishermen or seamen; 79 merchants and shopkeepers, as grocers, bakers, etc.; 75 were engineers or connected with such work; 63 were clerks, travelers, agents, etc.; 65 were factory hands; 64 grooms, carters, and others connected with horses; in 30 cases only the male parent belonged to one of the "learned professions;" 25 were shoemakers or saddlers, a like number being hotel keepers, brewers, waiters, etc.; 23 were tailors; 21 soldiers or policemen; 4 were watchmakers, and 3 printers, while in 56 cases the births were illegitimate and the vocation of the fathers not known.

It certainly seems a strange irony of fate that twins so often appear in families least able to give them a cordial welcome.—St James' Gazette.

An Important Innovation.

Several newly organized manufacturing companies are now working upon sulphite fiber, made from refuse of sawmills and used for paper stock. There is one company in Watertown, N. Y., one in Chicago and one in Detroit. The Detroit factory produces from ten to twelve tons of fiber a day. It is the most important innovation in the manufacture of paper stock since wood pulp was introduced.—Chicago Times.

Was Getting Desperate.

An overheard dialogue between women: "I fear that Harry is getting desperate. He left me in a terribly agitated state last evening, and threatened to do something that he might regret all his life." "Did he? Then it seems he has really made up his mind to ask you to marry him."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

FEET OF THE FAIR.

INTERESTING STATISTICS GATHERED FROM VARIOUS RIVAL CITIES.

The Boston Foot—Women of New Orleans. Louisville's Confession — Philadelphia. Chicago's Classic Understanding—The Girl of Gotham.

Though averse to rousing any sectional feeling, it will be necessary to make some odious comparisons between the pedal products of the different parts of the country. Our Boston correspondent went to half a dozen of the best and oldest establishments in his city. The senior partner of one firm says of the Boston foot: "It is the foot of all New England—very long and narrow; in fact, the narrowest in the whole country. In the south the foot is not so long, but it is broad and thick. Oh, yes, it's a fact that the shape of feet differs in different parts of the country. Any wholesaler knows that."

Another firm, sensitive on the subject, says: "The average size is four and a half. This sounds rather big, but the New England foot makes up by being long and narrow. Now observe the animus, in New York the feet are shorter than ours, perhaps, but wide and flat. Out west their feet are large all over." It is said the Boston women are more fearless walkers than their New York sisters, being balanced on foot.

The Washington woman has a small and exceedingly pretty hand and foot. The latter has not the thickness common to some parts of the south, but, which ever way you look at it, shows the absolute arch that is the test of perfection and the stamp of thorough breeding. The Washington woman varies from one and a half to two and a half in boots.

The women of New Orleans have feet not excessively small, but beautifully molded and free from the bumps and excrescences that spoil many a foot nature meant to be perfect. French ideas and French traditions have no doubt a great deal to do with this, and like her Parisian cousin the New Orleans belle is most exacting as to her foot gear. On special occasions her satin shoes are sewed together upon her foot, that neither wrinkles, buttons nor laces may mar its sculptured outlines. No. 3 is the average size worn by the women of New Orleans.

This is a size larger than Louisville confesses to, and about the Louisville foot there can only be only one opinion. It is, as Dickens would say, a tiny, precious, blessed little foot, that tramples on a man's heart with impunity, and is given to all manner of fascinating boots. The Louisville girl is a better walker than her sex further south. She has hit upon a happy medium, a combination of the graceful languor of New Orleans and the sprightly, springy gait of New York.

The fair Philadelphian likes good boots, well made, but she is not so particular as to the style as the New Yorker. She inclines rather to the English idea of low heels and comfortable toes, takes short but not springy steps, and is lamentably indifferent to missing buttons on her boots. According to the testimony of half a dozen shoe dealers, three and three and a half are the sizes most worn in the Quaker City. This is better than we would anticipate in a place where the pavements are prone to make griddles of the pedestrians' feet.

It is with a timid pen one approaches the Chicago foot. To show how utterly morbid and inflamed the Chicago mind is on the subject, the correspondent there, instead of confining himself to facts, begins his communication with a mighty blast at the St. Louis ear, and follows it up with a whack at "the intellectual instep of the bean eating school of Boston." He continues: "The Chicago foot is solid, and withal does not average an excess of one-eighth over the size usually credited (by Chicago) to the eastern foot."

