A WORD OF ADVICE

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields.

One thing should be impressed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and that is the necessity of providing an adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States, in the Dominion, or at the supply stores here or further on, this must be his primary concern. Upon the manner in which the miner has observed or neglected this precaution more than upon any other one thing will his success or failure depend.

These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods that will keep unimparied indefinitely under all the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. For instance, as bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder. Buy only the very best flour; it is the cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable, and the trading companies now uniformly supply this brand, as others will not keep in this climate. Be sure that the bacon is sweet, sound and thoroughly cured. These are the absolute necessities upon which all must place a chief reliance, and can under no circumstances be neglected. They may, of course, be supplemented by as many comforts or delicacies as the prospector may be able to pack or desire to pay for.—From the Alaska Mining Journal.

A book of recipes for all kinds of cookery, which is specially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder Company, of New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything requisite for a good, wholesome meal, or even dainties if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact though durable form, the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement, this book will be sent free to miners or others who may desire it. We would recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

Monster Steel Ribbon.

The high quality of Swedish steel was strikingly illustrated at the Scandinavian exhibition. A steel ribbon, cold rolled, was twined like a silken band about one of the pavillions, the length of this monster tape being 2,354 feet, its width eight inches and its weight 1,146 pounds.

New Electrical Paper.

The newest thing in electrical journalism, says The Electrical Review, emanates from Vienna. The paper is designed to cover the needs of the practical man and the manufacturer. Its title is as follows: Elekrotechnischer Neuigkeits-Anzeiger und Bezugsquellen-Wegweiser.

An American machine maker who has a large British trade, wishing, during a recent visit to England, to have a machine constructed, found that it would cost $175, while in his own factory, paying double English wages and employing the best material and workmanship, the cost was but $70. This discrepancy is due to the use of labor-saving machinery in America, where one man attends to five automatic planing machines, whereas in England each machine requires a separate tender under trades union rules.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII and dark green or russet in the time of Elizabeth.

A copy of the new edition of Miss Parloa's Choice Receipts will be sent postpaid to any of our readers who will make application by postal card or note to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

Improved Pianette Frame.

A pianette improvement is in the shape of a rest fixed under the frames so as to prevent it from being affected by the weather, the rest being firmly in holes in the socket-plate, keeping the wood frame in good condition, securing the iron one tightly in place and greatly improving the tone of the instrument.

W. T. Woodward, the Kentucky horse breeder, is going about telling his friends that he has been cured of rheumatism by carrying old electric light carbons in his pockets.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble; pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition."—Mrs. Maggie Potts, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back, and could hardly stand upright. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before."—Mrs. E. F. Morton, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lillian Chippen, Box 77, St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., says:—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It relieved the pain quickly and cured the disease."

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

IF WAR SHOULD COME.

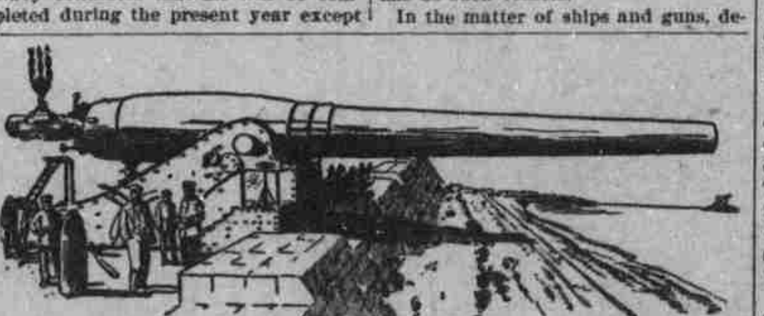
The recent terrible occurrence in the harbor of Havana, which resulted in the destruction of millions of Federal property in the shape of the battleship Maine and the death of nearly 300 sailors, startled a great deal of speculation as to the real value of our navy and its relative importance among the naval armaments of the world. It has revived the discussion of what the result of a war between the United States and a foreign nation would be, and brought forward the three opinions concerning such matters, viz.—the theory which holds that we have no more use for a navy comparable to that of the great nations of Europe than we have for a standing army like that of Great Britain, Germany, France or Russia; the stand that the money put into our navy would better have been expended in coast defenses; and lastly that opinion which demands that on land and sea we should be equally powerful to any nation on earth.

