Christenings in Transylvania.

Two godfathers and two godmothers are generally appointed at Saxon peasant christenings, and it is customary that one couple should be old and the other young; but in no case should a husband and wife figure as god parents at the same baptism, but each one of the quartet must belong to a different family. This is the general custom, but in some districts the rule demands two godfathers and one godmother for a boy, two godmothers and one godfather for a girl.

If the parents have lost other children before, then the infant should not be carried out by the door in going to church, but handed out by the window and brought back in the same way. It should be carried by the broadest street, never by narrow lanes, else it will learn thieving.

The godparents must not look round on their way to church, and the first person met by the christening procession will decide the sex of the next child to be born—a boy if it be a man.

If two children are baptized out of the same water one of them will soon die, and if several boys are christened successively in the same church there will be war in the land as soon as they are grown up. Many girls denote fruitful vintages for the country when they have attained a marriageable age.

If the child sleeps during the baptismal ceremony, then it will be pious and good tempered, but if it cries it will be bad tempered or unlucky; therefore the first question asked by the parents on the return from church is generally, "Was it a quiet baptism?" and if such has not been the case the sponsors are apt to conceal the truth.

In some places the christening procession returning to the house of the parents find the door closed. After knocking for some time in vain a voice from within summons the godfather to name seven bald men out of the parish. When this has been answered a further question is asked as to the gospel read in the church; and only on receiving the answer, "Let the little children come to me," is the door flung open, saying: "Come in; you have hearkened attentively to the words of the Lord."—Popular Science Monthly.

How a Feather Grows.

In the skin of a fowl, where a feather is to appear, there is to be seen a little pit, and at the bottom of this rises a tiny mound or pyramid. Around this pyramid certain little grooves extend deeper at the base, seeming to radiate from one large groove at one side, all growing shallower, and finally disappearing at the top. This whole pyramid is covered with a skin composed of the same series, or flattened cells, as those which cover the whole body.

In the ordinary process of growth the new formations on the surface of the body throw off as effete matter the older portions of the skin, but here they are retained, and become so closely united to each other as to form a sort of honey coat, more or less strong according to its age, over the surface of the pyramid. As new cells grow at the base they push up this little horny protuberance till it breaks at its thinnest point, which is opposite the large groove. Then, as new growths still push it onward and flatten it, it assumes the form of a feather, the ridge in the main furrow or groove being the shaft, while the side grooves form the separate barbs of the vein.

When all this web of the feather is formed the pyramid loses its grooves and becomes smooth. All parts are of equal thickness, and so hard as to break easily, but remain tubular and form the quill, which is attached to what remains to the pyramid. The finger nails, and even single hairs, are developed and formed in the same way, and every one who has injured a nail and lost it knows how long a process, some three or four months, is required to produce the missing finish to his digit.—Poultry Mascot.

At the Tomb of Grant.

I had occasion to drive in the vicinity of Grant's tomb a few days since, and was attracted as I drew near it to the horse play and extraordinary antics of some young men and women standing at the open portals of the vault. I left my carriage and walked the little distance from the driveway to the tomb, and just as I reached it one of the boys, looking in, imitated the shrill, loud too-whit too-hoo of the owl, and as the echo rolled about the iron box in which the embalmed and enameled clay rests the crowd laughed and repeated it. There in full public gaze, the wind blowing the reckless dust and scattering leaves in upon it, stands the iron box. So far as it is concerned it might as well stand in the City Hall park or in the midst of Broadway's tumultuous human tide. Respect for the dead, regret for the dust, affection for the one father, husband, friend, general, president, where is the faintest semblance of either one or the other? A few potted plants, several withered leaves, a park policeman and a gaping, curious, laughing crowd. That's all.

Is there no sanctity about our dead?

Is there no tender memory associated with this man's activities? Is there no glory remaining to the great name which inspired armies on the one hand and made them cower with apprehensive fear on the other; or is it, as has been charged, that that body stands there to-day simply the hinge on which a speculative real estate ring moves, revolves, and bides the time of its enormous profit?—Joseph Howard's Letter.