"This one eighth, however, becomes insignificant, when, instead of the average, the actual sizes sold are considered. It will then be found that only in two out of eight cases the aristocratic diminutive of three is reached, while the happy medium of four obtains in but one case. In four cases out of eight—fully 50 per cent.—the generous proportions of four and a half prevail, and in one case the solid figure five presents itself, suggesting the largeness and unqualified superiority of everything pertaining to Chicago, even in foot wear."

Two St. Louis correspondents write on the subject. Our regular, who has visited the large and popular shops; the other a lady, who confined her inquiries to the more exclusive and expensive shoe shops. The first says that three is the average size; the second that two and a half prevails in fashionable society. She adds: "Two is a common size among our good families, and in the custom made orders there is a plentiful sprinkling of one and a half. The St. Louis girls have little, gemlike feet, and dress them with exquisite taste. There is one young lady here who never has less than twenty-five pairs of boots and slippers in stock, and never wears the same pair twice in succession, one of the secrets for keeping both boot and foot in shape."

The Omaha correspondent places a construction, western in its liberality, on the word average. He says: "Ladies' average size in shoes is from three and a half up to nine. In one instance twelve was worn." Here comes the saving clause: "The latter sizes are sold to Bohemians and Swedes." Another resident of the town adds: "Omaha girls don't bother much about their feet. They use them to walk with, and they can beat any girls dancing I ever saw, because they don't wear tight shoes."

Coming nearer home, to Brooklyn, we find its women preserve a happy medium. Let a stranger stand at any of its big church doors on a fine Sunday, and he will watch with an interest not strange to his sex the legions of well shaped, well booted feet that peep from under the most immaculate of starched skirts. The Brooklyn woman is essentially neat in her house and toilet, and in nothing does that pleasing trait show more than in her boots. Never a button missing or a trace of mud about them.

To see or to admire—it is quite the same thing—the New York foot one must frequent Fifth avenue and hover about the theatre entrances on a sunny Saturday afternoon. As the multitude of little feet patter over the stone pavement one is reminded of a flock of tiny black birds. Now they advance, now they pause, turn this way and turn that, to finally skim the ground and hop into a candy shop or a waiting carriage. The New York girl knows a good boot when she sees it, and to see with her means to have. Seven dollars is a modest sum to pay for her choice, and $12 or $15 she thinks reasonable.

A good deal abroad, and having brought home many bits of foreign folly, the girl of Gotham has imported one solid little chunk of wisdom. It is not to cabin, crib and confine her small foot in a smaller shoe, but to let it be at ease in a cover made to order, one that will caress but never squeeze the little toes that ought to be as straight, rosy and free from blemish as the delicate finger tips she is proud of. A perfect outfit of French boots, say two and a half in size, and a box of Swede slippers, number two, are the delight of a New York girl, especially the slippers, for they fit and feel like gloves, and in them every toe can be made to talk with eloquence.—Mrs. Robert P. Porter in New York Press.

The World's Best Mutton.

The sweetest, tenderest, and most palatable mutton in the world is that raised in Ireland. The Irish sheep grow larger than ours, they feed on better pastures, and their meat is wholly free from that strong, "sheepy" taste which makes ours so disagreeable to many palates. No American who has eaten the mutton served in the Irish hotels will take any other kind of meat while he stays there. The English mutton, though better than ours, is far inferior to the Irish. American mutton is sold in the English, Irish and Scotch markets, but it brings from three to four pence less a pound than the native products, and no one who can afford the latter will take the former.—Boston Globe.

SERIOUS DANGER

Threatens every man, woman or child living in a region of country where fever and ague is prevalent, since the germs of malarial disease are inhaled from the air and are swallowed from the water of such a region. Medicinal safeguard is absolutely necessary to nullify this danger. As a means of fortifying and acclimating the system so as to be able to resist the malarial poison, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is incomparably the best and the most popular. Irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels encourage malaria; but these are speedily rectified by the Bitters. The functions of digestion and secretion are assisted by its use, and a vigorous as well as regular condition of the system promoted by it. Constitution and physique are thus defended against the inroads of malaria by this matchless preventive, which is also a certain and thorough remedy in the worst cases of intermittent and remittent fevers.

