



All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

KENTUCKY MIRACLE.

JUDGE JOHN M. RICE TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED.

Crippled for Six Years With Sciatic Rheumatism in Its Worst Form—He Expected to Die, But Was Saved in a Marvellous Manner.

From the Covington (Ky.) Post. The Hon. John M. Rice of Louisa, Lawrence county, Kentucky, has for the past two years retired from active life as Criminal and Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Kentucky.

He has for many years served his native county and State in the Legislature at Frankfort and at Washington, and until his retirement was a noted figure in political and judicial circles. The Judge is well known throughout the State, and possesses the best qualities which go to make a Kentucky gentleman honored wherever he is known.

About six years ago the bodily troubles which finally caused his retirement at a time when his mental faculties were in the zenith of their strength began their encroachment upon his naturally strong constitution. A few days ago a Kentucky Post reporter called upon Judge Rice, who in the following words related the history of the cause that led to his retirement: "It is just about six years since I had an attack of rheumatism, slight at first, but soon developing into sciatic rheumatism, which began first with acute shooting pains in the hips, gradually extending downward to my feet."

"My condition became so bad that I eventually lost all power of my legs, and then the liver, kidneys and bladder, and in fact my whole system, became deranged. I tried the treatment of many physicians, but, receiving no lasting benefit from them, I had recourse to patent remedies, trying one kind after another until I believe there were none I had not sampled.

"In 1888, attended by my son John, I went to Hot Springs, Ark. I was not much benefited by some months' stay there, when I returned home. My liver was actually dead, and a dull persistent pain in its region kept me on the rack all the time. In 1890 I was reappointed Circuit Judge, but it was impossible for me to give attention to my duties. In 1891 I went to the Silurian Springs, Wakeshaw, Wis. I stayed there some time, but without improvement.

"Again I returned home, this time feeling no hopes of recovery. The muscles of my limbs were now reduced by atrophy to mere strings. Sciatic pains tormented me terribly, and I was in a disordered condition of my liver that I felt gradually wearing my life away. Doctors gave me up, all kinds of remedies had been tried without avail, and there was nothing more for me to do but resign myself to fate.

"I lingered on in this condition, sustained almost entirely by stimulants, until April, 1893. One day John saw an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the Kentucky Post. This was something new, and as one more drug after so many others could not do so much harm, John prevailed upon me to try the Pink Pills. It was, I think, in the first week of May the pills arrived. I remember I was not expected to live for more than three or four days at the time. The effect of the pills, however, was marvelous, and I could soon eat heartily, a thing I had not done for years. The liver began almost immediately to perform its functions, and has done so ever since. Without doubt the pills saved my life, and while I do not crave notoriety I cannot refuse to testify to their worth."

Two Ways of Taming Horses.

What is announced as being a trial of the relative merits as horse tamers of Leon, of Australia, and Sample, of America, was commenced in the theater adjoining the Westminster aquarium the other evening. A committee of between forty and fifty gentlemen, including military men, veterinary surgeons and others, has been formed to supervise the affair, and it is intended to award the winner a prize of £100. A number of intractable and vicious horses, or horses suffering from other defects of temper, will be submitted to the rival tamers, and the committee will decide as to which, in the words of Professor Atkinson, most nearly conforms to the requirements of simplicity, humanity and practicality. Owing to various causes last night's demonstration was of a rather restricted character.

Each man, "handed," as the term is, two horses, and with from his own point of view, success. Leon's system of "taming," as is perhaps generally known, consists in the subjection of the animal to be operated on by an ingenious and most effective arrangement of bits, gags and cords, while Sample, after securely boxing up his patient, brings him into close proximity with a steam engine, and having familiarized him with its noises while under restraint, afterward drives him right up to it. Both men gave demonstrations of their respective methods with a fair amount of success, and it is understood the committee will award points nightly and give their decision at the end of the fortnight.—London Telegraph.

Slavery Still Exists.

A slave show, captured recently by H. M. S. Blanche, has just been condemned. She was on her way to Pemba when the attention of the officer of the watch was attracted by the unusual number of Arabs in a show standing in toward the land. On boarding her the show was found to contain thirty-three slaves and to have come from Pangani. Three of the slaves were selected by chance to be examined in the prize court.