An Expensive Luxury.

Queen Victoria has been a monarch fifty years. In that time she has drawn from her subjects in rents, annuities, etc., over $100,000,000. She has had besides special provision made by the government for all her family. Just now we are told that a jubilee fund has been proposed for her and that money to the amount of $5,000 per day is coming into that fund. Then, too, she sells butter made from her estates in Devonshire. Under such circumstances we can all see how generous was the impulse which prompted her to raise the pension of the old, armless and legless soldier to the extent of 3s. 3d. per week. Is it strange that England is growing a little tired of this business of royalty; that on two or three occasions of late the queen has been publicly hissed? The gifts of this world are so distributed that sometimes it looks as though people were rewarded in inverse ratio to the services they render.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Jewish Pauperism in London.

According to The London Spectator, there is a great deal of Jewish pauperism in London. Last year, it says, every third Jew received aid from the state. The reason for this state of affairs is that a large number of Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Sephardino and Mogreb Jews have immigrated to London.—New York Tribune.

A maid of honor in Queen Victoria's household receives a salary of $1,500 a year, and her presence is required only twelve weeks annually.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERY.

ACCOUNTS OF PRE-COLUMBIAN VOYAGES AND SHORT STAYS.

Iceland's Ancient Lore Records an Expedition Which Took Place in 986—Experiences Which Lead to the Belief That America Was the Place Visited.

The ancient lore of the Icelandic sagas furnishes proof of the early colonization of the American continent in the Tenth century by the Scandinavians. The sagas and songs upon which ancient Scandinavian history is founded, and those containing the history of America by the Northmen, were originally intrusted to the memory, and these verbal traditions formed historical narratives.

In the early part of the Twelfth century, when the Icelanders had become familiar with the Latin chirography, they were committed to writing. Manuscripts found in Iceland during the year 1650 make record of an expedition to Greenland led in 986 by Eric Red, of Iceland. His son Lief, who accompanied him, enlisted a crew of thirty-five men, and set sail from Greenland on another voyage of exploration. In due time they came to a well wooded land to the southwest of Greenland, where day and night seemed more equal than in Greenland and Iceland.

GIVING THE LAND A NAME.

After a short sojourn in this newly found country, Lief, in company with his followers, returned to Greenland, and the fame acquired by this expedition encouraged his brother Thorwald to embark in the same vessel in 1002 for the recently discovered territory, to which was given the name of Wineland (Vineland). Thorwald and his crew, having safely reached their destination, spent the winter in the booths which Lief had erected. In the spring he explored the western coast and found the land not only attractive, but rich in vines and forest.

No evidences of human habitation were visible, nor did he find the lairs of animals. Afterwards sailing eastward they came to a cape upon whose sandy beach they landed. Having crossed this projection, to their surprise they saw three boats made of skins, partially buried in the sand, beneath which nine men lay hidden, eight of whom were caught and killed, one managing to escape. Later these Northmen were attacked by the Esquimaux, to whom the eight so recently killed probably belonged. Thorwald, fatally wounded in the encounter, was buried on the promontory where he fell. His crew returned to Greenland with a rich cargo of timber.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

The sagas make mention of another expedition, undertaken by Thorfin Karlsfue, who enlisted as his associates sixty men and five women. Sailing from Iceland in a southerly direction, they arrived at the place where Lief had built his huts. After landing the cows and a bull to graze, which they had brought with them, Karlsfue ordered his men to fell trees and prepare timber for the ship's cargo; and while thus engaged they saw emerging from the woods many Skraelings. Happening to appear where the bull was feeding, and being rather of a ferocious spirit, he bellowed loudly, and made an attack upon them, which led them immediately to retreat.

