

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Cold Nerve in a Robber.
The hold thief who a few weeks ago tried to kill Charles Wonnell when the latter refused to quietly submit to seeing his house robbed returned to Wonnell's house about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and knocking at Mr. Wonnell's window until he was aroused made a proposition to sell the watch secured upon the night of the burglary. Wonnell replied that he couldn't buy the watch then if he wanted to, as he had no money in the house, and added that he did not care to buy the watch back.

"Well," replied the man outside the window, "you will surely give something for it. Will you give me ten dollars for it?"
Wonnell asked how he knew it was the stolen watch, and was told that a brother knight in Wonnell's lodge, K. of H., had told him that it was, and that it had the proper initials engraved upon it. The man said he had bought the watch, but refused to give his name, saying when asked, "Oh, you wouldn't know me if I told you my name." Wonnell finally told the man that if he would leave the watch at Frank Hoobrook's grocery he (Wonnell) would leave ten dollars at the same place.

The man departed, but the watch was not left at the grocery. Mr. Wonnell thinks he recognized the voice of his last visitor as that of the burglar, and believes that the proposition to sell the watch was but a ruse to induce him to open the door, when he would be overpowered and compelled to submit to another robbery.—Indianapolis Journal.

Very Much Interested.
Briggs—I was interested to Miss Penstock's last night, and seemed very much interested in you.

Griggs—Did she? Well, I'm glad to hear that.

Briggs—Yes. She said you were a handsome fellow and wanted to know if you were as good as you looked. Sometimes, she said, you couldn't judge a man by appearance.

Griggs—Certainly not. But you gave me a good reputation, didn't you?

Briggs—Of course. She asked if you were disgraced.

Griggs—Is that so? By Jove, old fellow, there may be something in that! What else did she say?

Briggs—She asked if you had money. Griggs—You don't tell me!

Briggs—Yes. She said you seemed such a nice fellow that she should hate to hear anything against you.

Griggs—Seemed to be real interested, did she?

Briggs—Oh, very much.

Griggs—Well, I must cultivate her. Strange that she never took such an interest in me before. How do you account for it?

Griggs—Easy enough. She is a young girl.

Griggs—Why? Has she heard anything about me?

Briggs—Yes. She said she heard that you borrowed \$25 from her brother.—Truth.

An Anachronism in Durane Ville.
Hermits are generally supposed to be holy men who spend their lives far from the madding crowd, occupying themselves in works of prayer and meditation on the vanity of the world. Jean Galade, an anachronism of the nineteenth century, who has been arrested near Ferrisburg, can hardly be classed among the disciples of St. Anthony, or of any other pious tenant of the Thebaids.

While supposed to be leading a contemplative life he was going about the country stealing like a kypsy. His depredations having been brought to the notice of the proper authorities, the gendarmes were sent out after Jean, and he was captured at St. Paul. The eyes were promptly placed upon his wrists, and he was marched between two stern faced men to the prison of Prades, where he will remain in real seclusion from the world for a considerable period.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

His Remedy.
Jack Ford—Do you ever suffer from insomnia?
Tom de Witt—No. Whenever I can't sleep, I just imagine that it's 8 o'clock in the morning and I have been called twice for breakfast.—Life.

A Terrible Revenge.
Witherby—Say, did you recommend that cook of mine to my wife?
Plankington—Yes, I believe so.
Witherby—Well, I wish you would come around tonight and take dinner with us.—New York World.

Enamelled.
Dr. Chargewell—I had 14 cases at one place last evening.
Ballwick—Was it an epidemic?
Dr. Chargewell—No. The Young Women's Fin de Siecle club had a smoking concert.—Puck.

To Be Avoided.
The open fireplace in the new public library building at Machias, Me., will be constructed of stones which were used for ballast on board the British war schooner *Margaretta*, captured by the Americans near Machias during the early part of the Revolution.

There are more than 8,000 articles of various descriptions, that were lost by visitors during the World's fair season, stored away in a room of the old Service building at Jackson park awaiting claimants.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Prepared by Scott & Borden, N. Y. All Druggists.

