All Experts Use
Royal Baking Powder

Perfect and uniform success in making finest food is more certain with Royal Baking Powder than with any other. Use it in every receipt calling for a baking powder, or cream of tartar and soda, and the best results in pure, wholesome, appetizing food are assured. Experts use it because it adds to their success. Physicians and Health Officers recommend it because it adds to the wholesomeness of the food.

MARION HARLAND: "I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best in the market. Since its introduction into my kitchen I have used no other."

M. GORJU, late *Chef*, Delmonico's, New-York: "In my use of Royal Baking Powder, I have found it superior to all others."

A. FORTIN, *Chef*, White House, for Presidents Arthur and Cleveland: "I have tested many baking powders, but for finest food can use none but 'Royal.'"

A Merchant with Tact.

How much the imagination works upon people who are apparently endowed with common sense! While in the store of a leading optician recently, a lady entered with a thermometer she had purchased two days before.

"I want this changed," she said with considerable asperity.

"What is the trouble?" asked the urbane head of the concern.

"It is incorrect. I hung it on the wall near the window, and watched it all day, and this morning I compared it with the accounts published in the papers and it did not agree with them."

The proprietor, with a tact that was great, answered:

"I'm very sorry, madam, for the mistake. Here is one which you must hang outside of the window on this brass hook—brass is a superior conductor—and I'm sure you will find it all right."

She thanked him and went away pleased.—New York Star.

They Just Help Themselves.

Old Lady—No young man should ever ask a girl for a kiss.

Young Lady—They usually don't.—Philadelphia Press.

It Happened at Bar Harbor.

Dick—Did you kiss her?

Chappie—No—I didn't dare to. But (proudly) she kissed me.—Munsey's Weekly.

Nightmares.

"I dream my stories," said Hicks.

"How you must dread going to bed!" exclaimed Oyster.—New York Sun.

If MASTIFF PLUG CUT was not all that is claimed for it, how else could so great a business and sale have developed in so short a time?

A pure, mild, sweet smoke—no wonder it has become the standard smoking tobacco, even in competition with long-established brands of recognized merit.

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

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

these and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines,

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC SSS

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.
Printed testimonials sent on application. Address
The Swift Specific Co.,
ATLANTA, GA.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

When applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of of taste and smell.

CATARRH

Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied in each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at druggists' or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

YOU NEED NOT FEAR that people will know your hair is dyed if you use that perfect imitation of nature,

Tutt's Hair Dye

It imparts a glossy color and fresh life to the hair. Price, $1. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

J. H. FISK, Assayer and Analytical Chemist, 6½ Washington St., Portland, Or.

Where the Nickel Comes From.

In the Copper Cliff mine, near Sudbury, Canada, it is said more nickel is being produced than the entire market of the world calls for at current prices. A little branch off the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, four miles in length, leads out to the mine, which opens into the face of a crag of the brown, oxidized Laurentian rock, characteristic of this region. The miners are now at work at a depth of about 300 feet below the surface. As fast as the nickel and copper bearing rock is hoisted out, it is broken up and piled upon long beds, or ricks, of pine wood, to be calcined or roasted, for the purpose of driving out the sulphur which it contains. The roasting process is of the nature of lime kilning or charcoal burning. Each great bed of ore requires from one to two months to roast. When roasted the rock goes to the principal smelter, a powerful blast furnace "jacketed"—in mining phrase—with running water, to enable it to sustain the great heat requisite to reduce the crude, obdurate mineral to fluidity.

The dross of the molten mass is first allowed to flow off, and afterward the nearly pure nickel and copper, blended together in an alloy called the "mat," or matte, is drawn off at the base of the furnace into the barrow pots and wheeled away, still liquid and fiery hot, to cool in the yard of the smelter. The mat contains about 70 per cent. of nickel, the remaining 30 per cent. being mainly copper. When cold, the conical pot loaves of mat can easily be cracked in pieces by means of heavy hammers. The fragments are then packed in barrels and shipped to Swansea, in Wales, and to Germany, where the two constituent metals are separated and refined by secret processes, which are very jealously guarded by the manufacturers.