After securing re-enforcements they returned, and although they were not able to make themselves understood to the Northmen, by means of signs, however, they were enabled to barter furs for such other commodities as the Northmen were willing to sell. When the natives had withdrawn, Karlsfue caused a strong wooden fence to be placed around his booths, which proved to be a wise precaution, as a short time afterwards the Skraelings returned, when a fierce fight ensued, in which many of the Esquimaux fell. The Northmen soon becoming weary of their abode in so strange a country, and exposed to the frequent attacks of the natives, in the spring returned to Greenland.

THE THEORY OF IRISH COLONISTS.

The third expedition was undertaken in 1011 by Freydissa, a daughter of Eric Red, in company with 200 Icelandic traders, but as no further exploration of this country was entered upon no new facts were obtained.

The theory of the population of America by Irish colonists has been founded on the mention of a saga writer who observes that Wineland must have been "Flvittramannaland," or the Great Ireland. It is not improbable that a similarity in the sound of the language of the people caused the name of a smaller body of land in the eastern hemisphere to be given to a part of the country by its first discoverers. Be this as it may it is certain that the theory has never been authenticated.

Thus we became acquainted with the Icelandic history of certain portions of the western hemisphere, as given by the sagas of the Icelanders.

The discovery by Christopher Columbus of West Indies in 1492 was perhaps the result of a trip made by him to Iceland in 1477, at which time the discovery of unknown lands to the southwest of Greenland and Iceland was made known to him by the sagas of the people of Iceland.—Gen. C. W. Darling in Home Journal.

Concerning Hydrophobia.

Our knowledge concerning the conditions under which the poison which creates hydrophobia acts has been somewhat advanced by the recent experiments of M. Galtier, of Paris. According to the experiments the dried virus has its poisonous properties destroyed in from four to six days. On the other hand, earlier experiments of the same savant show that an animal which has died of rabies may retain the poison in that part of the brain called the medulla oblongata for six or seven weeks. It is evident that this fact may be of importance in cases where persons have been bitten by animals supposed to be rabid. If the body of the creature has been buried it may be possible to exhume it after many days and make experiments which will serve to show whether danger from the wound is to be apprehended. In this way unfounded anxieties may be allayed.—Popular Science News.

Electric Fire Indicators.

Electric heat indicators, consisting of thermometers incased and protected by iron tubes, provided with platinum wires, and connected with a system of electric bells and indicators on deck, are the latest invention for preventing spontaneous combustion among ship cargoes. Should any undue heat arise in any part of the cargo, the mercury in the thermometers will rise, make contact with the platinum wire, and give an instantaneous alarm on deck, indicating at the same time the exact spot where the heat exists.—New York Telegram.

WHEN SHE COMES HOME.

When she comes home again—A thousand ways
I fashion to myself the tenderness
Of my glad welcome. I shall tremble—yes,
And touch her as when first in the old days
I touched her girlish hand, nor dared surmise
Mine eyes, such as my faint heart's sweet distress
Then silence. And the perfume of her dress
The room will sway a little, and a haze
Cloy eyesight—sunlight even—for a space.
And tears—yes, and the ache here in the throat.
To know that I so ill deserve the place
Her arm makes for me, and the sobbing note
I stay with kisses, ere the tearful face
Again is hidden in the old embrace.
—James W. Riley in The Century

An Irish Dinner in 1747.

Dinner was generally served at 4 p. m. It was abundant to profusion. The wines were excellent, being the choicest produce of French and Spanish vineyards, whose quality was remarked by almost all visitors to Ireland, and the potations were, as at the same period in England, long and deep. Costly silver, handsome glass and china, and the finest linen appeared in all the better class houses. A characteristic feature was the "potato ring." This was of silver, richly chased, and was used to support the great bowl in which potatoes were then brought to table. The sequence of courses differed widely from that now general. Soups came in the third or fourth place; fish, flesh and sweets jostled each other; while potted meats and cold pasties were not unfrequent items on the bill of fare.