Of these two came from the neighborhood of Mombasa. One, a male, said that he had been sold by his brother on account of famine prevailing in the district; the other, a young woman, said that a year ago she had been sold by an Arab of Mombasa, and had eventually been sold to the captain of the show; the third slave was a little boy, and when examined he said he came from Unyauwezi with a caravan. The captain of the show said it was the business of the people on the coast to sell slaves, and that he had paid for every one of the thirty-three slaves and had not turned over to the missionaries, and the captain and Arab crew had been dealt with by the sultan of Zanzibar.—London Army and Navy Gazette.

Mr. Locke's Fortunate Find.

L. N. Locke, of Wayne county, was formerly an active trader. In May, 1874, he was in Chicago, and bought a lot for a small sum. He put the deed in an envelope and placed it in his pocket with other papers. A few days afterward, while getting into his buggy, he lost the envelope and all its contents. He advertised for it, but really cared only for the notes, thinking the lot of little value. John Ritchey, a victim of softening of the brain, was wandering aimlessly on the street the day Locke lost his papers. He found them and laid them away, and even after his death no notice was taken of the supposed worthless papers.

About ten days ago John Ritchey found the package and gave it to Mr. Locke, and through his attorneys his claim has been established. Had the deed remained concealed a few days longer the twenty years would have expired and no claim would have been allowable. It is a lot in the boulevard addition, and the parties occupying it have given Mr. Locke \$20,000 for a quit claim.—Indianapolis News.

Constant Primito's Camera.

Count Primito is a familiar figure in Parisian society, spending a portion of the season each year at the hospitable house of his aunt, Princess Mathilde, in whose salons he formed the acquaintance and acquired the warm friendship of the popular novelist, Paul Bourget. He is noted as being, with the possible exception of the Duc de Morny, the most successful amateur photographer in Europe, and has spent enormous sums on various perfected apparatus connected with this particular fad.—New York Herald.

She Ought to Know.

Miss Imogen Guiney, who entered political life to the extent of seeking the postmistress-ship of her town, says that no woman can earn a livelihood at poetry—the statements of Ella Wheeler Wilcox notwithstanding.

THE TOMATO PLANTS.

Directions for Pruning and Training Them.

PINCH OFF ALL SIDE SHOOTS.

Pruning Away Surplus Shoots and Tying the Plants to Supports Exposes the Fruit to the Sunlight and Favors Its Early Development.

The Ohio experiment station in one of its bulletins gives the following directions for staking and pruning: When pruned and staked tomato plants will bear much closer planting in the field than if left to themselves. Two feet by four is about the proper distance. As soon as the plants are set in the field they ought to be tied. In order to provide for this the following plan has been found to be satisfactory: Set strong stakes at each end of every row, and brace carefully. Smaller stakes may be set at intervals of two rods along the rows. These stakes should be about three and one-half feet in height. Next stretch two wires of about the size used in baling hay along the tops of the stakes in each row. Take ordinary lath or small sticks of any kind, of the same length as lath, and stick one just at the side of the place that each plant is to occupy. The upper ends of the stakes are held in place by crossing the two wires back and forth—that is, by weaving the wires around the tops of the stakes or laths. This makes a neat little trellis, sufficiently substantial for one season, but the material can be used several years in succession. The plants are trained to single stems and tied to the lath supports.

Of course, tying must be done at successive intervals as the plants increase in height, until the top of the trellis is reached, after which nothing further need be done in the way of training. All side shoots near the ground and suckers must be kept pinched off, as the object to be gained in staking would be lost otherwise. None of the blossoms are to be removed, but simply the leafy shoots and such, which bear no blossoms and come out near the ground and at intervals along the main stem. Pruning away these surplus shoots and tying the plants to supports exposes the fruit to the sunlight, and favors early development in a marked degree. Tomatoes thus trained, ripen about two weeks in advance of those which are allowed to lie on the ground, are freer from rot and larger. The crop per plant is less than by the ordinary method, but because of the higher prices obtained for the fruit the profits are larger.

HOW TO FATTEN.