So jealously is the secret kept that no one in America has yet been able to learn the process, although one young metallurgist spent three years in Swansea as a common laborer in the factories in order to obtain it. At present there are produced daily at the Copper Cliff mine about ninety pot loaves of mat, each weighing near 450 pounds, an output which yields an aggregate of more than 4,000 tons of nickel a year.—Manufacturing Jeweler.

Rainfall on the Plains.

Professor Frank H. Snow, of the Kansas State university, said several years ago: "But the fact that thousands of new comers, from ignorance of the climate, have attempted to introduce ordinary agricultural operations upon the so called plains, and have disastrously failed in the attempt, has placed an undeserved stigma upon the good name of Kansas in many far distant communities, and has undoubtedly somewhat retarded immigration during the past few years. It is time for the general recognition of the fact that, except in exceedingly limited area where irrigation is possible, the western third of Kansas is beyond the limit of successful agriculture."

The severe seasons of drought which have occurred since the above conservative statement was written show the whole truth of the matter to be that the westward advancing line of settlement is by no means an isohyetal one, but that it is merely a line representing in a way the overflow of the population of our eastern states. It needs but a slight acquaintance among the old settlers in central Kansas to know that they fear nowadays excessively dry weather as much as they did twenty-five years ago. The people who live farther west are losing faith in the idea of an increased rainfall, as is evidenced by the fact that over two hundred linear miles of main canals have lately been constructed for irrigation purposes nearly as far east as Kinsley, in the Arkansas valley of Western Kansas. In the Platte valley, in Nebraska, large irrigating systems are at present being projected.—Stuart O. Henry in Popular Science Monthly.

A Prescription for Fat.

Dr. Mendelson furnished the following dietary table, which is warrented to reduce flesh:

Breakfast.—One cup (6 ounces) tea or coffee, with milk and sugar. Bread, 2½ ounces (2 to 3 slices). Butter, ½ ounce. One egg or 1½ ounces meat.

Dinner.—Meat or fish, 7 ounces. Green vegetables, 2 ounces (spinach, cabbage, string beans, asparagus, tomatoes, beet tops, etc.). Farinaceous dishes, 3½ ounces (potatoes, rice, hominy, maccaroni, etc.), or these may be omitted and a corresponding amount of green vegetables substituted. Salad, with plain dressing, 1 ounce. Fruit, 3½ ounces. Water, sparingly.

Supper or Lunch.—Two eggs, or lean meat, 5 ounces. Salad (radishes, pickles, etc.), ½ ounce. Bread, ½ ounce (1 slice). Fruit, 3½ ounces. Or fruit may be omitted and bread (2 ounces) substituted. Fluids (tea, coffee, etc.), 8 ounces.

No beer, ale, cider, champagne, sweet wines or spirits. Claret and hock in great moderation. Milk, except as an addition to tea or coffee, only occasionally. Eat no rich gravies, and nothing fried.—New York Times.

Will—You have a treasure in your wife, Bill.

Bill—I have more than that. I have a troquirer.—Yankee Blade.

THE DREAD TOMORROW.

How often doth the march of coming ill
No echo of its footfall fling before,
But steals adown the corridor, until
It pauses—at the door.

The eagle's shadow warns the huddled flock,
The tempest sends chill breezes through the sky,
Its harbingers; on man's disasters shock
Swoops all too suddenly.

The bark, through rapids piloted with care,
Sails a smooth course, forgetting dangers gone,
But strikes the hidden reef-edge unaware—
Sinks—and the stream flows on.

No sign foretells the near approach of sorrow
No note, no breath of warning in the air;
Still on each sweetest dream the dread tomorrow
Hath broken unaware.

Haply 'twas so ordained by wiser powers,
Who in the draft of suffering man must drain
Infused the memory of careless hours
As anodyne to pain!

Willing that each, unmindful of the knell,
Should pluck the flower, should hail the sun, and rest,
Locked all forgetful while in honeyed spell,
Nor perish all unblest.

Accept the proffered boon with thankful heart,
Nor listen for the tramp of troublous years,
Remembered joy shall soothe when sorrow's smart
Turns thy sweet past to tears.

—Cornhill Magazine.

At Sandringham.

The Rev. John Russell, a clergyman of Devon, was as simple in manner as he was kindly of heart. In 1874 he was invited to visit the Prince of Wales and enjoyed his visit with such unfeigned zest that it proved a genuine pleasure to his entertainers.