DISAPPEARING GUN AT NEW YORK.

It is now over half a century since the guns of this country were turned upon a foreign foe, and this long period of peace has inclined a very large proportion of American citizens to the first named course of reasoning. The middle ground position is held by the coast defense theorists. They believe that with our coast defended by modern fortifications and guns we can almost dispense with a heavy navy altogether. The third party believes in the widest possible display of our naval power. At the present time the only country with which we are likely to become embroiled in strife is Spain, and as a war with the Spanish would be largely a naval one it is therefore of interest to consider what the possibilities of such a war might be.

Since the Maine went down numerous reports have been spread broadcast that Spain is now superior to us as a naval power, and many persons have grave fears as to the outcome of a conflict. Let us see. Since 1883 Congress has authorized the construction of seventy-seven war vessels, at a cost of $134,439,700.10. Sixteen of the vessels have not yet been completed. The vessels authorized since 1883 are as follows: Battleships, first-class, nine; battleships, second-class, two; cruisers, 18; gunboats, 15; harbor defense ram, one; monitors, six; dynamite cruiser, one; torpedo boats, 21; submarine torpedo boat, one; training ships for cadets, two; dispatch boat, one.

Of the sixteen ships of war now under construction, the Secretary of the Navy estimates that all will be completed during the present year except the five battleships, which will probably not be ready for service until the latter part of the coming year. It is, therefore, obvious that the United States is not so powerless upon the seas as some would have it understood.



THE GUN THAT GUARDS HAVANA HARBOR.

During the past ten years there have been expended yearly on seacoast fortifications and their armaments and for submarine mines and torpedoes the sum of $40,000,000; our principal seaport towns have thus been put in condition so that, with the aid of the navy, the country could easily resist the attack of any one of the great naval powers of the world.

There is no doubt as to which of the two nations, Spain or the United States, is the stronger from a naval standpoint. In ships and armament we have by far the superior navy. While Spain has more men in her navy, we outnumber her in ships, although she includes some splendid cruisers in her list. Like us, she is adding to her navy, replacing the boats she lost in 1895. She is obliged to have this done, however, abroad, as she has no shipyards of her own. Her limited credit has kept back this work, and it is not likely that the boats now under way would be completed even on "rush" orders before two years from now. Then, too, the classifications made in the tables favor Spain, placing boats in the second class of battle-ships which, although heavier than our sole remaining specimen of that class, could not cope with it.

On paper Spain has about the same number of warships available for fighting as the United States has on the Atlantic coast, eliminating torpedo-boats, which can operate, by the nature of things, only in home waters. But what about the ships themselves? Spain has only one first-class battleship, the Pelayo; we have in the East the Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts. Spain strictly has no battleships of the second grade; we have only one now, the Texas, sister ship practically of the Maine. Spain has one iron and useless monitor, the Puig-Cerda; we have four of them, matchless fighters—the Puritan, Terror, Miantonomah, and Amphitrite. Spain has six armored cruisers, all of them practically in splendid fighting trim—the Almirante, Oquendo, Carlos V., Infanta Maria Teresa, Princesa de Asturias, and Vizcaya. We have two such vessels—the New York and Brooklyn. For defensive fighting our four monitors are superior to the three armored cruisers which we seem to lack in comparison with Spain, but, allowing that they are only equal, it may be said that in that class the navies of the two nations are of equal strength.

That throws the comparison back to battleships, of which we have four available, three first-class and one second-class, and of which Spain has only one available, the first-class Pelayo. The armament of the monitors and armored cruisers on both sides is practically equal. The armament of battleships is four to one in our favor, and it is the kind of armament that tells ten to one in a naval battle. So much for strictly fighting ships. We have ten, Spain has six. In protected cruisers Spain has not more than fifteen and we have ten available on the Atlantic coast. The armament of our ten, careful calculation shows, is a little more than equal to that of Spain's fifteen.