All Animals Intended for Market Should be Reasonably Fat.

The market demands that all animals intended for meat should be reasonably fat before they can be considered as being fit for market. Generally this implies the feeding of a fattening ration for at least a short time before sending to market. How long this feeding should be kept up must be largely determined by the condition of the animal. One advantage in keeping all animals intended for meat in good, thrifty condition during growth is that but a short feed will be required to properly finish for market. While fat is essential in securing the best price, an excess of fat rather reduces than increases the profit. The careful feeder must be able to determine when the most profitable stage has been reached and then sell. In nearly all cases and in nearly all seasons in order to feed to the best advantage it will be best in fattening to gradually increase the rations until they are on full feed rather than to feed only from the start. One objection to putting on feed too suddenly is the danger of putting the animal off its feed. Often when this is done it will require several days of careful feeding to get back to a good, thrifty gain, and this is so much really lost. Stock can be fattened at any time, provided good care is taken in the management; but the hot weather of the summer and the extremely cold weather of winter are the most unfavorable seasons, and generally it will be found a good plan to manage to feed so that it will not be necessary to fatten at these times.

NITROGEN FOR PLANTS.

It is the Most Valuable Element of Fertility in the Soil.

Nitrogen is the most valuable element of fertility in soil, is the most abundant one in nature, and is about the hardest one to get in a form available for plant food. The air we breathe is about four-fifths nitrogen, the other fifth being oxygen. In breathing we use the oxygen and discard the nitrogen. Pure oxygen would be too strong, and we should be killed by breathing it, and nitrogen has been regarded as merely a diluting material. All attempts to secure this nitrogen from the air in a shape in which it would be available for plant food have failed, but it has been discovered within a few years that the leguminous plants, clovers, peas, beans, vetches, can grow without being supplied with nitrogen through the agency of bacteria of microbes, very low forms of life, certain varieties of which are found where leguminous plants have been grown. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that crops of any of these leguminous plants plowed under when in full bloom will fertilize the soil and enable it to produce good crops sooner and cheaper than any other agency. For this reason those who own farms which are at all sterile in the North should grow clover, and those in the South should grow cow peas. The study of farm chemistry is a very interesting one.

A Coop for Chickens.

A cheap and easily-cleaned coop for young chicks is made as follows: Take common weather boarding or any waste lumber you may have on hand. Saw a sufficient number of these thirty inches long to make (when placed side by side) a width of four feet. Next saw from a 2x4 scantling four pieces thirty inches long. Nail these together in the form of a square. To either of the opposite sides of this square nail the boards first sawed, allowing them to meet at the top so as to form an A-shape roof. Next board up one end complete, and leave a door in the opposite end large enough for the entrance of the hens. Now make a coop sufficiently large to allow of the coop being placed upon it and extending two inches all around the outside of the coop. Nail slats around the outer edge of the bottom at that distance, which will allow the coop to be placed on the inside of the slats. Do not nail or fasten the bottom to the coop in any manner. This makes a coop that is dry, vermin-proof, and admitting of being easily cleaned—three essential properties connected with successful poultry-raising.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

Wheat prices in the local market are necessarily nominal, as there is absolutely no export business. We are now between the two grain seasons, and dealers are only beginning to figure on the coming year. Export values, based on foreign markets, are as follows: Walla Walla wheat, 76c per cental; Valley, 77½c per cental.

Produce Market.

Flour—Standard brands are quotable as follows: Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$2.50 per barrel; Walla Walla, \$2.90; Snowflake, \$2.55; Corvallis, \$2.50; Pendleton, \$2.50; Graham, \$2.00; superfine, \$2.25. OATS—Weak at 38c per bushel for white and 30c for gray. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$6.00@6.25; cases, \$3.75. MILLET—Bran, \$15@17; shorts, \$16@18; ground barley, \$20; chop feed, \$15@16; whole feed barley, \$17 per ton; timothy, \$25@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@61 per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10@12 per ton. BUTTER—Fancy grades advanced yesterday. Receipts have fallen off considerably of late, and the accumulation has been worked off. Quotations are as follows: Oregon fancy creamery, 18½c per pound; fancy dairy, 15½@17½c; fair to good, 11½@12½c; common, 7½@10c.