The man who wants the earth need not expect to get it unless he advertises.

ALL REFORMERS

In Art, Religion or Science Since the World Began

Have at some time been called bigots, fanatics, renegades. And a people have stoned a prophet to whose memory the next generation has raised a monument for the greatness of his deeds.

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, Wash., Aug. 19, 1891.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Seattle, Wash.—DEAR DOCTOR: Will have to write you that I am surprised to find myself so greatly improved in so little time, and am pleased to say that I could not give your medicines too great praise. My health was gone. I felt that medicines could do me no good. I was hopeless of ever recovering. I thought too late to try your medicines, but with death staring me in the face I determined to do so. I am pleased that I did it, for at this date I have received tenfold the price of the medicines. If I should say one hundred fold, it would not be overvaluing the difference in my health. I feel like another man. Yours respectfully,

JAMES H. HYSOM.

EAST SOUND, Wash., Aug. 13, 1891.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Seattle, Wash.—DEAR SIR: It has been some time since I have written to you, but I have been getting along so well that I did not think it necessary. I have stopped taking the treatment now, and I believe I am entirely well. Your medicines have done what you told us they would do—they have made a new woman of me. I now feel like myself again, after suffering for eight years with catarrh of the head and bronchi, and that very painful thing—neuralgia of the stomach. I took three months' medicine. Both my husband and myself feel as though we cannot be thankful enough to you for what you have done for me. I hope that every one who is suffering as I was will hear of Dr. Jordan and his most valuable medicines. Yours most respectfully, MRS. C. ARMSTRONG.

Dr. Jordan's office is at the residence of ex-Mayor Yesler, Third and James streets, Seattle, Wash.

Consultations and prescriptions absolutely *free*.

Send for free book explaining the Histogenetic system.

CAUTION.—The Histogenetic Medicines are sold in but one agency in each town. The label around the bottle bears the following inscription: "Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Histogenetic Medicine." Every other device is a fraud.

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Write us at once and get identification papers. Remember 1892 will be the boom year for Portland. Buy now while cheap, and sell at a big profit when the boom comes. For particulars address CONSERVATIVE REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO., No. 14 Stark street, Portland, Or.

It is said that the scales used by the manufacturers of Star Plug for weighing the tobacco for a plug of Star are so constructed that, if anything less than sixteen ounces is put into the scales, an electric bell rings automatically. Most tobacco chewers throughout the United States use Star Plug, it being the best.

In order to introduce the FAMILY GAZETTE, the brightest periodical in America, we offer the following prizes to any person sending us 25 cents (silver) for three months' subscription: $1,000 to the person making the closest guess to the number of quills in a porcupine; $500 to second closest, and $250 to the third. Address FAMILY GAZETTE PUB. CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

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MANUFACTORY AT LINCOLN CAL.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address, P. Harold Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

N. P. N. U. No. 412—S. F. N. U. No. 489

TELEGRAPHER'S PARALYSIS.

Following is an interesting letter from W. S. Cassell, one of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Co.:

"BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 12, 1886.

"I have been in the telegraph business for more than twenty years, and for the past five years have been troubled with what is called Writer's Cramp, or Telegrapher's Paralysis. At times my arm became so weak that I could not use it in sending dispatches, and had to use my left. Have spent many restless nights, the pain reaching from my hand up into my shoulder. Tried everything I could hear of, but with scarcely any relief. Having strained my left side a few weeks ago, I got one of ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS, as I usually do in such cases, and accidentally happened to see where some one had cured a weak wrist by using one of these Plasters. I got another at once, and cut it in two and put one-half around my wrist. In less than two days after the pain had entirely left my wrist and arm, and in two weeks I could send nearly as well as ever. I write this hoping it will reach the eyes of others who may be afflicted as I was, as I know there are scores of them."

We should always forgive our enemies—especially those we can't whip.

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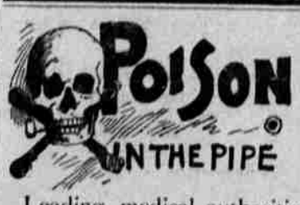

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