For more accurate knowledge of what our ancestors ate at their principal meal we are indebted to a chronicler of the time. In 1747 she sends the following menu of a dinner to her sister: the quaint spelling is retained: "First course—Fish, beefsteaks, rabbit and onions, fillet of veal, blamange, cherries, Dutch cheese. Second course—Turkey, pout [poult?], salmon, pickled salmon, gride [grilse?] and quails, little terrene peas, cream, mushrooms terrene, apple pye, crabs, leveret, cheese cakes, almond cream, currants and gooseberries, orange butter. Dessert—Raspberries and cream, sweetmeats and jelly, strawberries and cream." She adds: "I give as little hot meat as possible. The invitation was to 'beefsteaks,' which we are famous for."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Witty Toasts.

Good after dinner speakers are among the most popular of men among people who cultivate the art of dining. The flashes of wit which draw forth roars of laughter and applause are sometimes unpremeditated, but probably they are more frequently thought out and rehearsed in advance. Impromptu or not, we all like a witty speech and a witty toast. Chambers' Journal has collected some witty and amusing toasts given at banquets, and, in reading them, one can only sigh, "Would I had been there!"

A rather cynical toast ran thus: "Woman—she requires no eulogy: she speaks for herself."

A gallant young man, under the same festal circumstances, referred to one member of the sex he eulogized as "a delectable dear, so sweet that honey would blush in her presence, and treacle stand appalled."

At the marriage supper of a deaf and dumb couple, one guest, in the speech of the evening, wished them "unspeakable bliss."

A writer of comedies was given a banquet in honor of his latest work, at which a jovial guest gave the toast: "The author's very good health! May he live to be as old as his jokes."

At another gathering were toasted, "The bench and the bar: If it were not for the bar, there would be little use for the bench."

As pithy was the following toast, proposed at a shoemaker's dinner: "May we have all the women in the country to shoe, and all the men to boot."

Literary Persons and Advertisements.

I think that the average literary man (or woman) is given to looking upon the advertising pages of a periodical as so much waste space unworthy of attention. I know from experience that such an idea is wrong, as I gain much useful information from advertisements. I find that a publication that interests me has a class of advertisements that are also of value, and more than one idea for editorial use has originated while reading advertisements.—The Writer.

The Origin of Dogs.

The question of the origin of the dog has recently been discussed by Professor Nehring, who believes that it has descended from various still surviving species of wolves and jackals. The latter animals can be tamed, and many attempts to domesticate wolves have been successfully made in recent times. Herr Ronge has so completely tamed a young wolf that it follows him exactly as a dog might do.—Public Opinion.

A Voice's "Color."

Blind people sometimes have wonderful perceptions. A young lady, talking for the first time with a blind man, was astonished to find that he had perceived that she was a woman, and a blonde.

"How could you have found it out?" she asked.

"I saw it, miss," said the blind man, "in the color of your voice!"—Youth's Companion.

The postmaster of New York says that if the rates paid by the government for carrying the mails on the railroads of the country were reduced in the same proportion as the companies have reduced freight rates to private parties, a one cent rate for letters could be immediately inaugurated without increasing the present postoffice deficit.

A lady member of the staff on an eastern paper does not take any stock in the statement that Edison's new phonograph will transmit kisses. She asks: "How does he get 'em in? And after he puts them in the old machine and kept them for a century or two they will be spoiled when they are taken out. I don't believe the yarn."

Rivland, the celebrated anatomist who wrote during the Seventeenth century, says that some years before there was to be seen in the suburbs of St. Germain the tomb of the giant Isoret, who, during life, was a fraction over twenty feet in hight.

Twenty years ago there were ninety-two lightning rod factories in the United States. Today there are but three, and those doing a trifling business. The lightning rod was the biggest humbug of the Nineteenth century.—Chicago Herald.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is prepared to see spectacle makers grow rich out of the next generation, as so many school children are obliged to wear glasses.

THE DISCOVERY OF WHAT IS TRUE

And the Practice of That Which is Good are the Two Most Important Objects of Life.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 11, 1891.

Dr. Jordan, Seattle, Wash.—MY DEAR FRIEND: I must tell you about Mrs. Bost, the lady with the terrible kidney trouble. She was here about two months ago, and had not been free from excruciating pain for months. She took one bottle of X, and has been free from pain ever since; and she writes that when one little bottle of medicine will do so much good she thinks the whole prescription will cure her.