CHEESE—Oregon 11½@12½c per pound; young America, 13½@14½c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c.

Eggs—Firm and scarce at 15c per doz. POULTRY—Old chickens sold for \$3.50 per dozen yesterday. Young are worth from \$2.00 to 3.00, according to size. There is no demand for old ducks or geese. Young ducks are quoted at \$3.00@4.50, and young geese, \$6.00@8.00. Turkeys are now scarce, 90c@95c per dozen.

EGGS—New California red, 1c per pound; yellow, 1½c per pound. VEGETABLES—Oregon cabbage, 40c@60c per dozen; California cabbage, \$1.00 per cental; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 40c per dozen; string beans, \$1.40 per box; wax beans, \$1.50 per box; asparagus, 90c@95c per dozen; peas, 35c per pound; cucumbers, \$1 per box; California tomatoes, \$1.25@1.40 per 25-pound crate.

BERRIES—Strawberries are quoted from 20¢@2½c per pound; raspberries, 4¢@5c per pound; blackberries, 10c per pound; gooseberries, 2½c per pound; currants, 4@5c.

THEORETICAL FRUIT—California fancy apples, \$3.50@4.00; common, \$2.00@3.00; Sicily, \$6.00@6.25; Mediterranean Sweet, \$3.50@3.25; St. Michael, \$3.25@3.50 per box; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, \$1.75@2.50; seedlings, \$3.00@3.25.

EGGS—Oregon cherries, 45¢@50¢ per box; California cherries, 60¢@90¢ per 10-pound crate for black; apricots, 80¢@90¢ per 25-pound box; California apples, \$1.50@2.00 per 60-pound box; 75¢ per 25-pound box; new cooking apples, 75¢ per 25-pound box; Australian apples, \$2.25 per box; peach plums, \$1 per box; peaches, 50¢@90¢ per box.

DRY FRUITS—1893 pack, Petite prunes, 6@8c; silver, 10@12c; Italian, 8@10c; German, 6@8c; plums, 6@10c; evaporated apple, 8@10c; evaporated apricots, 15@16c; peaches, 12@14c; pear, 7@11c per pound.

HOPS—Prices nominal, as follows: Choice, 10@11c; medium, 7@8c. WOOL—Dull. Valley, 10@10½c per pound; Umpqua, 10@10½c; Eastern Oregon, 4@7c, according to quality and shrinkage.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 14¢ per pound; large 13½c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, 13@15c; short clear sides, 9½@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 10½@11c; pig's feet, 80¢, \$5.50; pigs' feet, 40¢, \$3.25, \$1.25.

Merchandise Markets.

SUGAR—D, 4½c; golden C, 4½c; extra C, 5½c; confectioners' A, 5½c; dry granulated, 5½c; cube, crushed and powdered, 6½c per pound; ½c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; No. 2, 3½c; large white, 3½c; pea, 3½c; butter, 3½c; bayou, 3½c; Lima, 4½c.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 20½@22c; Arabica's Columbia and Lion, \$23.50 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, \$4.75@5.00 per sack. CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 9½c, and Sisal, 7½c per pound.

COAL—Sales are slow and prices steady. Domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00. WHEAT BAGS—Calcutta, 6½c, cash.

MEAT MARKET.

BEEF—Top steers, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, \$2.00@2.25; cows, \$1.75@2.00; dressed, 4@5c per pound. MUTTON—Best sheep, \$1.75@2.00; ewes, \$1.90@1.75.

HOGS—Choice, heavy, \$4.00; light and medium, \$3.75; dressed, 5c per pound. VEAL—Small, choice, 5c; large 3@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Flour—Family extras, \$3.40@3.50; bakers' extras, \$3.30@3.40; superfine, \$2.80@2.75. WHEAT—Good to choice shipping wheat is quoted at 90@92½c; milling, \$1.00@1.10.