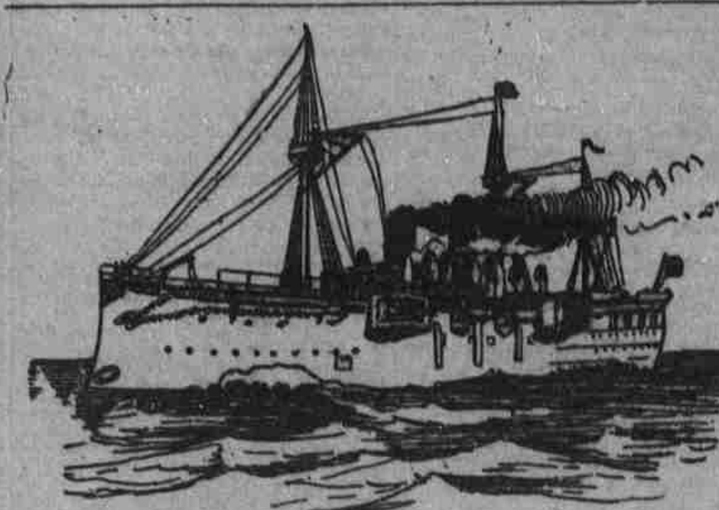
Of gunboats Spain seems to have twenty; we have not more than twelve on the North Atlantic coast. Nearly one-half of Spain's gunboats, according to Lord Brassey, the great English authority, are "small steamers from 86 to 348 tons." In the matter of unarmored ships, the commerce destroyers, Spain has a slight advantage in numbers; we have a slight advantage in strength. We could use our torpedo-boats; Spain couldn't get hers over here. We could use our ram Katahdin and our Holland submarine boat; Spain has no such vessels.

In the matter of ships and guns, despite the loss of the Maine the United States has a decided advantage. Battleships are the ones that count in real fighting. But naval battles are not won solely by ships and guns. They are won by men—valorous men, patriotic men—on board the ships. Our ships are manned by seamen nine-tenths of whom are American seamen. Spaniards, of course, man Spain's ships. There you are as to men: Americans on one side and Spaniards on the other. Need more be said?

Stronger than any reason yet given as to the result of a fight between us and Spain is the one to be deduced from the scene of action of war. The war would take place in and around Cuba. We could get coal easily and Spain could not. It's the coal in the bunkers as much if not more than the powder and shot in the magazines that decides naval contests to-day. The man at the stokehole is just as important as the man behind the gun. Spain can't whip us on this side of the Atlantic, that's sure; we shall not fight on the other side.

One Serious Disadvantage.

In a naval war with Spain we would have the disadvantage of a tremendous coast line, east, south and west, to defend. We could do little damage to Spain's commerce, because she has comparatively a small amount, while some of her second, third or fourth-rate boats, while keeping away from our cruisers, could do us almost irreparable damage. The power of the modern ships' guns enables them to do their fighting at comparatively long range. The deadliness of these arms is great enough under those circumstances, as China and Japan know to their cost. What the result would be if several Spanish and United States battleships met in closer quarters may easily be imagined, and it is no exaggeration to say that the chances favor the destruction of nearly everyone engaged.



UNITED STATES STEEL PROTECTED CRUISER COLUMBIA.

Modern gunnery and armor-making have kept such steps together that no sooner has a plate been invented which would resist the most penetrating projectile of that time than a gun was speedily devised or an explosive discovered which necessitated the invention of a plate of still greater resisting power. This game has gone on, until the modern ship is a gigantic floating hulk, the propulsion of which through calm and known waters is no easy task, to say nothing of its management in heavy seas or during an engagement, where rapid action is necessary.

But besides the things visible with which modern cruisers must contend is the problem of submarine warfare. The invention of Ericsson has been improved upon, both as regards the ability of warships to eject the deadly torpedo itself and the torpedo-boat capable of submerging itself wholly or in part. Inventors all over the world are working upon the submarine torpedo-boats and rams, and, while they have not attained the success of Jules Verne's fancy, it is believed that if they have not already solved the problem it is a matter of a short time till we shall have a boat capable of submerging itself for a time sufficient to do terrible damage to the largest battleship and still not be in sight during the engagement.

This is not speaking of the established practicability of the sunken torpedo or more to be used in harbors and discharged by electricity from a distance. These last can be utilized for coast defense and are very effective. They could destroy any cruiser anchored or sailing over them, but are only useful under those circumstances.