Physicians, the world over, endorse it; babies and children like the taste of it. Weak mothers respond readily to its nourishing powers.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is the life of the blood, the maker of sound flesh, solid bones and lung tissue, and the very essence of nourishment.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Prepared by Scott & Borden, N. Y. All Druggists.

PURE HUSBANDRY.

Matter Printed in the Interest of Thoughtful Farmers.

THE DEHORNING OF CATTLE.

If the Horns on Our Cattle Were Not Frequently Used for Doing Injury to Both Man and Beast, Very Few Would Advocate Their Removal.

This is the way F. L. Gaston, Normal, Ill., dishes up "horns" in a recent Jersey Bulletin:

"In regard to the discussions about dehorning, there seems to be no more chance for all to agree than in the matter of prohibiting the sale of 'horns' that make brutes of men. The greater the nuisance the more some will argue that we have no right to deprive the others of their natural privileges. Were it not a fact that the 'horns' men take make them even lower than brutes, there would be no occasion for us to try to prohibit their exercising their natural privileges. And if the horns on our cattle were not frequently used for doing injury to both man and beast, very few would advocate their removal.

For several years past our State and nation have been licensing the sale of 'horns' that make brutes of men; now why not allow owners of bulls, by paying a license fee, to retain their horns, so if the bull feels like killing his master or his neighbor, or his child, or his neighbor, he shall have the blessed privilege if his owner is only willing to pay the license fee, no matter whether it is high or low. For myself I am satisfied men should be prohibited from buying or taking 'horns' which make them go home and kill their wife, or child, or neighbor, and so for any cattle he concerned, I will not have a horn on them, I have handled them both with and without horns and know they are much easier handled and do less harm to each other without horns. Have obtained the consent of my better-half to dehorn our cattle, and since they dropped on our place by using castor oil on the little horn when the calf is only eight or ten days old, and I find it gives excellent satisfaction to purchasers. I hope soon to obtain the consent of my better-half to also dehorn all the heifer calves dropped on our place; then we shall have Jerseys without horns to us.

If my neighbor prefers to have stock with horns on and is willing to pay an enormous license sufficient to cover all damage done by these same horns, perhaps he should have the privilege and if human beings will sell that which makes a man kill his family or his neighbor and our State and nation have a controlling interest in the cursed business, why not make the whole business responsible for the damage caused thereby? Let us dehorn our cattle and see how much nicer they behave, and let us feed the Jersey America on pure, unadulterated Jersey milk instead of soaking them in beer and see how much better they behave.

Soil for Olives.
As to the kind of soil in which the olive succeeds, Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara says that he has trees growing without irrigation in black adobe, on stony hillsides, on table land with clay subsoil, in shady lands made from the wash of the mountains, with no difference in the bearing of the trees or the oil made. They are known to succeed where peach, apricot and nectarine trees have been destroyed by the black alkali, and also in land so rocky and steep that it cannot be plowed. Our virgin soils of California are rich in lime and potash, two of the chief constituents required by the olive tree. Prof. Hilgard has stated that the substance of olive oil is taken entirely from the air, and that if the crop is made into oil, and pomice and all other solid returned to the land from the outset, it needs no other manure if the soil is a fairly good one; it does not wear out the soil, but if the fruit is pickled returns should be made to the soil, and then potash and nitrogen are especially called for. The olive tree flourishes under varied climatic conditions; it will withstand a temperature of 14 degrees above zero; it succeeds in the dry, interior valleys of the State, where the mercury during the summer often ranges from 100 to 120 degrees in the shade along the coast and on the high foothills of our mountain ranges. In Algeria, Italy and Sicily it grows at an elevation of 4,800 feet above the level of the sea; in Italy at a height of 3,200 feet and there is a bearing orchard in about the latitude of Pomona situated upward of 3,000 feet above the sea.—(California Cultivator.