BARLEY—Choice old feed shows a steady tone, but being plentiful. The new crop is offering in fair quantity, with rates moderately steady. There is no demand for old brewing, while the new crop meets with some little inquiry for shipping purposes. New, 82½@85c; old, 87½@90c; brewing, new, 87½@90c. OATS—There is no great activity in the market. Milling, \$1.20@1.30; surplus, \$1.35@1.40; fancy feed, \$1.27@1.30; good to choice, \$1.12½@1.22½; poor to fair, 1.00@1.10; black, nominal; red, nominal; gray, \$1.12½@1.22½.

For Oregon's Waterways.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Senator Dolph made a very successful Fourth of July celebration by securing increases for Oregon improvements from the Senate Commerce Committee. To-morrow the committee will consider The Dalles project, and Dolph thinks he will have the boat railway scheme adopted. Squire's Seattle canal project will also come up for consideration. Dolph had a long struggle for the increases to-day. The month of the Columbia was fought by Eastern members.

Will Be a Total Wreck.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 4.—The bark E. K. Ham, that went ashore on Dungeness spit Sunday night, will be a total loss. A heavy westerly swell and a stiff breeze has embedded her deep in the shifting sands. Four tugs made an unsuccessful effort to tow her to deep water. All movable furniture and fixtures will be saved.

NEW YORK'S CHURCHGOERS.

Its 600 Churches of All Creeds and Attendance of 900,000 Worshipers.

There are 84 Catholic churches in New York city for a Catholic population of 600,000. Of these churches 8 are of the Jesuit order, 2 Capuchin, 2 Franciscan, 1 Carmelite, 1 Paulist and 1 Dominican. There are 10 German Catholic churches, 2 Italian, 1 Bohemian, 1 French, 1 Hungarian, 1 French Canadian and 1 Polish. The Polish church is in Stanton street and is the only subject of litigation. It is the only Catholic church in the most densely populated ward of New York, which contains 75,000 inhabitants in 110 acres of ground.

If, as the church authorities expect, this church is closed for religious uses, the Tenth ward will be the only one in town of the 24 without a Catholic church. The Twenty-fourth ward has seven. There are 200,000 colored Catholics in the United States, and those of them who reside in New York, a small fraction of the whole number, have a church of their own at the intersection of Bleecker and Downing streets. Since its establishment in 1883, 450 colored children have been baptized there, 104 adults have been confirmed, and 22 marriage ceremonies have been performed. There are three orders of colored sisters in the United States—viz, one in Baltimore, established in 1829; one in New Orleans, established in 1842, and one in Savannah, established in 1888.

The total number of churches of all creeds and denominations in New York city is 600. Their seating capacity is 325,000, and their value is \$80,000,000. The assessed value of the marble cathedral, the most important of the Catholic churches in town, is \$3,000,000; Trinity church is valued at \$4,000,000, Grace church is valued at \$350,000, the Jewish Temple Emanu El on Fifth avenue and Forty-third street is valued at \$400,000, and the Jewish Temple Beth El on Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street is valued at \$400,000.

New York is very largely a city of churchgoers. The total attendance taken collectively on Saturday and Sunday at all forms of religious worship amounts to about 900,000 in a total population of 1,800,000, including the sick, the disabled, infants, octogenarians and persons in public institutions. There are more Methodists than Baptists in New York, more Catholics than Presbyterians. The oldest Catholic church in New York is St. Peter's on Barclay street. Next oldest is St. Mary's at Grand and Ridge streets. There are 46 Jewish synagogues in New York city.—New York Sun.

The Paying Teller's Story.

"In our bank, you know," said the paying teller, "we never allow any cigarette smoking, and part of my business is to see that nobody comes into the bank with one of the vile things burning. Well, the other morning a young fellow came in with a note, looking sort of fresh as a May morning. "Have you a cigarette?" "What, sir?" said the boy as cool and fresh as a May morning. "Have you a cigarette?" "And before I could say another word that kid made a grab at his pocket, hauled out a box and stuck them in at my window, with the remark, 'Why, yes, certainly—help yourself!' "Fresh? Well, I guess so!"—New York Tribune.

Modest.

Writers of comic plays are said to have, as a rule, a very good conceit of themselves. But one of them objected nevertheless when an ardent admirer compared him with Shakespeare. "You mustn't do that!" said the dramatist. "Why not?" "Well, Shakespeare had his way of writing, you know, and I have mine."—Youth's Companion.