We no longer fear colds in any form in our family. Mr. Purvis had la grippe a year ago, and he is awfully afraid of it. I asked him a few days ago if, in case la grippe attacked him again, he would be so badly frightened that he would send for a doctor. He answered: "No. What the Jordan medicine won't cure nothing on earth will."

I found your medicines in Sacramento this winter, and introduced them into one family where the children had the whooping cough; and the medicines acted like a charm. The whole family—all of whom were sick with colds in some form—took the medicines, and were delighted with them. Very respectfully,

MRS. J. L. PURVIS.

DR. JORDAN'S office is at the residence of ex-Mayor Yesler, Third and James.

Consultation 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's Histogenetic Medicine." Every other device is a fraud.

"What is a good funeral?" asks an undertaker's journal. A good funeral is some one else's funeral.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than 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, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

If tombstones were always reliable, the devil would soon be willing to put out his fire and quit.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED.

We positively cure rupture and all rectal diseases without pain or detention from business. No cure, no pay; and no pay until cured. Address for pamphlet Drs. Porterfield & Losey, 838 Market street, San Francisco.

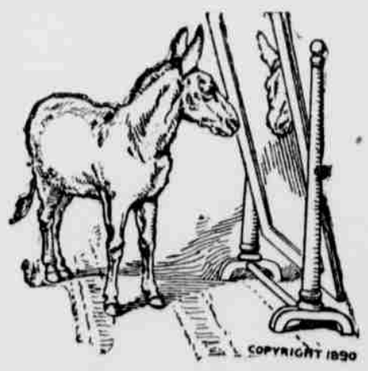
Luck is a good thing to depend upon if you have no desire to succeed.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl street, New York.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.



"WHAT AN ASS AM I!"

The ass thought himself as fine looking as his neighbor, the horse, until he, one day, saw himself in the looking-glass, when he said "What an ass am I!"

Are there not scores of people who cannot see themselves as others see them? They have bad blood, pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other kindred disfigurements. All these annoying things could be entirely eradicated, and the skin restored to "lily whiteness," if that world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, were given a fair trial.

It cures all humors, from the ordinary blotch, pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula, or the most inveterate blood-taints, no matter what their nature, or whether they be inherited or acquired. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood-purifier *guaranteed* to do just what it is recommended to, or money refunded.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporizing effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true also of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest surest and most thorough tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous vibrations, so common at this time of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

The distant relative is the one who is afraid that you are going to borrow $5 from him.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE BLIND.

Dr. La Grange wishes to make known his *New Treatment* for the cure of all diseases of the Eye—*Cataract, Defective Vision, Inflammation*, etc., without Operation or Pain. The remedy can be applied by the patient, and is simple, safe and sure in its effects, strengthening the muscles and nerves of the eye, removing pain almost instantaneously. It is a marvelous discovery and a blessing to the sufferer.

For further particulars address with stamped envelope R. J. LA GRANGE, M. D., 215 Powell St., fourth door from Geary, San Francisco, Cal.

Office hours—11 till 3.

The Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, is universally pronounced by the public the model hotel of the Pacific Coast. Everything is perfection to the minutest detail, and guests are made to feel entirely at home. J. A. Hooper, Manager.

Beware of Imitations of the celebrated Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Tobacco.

Use Enamelline Stove Polish: no dust, no smell.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
This Trade Mark is on The Best Waterproof Coat in the world!
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free. A. J. TOWER, Boston.

WANTED TO EMPLOY Agents and Organizers on Cash Terms, in all communities for the Annual Benefit Society of Philadelphia, Pa., Endowment Plan, doubling our money in one year. Admits ladies and gents from 14 to 70; pays sick benefits; is not a secret order; has over 9,000 members in 17 States, 97 lodges of this order in Philadelphia. Lady or gentleman can secure this at once, with full particulars, by addressing W. H. LOOMIS, M. D., Deputy Supreme Councilor for the Pacific Coast, Alameda, California. Box 367.