New Way of Curing Lemons.
Theodore Pickens of La Cuyana suggests a plan for curing lemons which he says he has tried successfully and which he calls "the poor man's method." He cuts his lemons from the trees, using all the ordinary precautions in handling, puts them in regular fruit boxes, having openings at each end, and so as to exclude the air and light. About once a week he gives the lemons a shower bath of cold water by inserting the end of a hose in the openings at the end of boxes. He repeats this operation about once a week, or if the weather is cloudy, not so often. He produced some really fine specimens cured in this way, and he says he has kept them six or eight months. His Pearmain apples are kept by this method until the first of May.

This is, to say the least, a new and unique plan, and it might be amiss for others to try it in a small way. We would advise, however, not using this method extensively until better acquainted with the results.—(Los Angeles Journal.

POULTRY NOTES.
It requires twenty-three to twenty-six days to hatch pheasant eggs.
A hen in her prime, when properly fed and cared for, should yearly furnish three times her weight in eggs.
A chick of one the larger breeds hatched in the incubator until the twenty-second day indicates that the temperature of the egg drawer was a trifle too low.
Eggs from hens not in company with cocks have been found to keep very much longer than those from hens mated with cocks. In summer, after hatching is over, remove the males, as the hens will lay as well without them.

THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market.

The local market is dull and quotations are nominal, as follows: Valley, 77½c per cental; Walla Walla 76c per cental.

Produce Market.

Flour—Most grades are higher as follows: Portland, Salem, Cascade and Dayton, \$2.65 per barrel; Walla Walla, \$2.90; Snowflake, \$2.70; Corvallis, \$2.50; Pendleton, \$2.50; Graham, \$2.40; and superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Steady at 30c per bushel for white and 28c for gray. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$5.75@6.00; barrels, \$6.00@6.25; cases, \$3.75.

Milkstuffs—Brain, \$15@17; shorts, \$16@18; ground barley, \$20; chop feed, \$15@16; whole feed barley, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 60c@1 per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10@12 per ton.
Butter—Quotations are as follows: Oregon fancy creamery, 20@22½c per pound; fancy dairy, 17½@18½c; fair to good, 12½@15c; common, 9@10c.

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

EGGS—The market is firm at 15c. There appears to be plenty of eggs on hand, but if they were fresher they would sell better.

POULTRY—Old chickens are quoted at \$3.50 and \$4 per dozen. 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 slow at \$6@10c.

ONIONS—New California red, 1c per pound; yellow, 1¼c per pound. The market is weak.

POTATOES—Weaker; quoted at 85@100c per sack.

VEGETABLES—String beans and tomatoes are lower. Cucumbers are higher. Corn, egg plant and peppers are now in market. Oregon cabbage, 40@60c per dozen; California, 40@60c per dozen; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1.00 per dozen; parsley, 40c per dozen; string beans, \$1.00 per box; Oregon, 5@8c per pound; wax beans, \$1.50 per box; asparagus, 60@65c per dozen; peas, 3½@4c per pound; cucumbers, \$1.25 per box, \$2.25@2.50 per large box; California tomatoes, \$1 per 25-pound crate; corn 35c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; green peppers, 12½@15c per pound.

BERRIES—Strawberries are quoted from 3½@5c per pound; raspberries, 4@5c per pound; blackberries, 10c per pound; currants, 4@6c.

THEORETICAL FRUIT—California fancy lemons, \$4.50; common, \$2.00@3.00; Sicily, \$6.00@6.25; Mediterranean sweets, \$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; pine apples, Honolulu, \$3.00 @3.50; sugar loaf, \$5.

FRESH FRUIT—Oregon cherries, 15@50c per box; California cherries, 60@90c per 10-pound crate for black; apricots, 80@90c per 25-pound box; California apples, \$1.25 per 60-pound box; 7c per 25-pound box; peaches, 50@90c per box; plums and prunes, 90c per box.

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

Wool—Dull. Valley, 10@10½c per pound; Unipua, 10@10½c; Eastern Oregon, 4@7c, according to quality and shipment.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, —c per pound; large —c; hams, picnic, 11@12c; breakfast bacon, —c; short cured sides, 9½@11c; dry salt sides, 9@10c; dried beef hams, 12½@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 8½@10c; lard, pure, in tins, 10½@11½c; pigs' feet, 8@8.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25@3.50, \$1.25.