NEARING THE GRAVE.

In old age infirmities and weakness hasten to close the gap between us and the grave. Happily scientific research and pharmaceutical skill have added to the resources of medicine a reliable means of ameliorating the ailments incident to declining years and of renewing wasting physical energies. Its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a widely comprehensive remedy in disease and an invaluable blessing to the elderly, the feeble and the convalescent. Rheumatism, ailments, trouble with the kidneys and lumberg are among the more common ailments of the old. These are effectively counteracted by the Bitters, which is likewise a prevention and curative of material complaints, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. It is highly promotive of appetite, sleep and the acquisition of vigor.

STAMPED OUT.

—blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Fiere's Golden Medical Discovery, it cures every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the most serious Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, and Carbuncles, the "Discovery" is a direct remedy.

MR. CAROLINE WHEELER, of Corvallis, said: "I suffered for one quarter of a century with 'river-sore' (gleet) on my leg and excruciating eruptions and gave up all hope of ever being well again. But I am happy to say that your Dr. Fiere's Golden Medical Discovery made a complete cure of my ailments, although I had tried different doctors and almost all known remedies without effect."

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Always Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Reddened Throat and Sore, and Cures

CATARHUS.

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply to the nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. Sold by Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 50 N. Wacker St., N. Y.

"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE

SAPOLIO.

DO YOU FEEL BADDY DOES YOUR BACK ache? Does every step seem a burden? You need MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY. Three doses only. Try it.

A CHAMPION WALKER.

In these days when the severest tests are applied in every department of athletic prowess, walking, running, bicycling, tennis, etc., those who share in the contests must provide against emergencies. Harry Brooks, the champion walker, gives the result of twenty years' experience as follows: "Numerous statements relative to the merits of different plasterers have been brought to my attention. I take this opportunity to state that I have used ALLCOCK'S PAIN EXPELLER for over twenty years and prefer them to any other kind. I would furthermore state that I was very sick with catarrh of the kidneys, and attribute my recovery entirely to ALLCOCK'S PAIN EXPELLER." BROADBENT'S PILLS the safest purgative known.

The New Parlor Maid—Miss Alice says she's not at home, sir. He—O—really! Then tell her I didn't call.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all catarrhs put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75 cents.

Dashleigh—So George is working again? Henleigh—Oh, dear, no. He has a place in the street cleaning department.

Use Enamelto Store Polish: no dust, no smell.

TRY GEMMA for breakfast.



Rheumatism and Sciatic Cure. "My son Clarence was taken with typhoid fever and after four weeks' doctoring the fever was broken. Rheumatism set in and serious sores came on him. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them all, leaving in their stead perfect health." Hood's Sarsaparilla is stronger than ever in his life. Hood's Sarsaparilla has saved our boy's life. Mrs. VARIOUS LOCALITIES, Kentucky, Ohio. HOD'S CURE. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or grip. Sold by all druggists.

TAKE THE BEST THAT COUGH SHILOH'S CURE. This is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and all other ailments of the throat, chest and lungs.

Waste is overcome by giving the body proper and sufficient nourishment. When waste is active and you are losing flesh and strength, take Scott's Emulsion. The Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It will overcome the waste by giving ample nourishment. Physicians, the world over, endorse it. Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

—blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Fiere's Golden Medical Discovery, it cures every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the most serious Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, and Carbuncles, the "Discovery" is a direct remedy.

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ENGRAVING!!

—blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Fiere's Golden Medical Discovery, it cures every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the most serious Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, and Carbuncles, the "Discovery" is a direct remedy.

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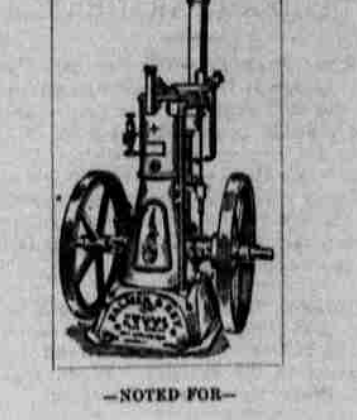
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