The war department has guarded with absolute secrecy the plans for all its coast defenses. It is scarcely known outside of army circles that New York is one of the most strongly defended towns in the world. No vessel could get within fifteen miles of the battery without meeting a worse fate than that which befell the Maine.

The entire harbor is thoroughly mined and wires run to underground casemates where the operators work. The harbor is divided into sections and squares each of which is known by a letter or figure. For instance, in case of war, if a Spanish war vessel were sighted, word would be telegraphed from one of the conning towers to the officer in charge of one of the underground casemates near Sandy Hook. The message would be read something like this: "Vizcaya x op 23, 14 S. E."

That would mean that the Vizcaya was then passing over a certain section of the harbor in which was located a mine or a torpedo. The operator would immediately touch a button. The explosion which followed would completely wreck the warship and would doubtless kill all on board.

The work of preparing these mines has been done very secretly, and no one outside of those in charge of the harbor defenses knows where they are. The sunken casemates, too, have been built with caution, and their situation is not known either. The necessity for this caution is apparent when it is remembered that any interference with the wires by the subject of some foreign nation might disturb the work so that none of the mines could be used.

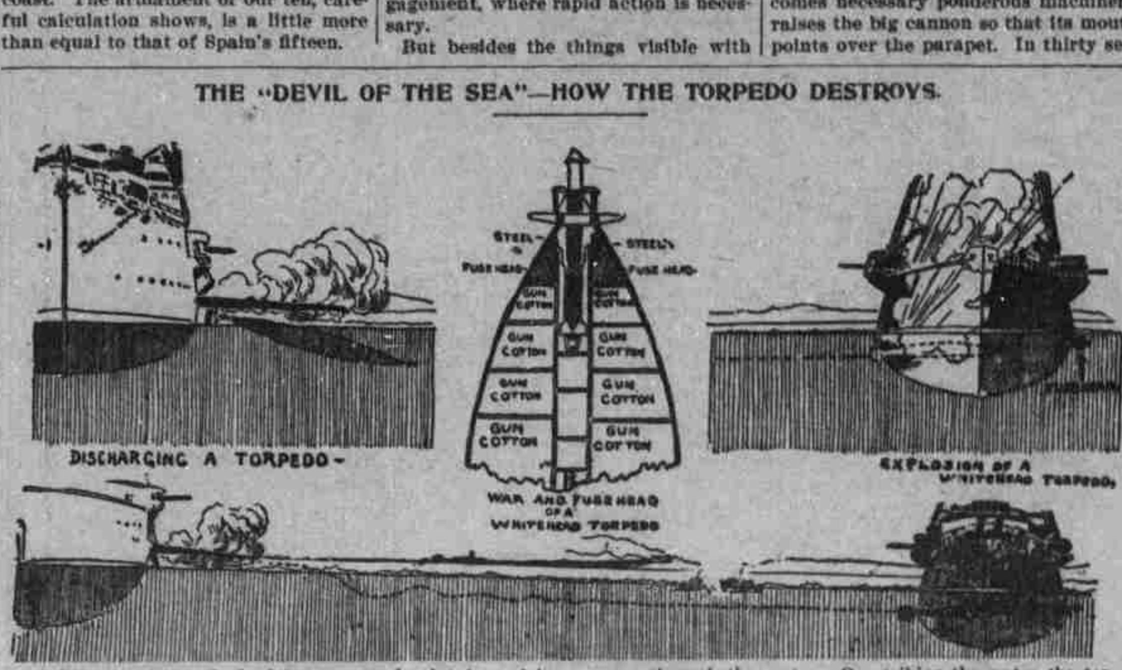
Another great means of defense is in the big disappearing guns, which work as if they have human intelligence. No fort is necessary for these guns. The gunners are absolutely protected by a big parapet. When the gun is at rest, it, too, is concealed behind the parapet, where it is loaded. When firing becomes necessary ponderous machinery raises the big cannon so that its mouth points over the parapet. In thirty seconds the gunners have trained the cannon properly, and an enormous projectile is sent flying ten miles over the sea. Woe to the vessel it strikes! Armor has not yet been made strong enough to stand against the shot fired from these enormous machines.