MEAT MARKET.
BEEF—Top steers, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good steers, \$2.00@2.25; cows, \$1.75@2.00; dressed, 4½c per pound.
MUTTON—Best sheep, \$1.75@2.00; ewes, \$1.50@1.75.

HOGS—Choice, heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.75; dressed, 5c per pound.
VEAL—Small, choice, 6c; large 3@4c per pound.

Merchandise Market.
BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 3½c per pound; No. 2, 3¼c; large white, 3½c; pea, 3½c; butter, 3½c; bayon, 3½c; Lima, 4½c.

CORNS—Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 22@23c; Salvador, 22c; Mocha, 20½@22c; Ar-buckle's Columbia and Union, 22.50 per 100-pound sack.

RICE—Island, \$5.00@5.25 per sack.
COBBLERS—Manilla rope, 1½@1½c; quoted at 9½c, and Sisal, 7½c per pound.

COALS—Sales are slow and prices steady. Domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcuttas, 6½c, cash. SUGAR—D, 4½c; golden C, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; confectioners' A, —c; dry corn, 5½c; coffee, 10c per pound; powdered, 6½c per pound; fancy feed, \$1.30; good to choice, \$1.15@1.25; poor to fair, 1.02@1.12½c; black, nominal; red, nominal; gray, \$1.15@1.25.

HOPS—Quotations remain nominal at a range of 9@12c per pound.
POTATOES—Larger receipts. Early Rose, 30@50c in sacks, and 40@50c per cental in boxes; whites, 45@55c in sacks and 50@60c in boxes.

ONIONS—In good demand. Quotable at 30@35c per cental for red and 50@70c for white.

Railroads and the Game Laws.
A large dog was struck and killed by the night train coming south on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad in the Adirondacks. The carcass was taken to a slaughter house in town and dressed. A question arises as to the liability of the railroad company for killing deer out of season.—Cor. Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

The Price.
There was a price upon her head. She was very calm. A smile played about her lips.
"It will!"
She paused a moment in thought.
"It will! I will take it."
Then she removed the price from her head. There was a trifle of lace and a flower or two, of course, but the hat was mostly price.—Puck.

A Great Journal.
Ragged Robert—This old barn is a comfortable enough place to spend Sunday if we only had something to read.
Moldy Mike—I had er chance ter steal a Sunday paper half an hour ago.
"Why didn't you?"
"Carryin' it too much like work!"—New York Weekly.

THE FIRST IRISH POTATOES.

Mr. Walter Raleigh Planted Them Near Cork, but the People Feared Them.

Sir Walter Raleigh was an unprincipled adventurer and failed as an administrator and colonizer, but he had a most commendable taste for planting and gardening, and in these branches of effort his influence remains potent. Three hundred years have passed since he lived in Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the vast estate which had been bestowed upon him, but the yellow wall flowers which he brought to Ireland from the Azores still flourish and bloom in the very spot where he planted them.

Near by, at Youghal, near Cork, on the shores of the Blackwater estuary, stands the Affane cherry which he planted. Some cedars which he brought to Cork are still growing at a place called Tivoli. Four yew trees, whose branches have grown and interlaced into a sort of summer house, are pointed out as having sheltered Raleigh when he first smoked tobacco in his garden at Youghal.

Raleigh tried to make tobacco grow in Great Britain, but the climate was not found suitable to it. He succeeded, however, by introducing the habit of smoking it, in making it grow in plenty in other places.

More important to the world than the spot where Raleigh sat and smoked his Indian weed is another spot in his garden at Myrtle Grove, in this same Youghal. This spot is still bounded by the town wall of the thirteenth century. It was here that Raleigh first planted a curious tuber brought from America, which thrives vastly better than his tobacco plants did.

This tuber Raleigh insisted was good to eat, though common report for a long time pronounced it poisonous. Some roots from his vines he gave to other land owners in Munster. They cultivated them and spread them abroad from year to year.

This plant was the Irish potato. Before many generations it became the staple food of the Irish people—almost the only food of a great many of them.