His honest simplicity never forsook him, and it is said that in talking with the princess he innocently contradicted some remark of hers.

"No, no, my dear," said he, as he often had said before to other women as far removed from him in point of years; "no, no, my dear, 'tis not so!"

No one knew whether the princess noticed the slip, but if she did it merely amused her. But this little informality must have been amply atoned for by a frankly gallant speech which the old clergyman made to her on the last night of the old year, when he had the honor of her hand in the dance.

"Now," said he, as the clock struck 12, "I can say what no other man can ever say again."

"And what is that?" asked the princess.

"That I have had the honor of dancing out the old year and dancing in this new one with your royal highness."—Youth's Companion.

A Clever Method of Stealing.

An ingenious and successful trick was recently played at a London flat, in broad daylight. A gentleman rang the bell at 3 o'clock and inquired whether Mr. Grey was at home. "No, sir," said the janitor; "he rarely if ever comes back from the temple before 5 o'clock." "That is strange," returned the other, "since I know he has an appointment here with a Mr. Johnson at 4 o'clock;" then he went his way.

At 4 o'clock, to the minute, Mr. Johnson called and, giving his name, was of course allowed to wait in Mr. Grey's apartments, which he denuded of everything of "portable value" in ten minutes, and then walked out, observing as he passed the porter, that he could wait no longer. Except from a moral standpoint, this seems a really admirable stroke of business.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Emphasizing a Fact.

There are peculiarities, idiosyncrasies of expression, which emphasize and accentuate facts. It is not enough to say, "he is deaf." We invariably add, "as a post." It would appear sufficient to say, "he is blind," but we prefer in nearly all cases to admit of no contradiction by announcing that he is "stone blind." To be "dead" should suffice; "dead as a door nail" clinches the fact.—Detroit Free Press.

The Waiter's Impudence.

Mr. Wayback (at hotel)—What's that—lemonade?

Waiter—That's a finger bowl, sah.

"What's it fer?"

"To wash y'r fingers after eatin, you know, sah."

"Consarn y'r impudence! I don't eat with my fingers if I do come from the country. I eat with my knife, same as other folks."—Good News.

English manufacturers claim that the best willow in the world is to be found along the banks of small streams in the southern countries, and there seems some ground for their contention, although an immense quantity of good willow wood is cut every year in this country.

Prince George of Wales has a much smaller head than his father, and a London paper suggests the probability of the crown being reduced in size when it is passed along to the present heir apparent.

In 1889 a man walking along Crescent beach, Block island, discovered the hip bones of some gigantic species of extinct animal. The combined weight of the two bones was nearly 800 pounds.

Savings banks make their own rules concerning the length of time for which interest will be permitted to accumulate on dormant deposits. These rules are printed in the bank books.

London has the largest telegraph office in the world, where more than 3,000 operators are constantly employed.

Waiters of High Lineage.

There is a saloon keeper near Ninth and Walnut who has had half a dozen poverty stricken sons of noble German families employed as waiters in his place. An alleged "count" or two, a couple of sons of German "barons," wearing white aprons, have been features of the saloon during the past year. A patron of the place says that the proprietor was a republican in the fatherland, and that he takes pleasure in having the descendants of his old oppressors serve him in menial capacities.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

LIFE ON A WATER FARM.

There Is Profit in Raising Fish and Frogs for Market.

It has not been many years since water farming was added to the possibilities of "agriculture" in Indiana. It began as a diversion. It has become a business. Enough time has now elapsed to demonstrate that water farming may be made practicable and profitable—at least as profitable as some other rural occupation, and more enticing than the ordinary life of an agriculturist. As much money can be made off an acre of water as off an acre of land, including well located fish and frog ponds on the one hand and ordinary farming on the other.