At present the inner harbor of New York is guarded by two 12-inch, three 10-inch and five 8-inch disappearing guns, as well as thirty-two 12-inch mortars. These are all completed and put in position. Work is now going on for other disappearing guns which will be finished this year. The southern and eastern entrances to the harbor are more fully protected than the inner harbor itself. Here is an armament of 21 12-inch guns on lifts, 15 10-inch and 9 8-inch guns on disappearing carriages, 176 12-inch mortars and many submarine mines operated from five mining casemates.

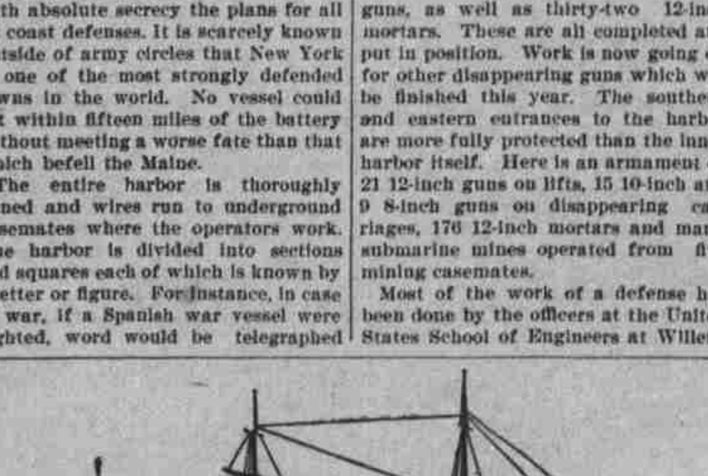
SUNKEN MORTAR PROTECTING NEW YORK

Most of the work of a defense has been done by the officers at the United States School of Engineers at Willet's Point, New York harbor. Twenty-three officers and 380 enlisted men are stationed at Willet's Point, and their work is mostly with torpedoes and high explosives. Occasionally mines are planted and exploded, just as in regular warfare. Vessels are sent out to try and come without being seen, and mimic war holds full sway.

THE "DEVIL OF THE SEA"—HOW THE TORPEDO DESTROYS.



A Whitehead torpedo fired from an overhead tube and its progress through the water. On striking the water the torpedo is propelled at tremendous speed by its own engine. In the forward portion of the torpedo is carried an explosive charge of 150 pounds of gun cotton. The mass is exploded by a percussion fuse fitted into the nozzle of the weapon. The torpedo would wreck the strongest ship afloat.



UNITED STATES STEEL PROTECTED CRUISER CHICAGO.

LOVING ROMEO AND JULIET.

Their Bodies Still Exhibited and Have Been Photographed.

There is strong evidence that the original Romeo and Juliet were the lovers of Teruel, an ancient city in Spain. The legend of the lovers of Teruel has existed in Spain longer than that of Romeo and Juliet in Italy, and the two closely resemble one another. It is merely the story of two young lovers who die rather than live without one another.

Archer M. Huntington, a student of Spanish literature, has visited Teruel and there seen and photographed the mortal remains of the two bodies.

They died early in the thirteenth century, and were buried in a chapel of the Church of San Pedro. In 1555, during a renovation of the chapel, their tomb was discovered. From that time it remained undisturbed until 1619, when the repairs of the chapel were terminated. Again the lovers rested in peace until 1708, when they were removed to the cloister and set up in a cupboard with a marble inscription above them:

"Here repose the celebrated Lovers of Teruel, Don Juan Diego Martinez de Marcilla and Dona Ysabel de Segura. They died in the year 1217, and in 1708 were transferred to this church."

"Finally," says Mr. Huntington, "in 1854 the people of Teruel, realizing at last the importance of their mummified lovers, had them placed upon a walnut stand, supported mechanically in a standing position and clothed in light gauze skirts! It is impossible to conceive anything more grotesque or amusingly horrible. The romantic and passionate story ends in a showcase. The dusty, bony corpses raised to a horrible similitude of life, are even so adjusted as to suggest an affectionate gaze toward each other—a gaze emanating from profound sockets, above which are two bald and glassy heads. Marcella is the best preserved, the lady having been injured and having lost an eye in the exhumation in 1555."