It was the "Irish potato" which came back to America and became the groundwork, so to speak, of the American farmer's and workman's daily breakfast and dinner. Sir Walter's curious experiment in acclimatization became an economic top of the very first consequence, and the spot at Youghal which was its scene deserves marking with a monument much more than do the places where the blood of men has been shed in battle.—Youth's Companion.

Ruskin's Methodicalness.
Never has a man been more methodical in his work than Professor Ruskin, nor more precise in obedience to the rules he has laid down for his guidance. His working hours have always been from 7 in the morning until noon, and on no account whatever would he exceed the limit. Within those five daily hours he has all his work been produced—books, lectures and business, public and private correspondence. Work in the afternoon has always been by himself forbidden, unless it took the form of reading. His earlier works, of course, were written at Herne or at Denmark Hill or while on a tour on the continent. His later ones have been wrought in great part at the flower decked table of his study, overlooking Coniston lake.

A wonderful room, that long study of his, with his Turners upon the wall and ranged in ranks in the great Turner cabinet upon the floor, with its bookcases of wonderful misals and manuscripts and early black letter books and the original manuscripts of a half dozen of Scott's novels, with its superb Lucca della Robbia "Virgin and Child" over the fireplace at one end and the mineral cabinet at the other. With what pleasure did Ruskin show them to me on my first visit—the unrivaled collection of agates and the equally perfect collection of gold ores and the rest.—McClure's Magazine.

Unconquerable Habit.
"Isn't it a beautiful night, Clarence?" she whispered tenderly as her head reclined against his shoulder.

"Yes," replied Clarence, the barber, very absent-mindedly, as he ran his fingers softly through her golden hair. "Fine night. Better have that hair trimmed up a little, though, hadn't you? Looks pretty ragged, you know, and it really needs a shampoo too."—Chicago Record.

NEARING THE GRAVE.
In old age infirmities and weakness hasten to close the gap between us and the great beyond. These are effectually counteracted by the scientific research and pharmaceutical skill have been directed in furnishing such a reliable means of ameliorating the ailments incident to declining years and of renewing waning vitality.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. BEST DONGOLA. BEST CATALGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS'S BROCKTON, MASS.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER
pain each month, can find relief and cure in Dr. Fiero's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and restores the monthly function, braces up the exhausted, run-down, overworked and delicate; allays and banishes all Nervous Debility, Spasms, Hysteria, Fits, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance; cures Weakness of the Brain, Ringing in the Ears, Headaches, Dizziness, and all other ailments incident to the female system.

For those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pain and peril of childbirth, shortens "labor" and the period of confinement, and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

THOMAS THIRLWELL, of Robertson, Pa., says: "I cannot sufficiently express to you my gratitude for the benefit your 'Favorite Prescription' has conferred upon my daughter. For late she has suffered no pain whatever. It is simply marvelous."

Backache, Catarrhal Inflammation, Ulceration and kindred maladies.

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PROVED TO BE THE BEST.

Tested and proved by over thirty years' use in all parts of the world, ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PILLS have the indorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

ALCOCK'S PLEASANT PILLS are purely vegetable. They are mild, but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless. Beware of nostrums. Ask for ALCOCK'S, and let no solicitation induce you to accept a substitute. BRADBETH'S PILLS are mild, but effectually.

The man who is devoted to his wife is frequently obliged to pay a good deal of attention to his uncle.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than in all other diseases 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 failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a 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, does 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 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Stage Manager—Have you taken any preparations for a stage career? Applicant (proudly)—I've been divorced twice.

TRY GERENA for breakfast.

BRINGS COMFORT AND IMPROVEMENT AND tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Inflexible Constipation and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

DR. LIEBIG & CO., Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wasting Diseases.

Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy for Chronic Weakness, Loss of Strength and Nervous Diseases, Overcomes Prostration and prepares all for marriage, duties, pleasures and responsibilities; it trial bottle given or sent free to any one describing symptoms; call or address 600 Broadway, private entrance 600 Mason St., San Francisco.

GLYCEAM BALM CURE CATARRH. PRICE SOLETS, ALL DRUGGISTS.

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