One of the pioneers of water farming in Indiana is Mr. Joseph Manlove, of Milton. Seven years ago he bought a small piece of low land lying between the White Water canal and White Water river. He determined to flood the low land, and to add to his possessions the adjoining high land for park purposes. His place now includes fourteen acres of water and twenty-one of land. His business is largely with the water and only incidentally with the dry land. His first purpose was to establish a carp pond, from which the fish market might be supplied. This was accomplished in two years with comparative ease. Now he has practically an unlimited quantity of this variety of fish. However, the public taste also calls for bass, and Manlove determined to add this variety to his supply. His lake is now stocked with a vast supply of black bass. They have grown finely, and bass fishing will be "put on the market." Bass promise so much better than carp that "Farmer" Manlove uses his young carp as food for his bass.

Still another "department" has been added to the "farm"—frogs. Four acres of shallow water, well grown in flags, were set apart as a breeding place for frogs. They breed and grow rapidly. Four thousand tadpoles were put into this breeding pen. Many of them are now of a marketable size, and are worth $2.50 and $3 a dozen. In catching them for market a light at night is used. They stare at the light, and can be caught and handled with ease in its glare. In catching large quantities of carp the lake is drained off. In winter the marketable fish are kept in small ponds.

It is interesting to observe the water farmer at his work. He can use a horse for side purposes, but he needs neither, plow, planter nor reaper. Suppose he has gone out to feed. He has with him mid dlings or other grain. He goes to the breeding pond, sounds a gong or blows a whistle and thousands of frogs come hopping from their shelter. They eat the food ravenously, and become so tame that the farmer handles them as a woman does her pet chickens. The same food is just the thing for young and old carp. "Fish and frogs take to grain and grain products," said Mr. Manlove, "like a boy does to apple dumpling. Part of the season it is not necessary to feed my stock at all. The water grass seeds make the finest food for fish, and at certain times of the year I rarely prepare a fish for the table that I do not find him filled with grass seed."—Indianapolis News.

Pairing in the House.

There is absolutely no protection thrown about the matter of arranging pairs in the house. The only rule upon the subject says that after the first call of the day all pairs shall be announced by the clerk. The practice is for members making the pairs to hand the announcement of them to the clerk, who sees they are printed in The Record. No questions are asked, and the members fix up the pairs to suit themselves. Thus, when a member is absent and is not paired, he can telegraph to a colleague and find some member on the other side in the same situation, when it is arranged that The Record shall state that these two absent members were paired.

One member who went to Europe without taking the precaution to get a pair was used to protect half a dozen members in one day. It was also found that he was paired with a member who never knew the other man was absent from Washington.—Philadelphia Press.

The Power of the Baby.

No people on the globe love their children so much as the Chinese and Japanese, and nowhere do children so much respect their parents.

The Coreans laugh and chat with their children, and the Burmese mother pets her baby and sings it lullabys.

The Turks spend hours in playing with their children, and the most savage of the Indians spend time in making toys for their babies.

There is no country in the world which the squalling infant does not rule, and on the shores of every ocean and the center of every land the baby is king.—Washington Letter.

Crazy Inventors.

Side by side with the greatest inventions of the age are classed the craziest offsprings of the human brain. Today some mighty Edison patents an idea which lights the world and to-morrow some lunatic offers a plan by which all humanity can lift themselves to heaven by their boot straps. In looking through the patent office you are surprised at the wisdom and the foolishness of man's intellect. The one is as great as the other, and from the foolish point of view it would seem that when an idea of a patent creeps into an inventor's house common sense flies out of his window.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

To Make Wheat Bread.

Whole wheat bread, that is so much recommended now for children and dyspeptics, is made with one quart of lukewarm water, a little salt, one-half cup of yeast, one-half cup of sugar, two large spoonfuls of molasses, one large spoonful of shortening, eight and a half cups of flour. Do not knead it. Stir it with a spoon to moderately stiff batter and let it stand over night. In the morning put it in pans, let it rise, then bake. This quantity will make two good sized loaves. This recipe is vouched for by a mother who never lets her children eat any other kind of bread.—Exchange.

Gum Chewing for Nose Bleed.

A city physician says: "A person who is subject to bleeding from the nose should keep some gum in his pocket, and when he feels an attack coming on commence chewing it vigorously. Nine times out of ten the increased activity of the facial muscles will avert the bleeding. If he is not able to adopt the preventive let him try it as a remedy and he will generally find it a success."—Albany Express.

No Use for His Memory.

Parson Bluff—Remember, you must give an account of all your actions and deeds when you go to the other world.