The most valuable literary version of the story of the lovers of Teruel was written by Don Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch in 1837.

It should be explained that in the Spanish story the young woman marries in the absence of her lover. When he returns they both die and her husband decides that they shall be buried together.

Turbines for Torpedo Boats.

The navy department has ordered a trial to be held at the New York navy-yard of the steam turbine engine, with a view to the adoption of the type on some of the new torpedo boats. With a steam turbine and oil fuel the engineers say it will be possible to secure far higher speed in torpedo boats than prevails now. The Turbina, an English-made boat, developed the phenomenal speed of 32 knots, and it is believed, considering that she is only half the size of the Cushing, that when the invention is perfected it will be practicable to attain at least two more knots with ships which now are not fitted with it.

DEEP DOWN.

We may move along the pathway of life enjoying what seems to us a fair amount of good health, but there comes over every human being at some time some unexpected condition of the system which may be torture for after years. Such is an insinuating and unexpected attack of sciatica resulting from weakness of the nervous system, which can give more pain to the square inch than any pain that afflicts mankind. It has been found out, however, that the prompt and vigorous application of St. Jacobs Oil to the seat of the pain will by persistent rubbing finally penetrate and cure by soothing and strengthening the diseased nerve. It is a pain that needs to be watched. The sciatica nerve plays so important a part that its derangement may cripple. Beware of its putting you on crutches, for it may keep you there for many a day, while the great remedy may in a day put you on your feet.

Canada's imports from the United States increased $8,000,000 last year and her imports from England decreased $3,600,000.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSIONS.

Between now and next presidential election there will be hosts of discussions of the question of "sound money" and silver. However opinions may be divided on these points, there is but one public and professional opinion, and that is a favorable one, regarding the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for and preventive of malaria, as well as a curative of kidney complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and rheumatism.

A lady in Hiram, Maine, has cucumber pickles which have been in her possession for more than 40 years.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The eagle is able to look at the sun without blinking, by means of a thin, semi-transparent veil, which the bird can draw instantaneously over its eye. It does not obstruct the sight.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

If Chinese children do not obey their parents, and the latter whip them to death the law has no punishment for them, as obedience to parents is the cardinal virtue.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In spite of the closest espionage, the diamond mining companies of South Africa lose, it is said, $1,000,000 a year by theft.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave, Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

Established 1780.

Alum

baking powder is almost as strong as *Schilling's Best.*

Yes, and prussic acid is stronger than vinegar.

A Berlin inventor has discoverd a process for making writing paper that will not burn. He has also invented a peculiar ink that resists the action of fire and remanis on the paper as a dark brown sediment.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Syrup Co. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

ELECTRIC LIFE-GIVER

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

It is grand to feel strong. You who are weak know what a precious gift manly vigor is. This electric life-giver will develop all vital powers. It fills the body with sparks of life that expand the muscles, nerves and brain. It brings happiness and strength to those who are weak. Send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," free, closely sealed. Address

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

353 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

Please mention this Paper.

How to Bronze Iron.

Prepare the iron article by scraping it, and brushing off all rust; then paint it completely and smoothly with yellow chrome and terebine. The use of these provides a basis for the gold, which will not then require to be laid on so heavily. When this dries, coat with an application of gold-size; and when this again is dry, complete with a coat of transparent varnish to preserve the gold from tarnish.

The best seeds grown are Ferry's. The best seeds sown are Ferry's. The best seeds known are Ferry's. It pays to plant

FERRY'S Famous Seeds

Ask the dealer for them. Send for FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL and get all that's good and new—the latest and the best.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. 13 Day Radish,
1 Pkg. Early Spring Turnip,
1 " Earliest Red Beet,
1 " Bismarck Cucumber,
1 " Queen Victoria Lettuce,
1 " Klondyke Melon,
1 " Jumbo Giant Onion,
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds,

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. P.O.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

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SYRUP OF FIGS

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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WHEAT Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Send for our free reference book. DOWNING, HOPKINS & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wash.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

INDIAN WARS—1817-'58 Write for information important to survivors and widows of Indian war veterans. TABER & WHITMAN CO., Pension and Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

"CHILDREN TEETHING." Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

N. P. N. U. No. 11, '98.

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