Season Opens for Trout April 1st.

FINE FISHING TACKLE FLY RODS.

H. T. HUDSON,
93 First Street, Portland, Or.,
—DEALER IN—
ARMS, REVOLVERS & SPORTSMEN'S GOODS,
Send for new illustrated catalogue.

N. P. N. U. No. 386—S. F. N. U. No. 463

WHY!

WHEREFORE. The virtues or merits of a remedy for pain do not consist in its being as good for relief as other remedies, but in the fact that it is better, in being more prompt and sure, and therefore the best for the specific purpose. It is not an idle catchline that strikes the eye thus:

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, IS THE BEST.

It is the best cure for all aches and pains, and it holds

THE TRUE PROOF.

To this specific fact **Archbishops, Bishops, Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, Governors, Generals, Senators, Members of Congress and Legislatures, U. S. Consuls, Army and Navy Officers Mayors and Officials,** testify and unite in saying: "We suffered pain;

OTHER REMEDIES FAILED,

and St. Jacobs Oil cured promptly and permanently." For the same reason

THE POOR MAN

finds what he seeks and needs, is not deceived, and will have it at any price.

POISON IN A PIPE.

Few smokers fully realize the danger of smoking new or improperly cured Tobacco. The medical staff of the German army discovered this was a fruitful source of throat disease.

The subsistence department of the U. S. Army have adopted Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut as the Standard Smoking Tobacco for the army.

Beware of Imitations. The genuine "Seal of North Carolina" costs you no more than poisonous imitations.

WE QUOTE SPECIAL.

Pop Corn, shelled, per 100 lbs	$2 25
Rice, best quality, imported, 100 lbs	5 50
Silver Flake Hominy, 50 lb. bbl	2 25
Japan Tea, chest, lots, lb	10c to 35c
Cooking Raisins, as wanted	5c to 6c
Dried Grapes	4c to 5c
Eastern Codfish, extra	8c to 10c
Vermont Syrup, qts 25c, ½ gals. 50c, gals.	$1 00
Pure Maple Syrup, 1-gal. cans	1 35
Rock Candy Drips (genuine), 5 gals	3 00
Table Grapes, finest quality, doz	1 60
Table Plums, finest quality, doz	1 60
Axle Grease, best, 50 lbs	2 50
Alfalfa, finest seed, 100 lbs	8 75

Write for copy, free, of forty-page catalogue; contains price of several thousand articles. Address **Smith's Cash Store, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.**

ASTHMA CURED AND HAY FEVER... TO STAY CURED. WRITE TO P. HAROLD HAYES, M.D. A NEW DEPARTURE BUFFALO, N.Y.

MONEY

Can be made easily by raising chickens. Our large 32-page illustrated catalogue tells all about

INCUBATORS,

Brooders, what to feed chickens, in fact all the secrets of the chicken business. If you only keep half a dozen hens, you need this book. It gives more information than many of the books sold at 25 cents. We send it free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps to pay postage.

PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal.

VASELINE.

FOR ONE DOLLAR sent us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream	15 "
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice	10 "
One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented	10 "
One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline	25 "
	—$1 10

Or for stamps any single article at the price named.

If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take VASELINE put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of Blue Seal Vaseline is sold by all druggists at 10 cents.

Chesebrough M'f'g Co., 24 State St., New York.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address: E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Before you buy anything, ask two questions: "Do I really want it?" "Can I do without it?"

HONESTLY ANSWERED, these questions may make you rich: but they will never prevent you from buying SAPOLIO

Its uses are many and so are its friends; for where it is once used it is always used. To clean house without it is sheer folly, since it does the work twice as fast and twice as well.

JAMES LEFFEL WATER WHEELS

THE JAMES LEFFEL & CO. We send FREE to those desiring information, the Finest Pamphlet Published.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or Liberty St., NEW YORK CITY.