Jimmy Fastboy—I'm glad you mentioned it. I am studying a new system of improving the memory. I guess I'll drop it now.—Texas Siftings.

Ubiquitous Hands.

Extract from Recent Novel—"At that moment the worthy pastor appeared on the threshold of the manse. His hands were thrust into the pockets of his large loose coat, while he turned over the leaves of the prayer book and wiped his spectacles."—Paul Lindan.

Caught.

"A half ticket for this boy, please."

"How a half ticket? Isn't he 12 years old?"

"Oh, no; only 11."

"Oh, then you want a whole ticket, for only children under 10 go for half."—Fliegende Blaetter.

FRIENDS OF THE PUBLIC.

MEN OF MARK WHO GATHER NEWS.

Some Personal Sketches and Incidents of Brain Workers in the Highest Walks of Life.

[*New York Tribune.*]

The reader of the morning paper who sits by his cosy fireside and is informed of what is transpiring in every quarter of the globe, seldom realizes the amount of actual labor necessary to ascertain, collect, write, transmit, and print this wonderful mass of news. And yet, aside from the special dispatches, it is largely centered in one office, located near the Telegraph building in New York, and presided over by a quiet gentleman in a most masterly manner.

Mr. William Henry Smith, manager of the Associated Press, is in the prime of life, and possesses a mind clear as to the requirements of the public. To properly and promptly handle the mass of matter that passes through his hands is an enormous undertaking, and one which may well test the capacity of any man. Mr. Smith has always been an arduous worker, and it is by no means surprising that his health should, in the past, have suffered more or less thereby. The mental strain necessary to the performance of his duties caused difficulties of digestion which are not easily overcome, and also a uremic colic, both painful and exhausting. All attempts to overcome these tendencies by force of will power failed, and he consulted eminent physicians, among them Dr. Barthol of Philadelphia. In spite, however, of the care and skill of these practitioners, he grew worse constantly. The result can best be described in his own words. He said:

"My brother, C. W. Smith, manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, came to visit me, and seeing my condition, took upon himself to conduct my case, and so secured a preparation which, I have since learned, he had used successfully himself and in his family. I began its use, and commenced improving at once. This improvement continued, until now I am well, and wholly through the influence of Warner's Safe Cure. I have since then used the remedy with good results in my family, and keep it on hand constantly. I consider it a remarkable medicine."

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, the famous newspaper correspondent, whose letters, written over the nom de plume of "Gath," have attracted such wide attention, said to the writer: "While in England I had a pleasant visit with ex-Gov. S. B. Packard, our Consul at Liverpool. We were remarking on the death of a number of distinguished Americans, when the Governor said: 'Townsend, I can't see why so many of our public men are passing away, victims of one dread scourge. There is no need of their dying if they will consent to avail themselves of what has been provided for them, as I have.' Gov. Packard went on to describe his experience, and I found his symptoms corresponded almost exactly to my own. I soon afterward returned to America, began the same treatment, and when I had taken a number of bottles of Warner's Safe Cure—the remedy Gov. Packard used and commended to me so strongly—I, too, was rid of backache, bad fluids, tired feelings, nervous exhaustion, irregular appetite, 'thick head,' and to-day am as sound as a nut. It indicated my disorder and removed it entirely. I regard it as a godsend to this country, where Bright's disease and all other kidney disorders are so prevalent."

The above statements are not from obscure sources, but from gentlemen in the most exalted stations of trust and responsibility, and the affirmations they make are the results of actual observation. Does it not stand to reason, therefore, that the article of which they speak is a most valuable one, and such as may be used with great benefit by all who are suffering.

Good Prices for Rare Coins.

The prices of the Davis coin sale were again good yesterday. Colonial issues reached the highest figures. A New York doubloon of 1787 brought $450; a set of three Maryland coins, a shilling, a sixpence and a groat, one of which bore the bust of Lord Baltimore, $39 each; a New England shilling of Massachusetts, $43.50, and a pine tree shilling of 1652, $11.25. A Carolina halfpenny, 1694, sold for $37, and a New York cent of 1786, with a bust of Governor Clinton and the motto, "Non vi virtute vici," sold for $29.

The best price for a dime was $41 for the issue of 1822, with four stars. Dimes of 1804 and 1811 brought $25 apiece. A half dime of 1802 sold for $170. The collectors and some dealers attending the sale were indignant at the threatened seizure by the secret service authorities of some counterfeits of rare colonial coins. The originals of these coins, they say, are not now redeemable by any government, and the counterfeits were only struck for scientific purposes, and are of value only to numismatists.—New York Tribune.

An Audacious Thief.

For audacity, the record of James Johnson, alias "Jersey Jim," "H. B. Barton," "E. A. Hobbs," and several other aliases, will probably equal that of any other notorious criminal known to the police. Last week he entered one of the large hotels in this city and stole a package of letters, including one belonging to Alfred H. Torreceli, general agent of the Michigan Central railroad, and containing his annual passes over numerous railroads and a frank which entitles him to the free use of the lines of the Western Union Telegraph company for one year.

These useful articles Mr. Johnson placed in his wallet, which he lost, however, while on his way from Philadelphia to Trenton. On discovering his loss he deliberately inserted numerous advertisements requesting their return, and offered a liberal reward to the finder. It was these notices that led to his arrest by the Trenton police.—Philadelphia Record.

Test the seams of your Water Proof COAT Before Buying.

POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or crack, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that fails in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker:

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)

Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free.
A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

THE TEMPTATION

To get out of doors in rough weather is not strong, but we are, many of us, compelled to face rough weather frequently. Diseases which arise from a chill are peculiar to no season of the year. This is true; therefore, there should be in the closet of every household—what? Not an unmedicated stimulant, absolutely devoid of anything but an excitive action, but a tonic comforting, in the effective form of an invigorant and an alterative, the quality of defense against changes of weather. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has three or four properties that no other article of its class possesses. Not only does it relieve the complaints which it even usually cures, it fortifies the system against the bad effects of changes of temperature, fatally and too often shown in the deadly form of "la grippe;" it produces a radical change in the weakened condition of a system peculiarly liable to be attacked by it, and it tends to provide against the danger resulting from an impoverished condition of the blood and a disordered state of the liver or bowels.

"What is so rare as steak well done?" said the June poet sadly to himself as he contemplated the ill-cooked meat.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars' reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A woman always looks under the bed for a man. A man goes out between acts to look for him.

DESIRES TO BEAR TESTIMONY.

Henry Thorne, Traveling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., writes from Exeter Hall, Strand, London, February 2, 1888:

"I desire to bear my testimony to the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I have used them for pains in the back and side arising from rheumatic and other causes never without deriving benefit from their application. They are easily applied and very comforting. Those engaged as I am in public work which involves exposure to sudden changes of temperature will do well to keep a supply of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in their portmanteaus."

A man may run into debt, but he seldom comes out at anything faster than a walk.

For throat diseases, coughs, colds, etc., effective relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes. 25 cents.

It is rather hard to exactly define the nick of time, but Satan is certainly the Nick of eternity.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED.

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

It is a wise railroad stock that knows its own par.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

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A needy woman—the one who's overworked, nervous, and debilitated. What she needs is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's made exactly to fit her case—an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nervine, giving tone and vigor to the whole system. But it isn't a mere stimulant. It's a legitimate *medicine*, that an experienced physician has carefully prepared, for woman's ailments. All the functional derangements, chronic weaknesses, and painful disorders peculiar to the sex, are corrected and cured by it.

And because it's a *certain* remedy, it can be made a *guaranteed* one. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, you have your money back.

The best pill costs less than any other. Costs less, but does more. They're smaller, too, and easier to take. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills. They regulate perfectly the liver, stomach, and bowels.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

Foley Hot Springs
ARE THE BEST WATERS

For Liver and Kidney Complaint, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Skin and Private Diseases. Beautifully situated in Cascade Mountains, 60 miles east of Eugene. New hotel and baths; open all year round. Write for circular to
BARR & MULFORD, Proprietors,
Foley Hot Springs, Lane county, Or.
Look for this adv't in this paper next week.

Old Gold and Silver Bought; send your old Gold and Silver by mail to the old and reliable house of A. Coleman, 41 Third street, San Francisco; I will send by return mail the cash, according to assay; if the amount is not satisfactory will return gold.

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