In Every Receipt

that calls for baking powder, use the "Royal." Better results will be obtained because it is the purest. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work.

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

The French Horn.

The French horn, or cor de chasse, is regarded by some musicians as the sweetest and mellowest of all the wind instruments. In Beethoven's time it was little else than the old hunting horn, which, for the convenience of the mounted hunter, was arranged in spiral convolutions, to be slipped over the head and carried resting on one shoulder and under the opposite arm. The Germans still call it the waldhorn, that is, "forest horn."—Boston Advertiser.

Lo! the Red Man Flourishes.

Debates on the Indian appropriation bill are always fertile in surprises, and the latest is a statement from an expert in congress that there are as many Indians in America today as in 1492.

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 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Man always buries the hatchet where he can get it readily when he wants it again.

Tobacco is man's most universal luxury; the fragrant aroma of Mastiff Plug Cut starts people to pipe smoking, even those who never used tobacco before.

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

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.

M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.

PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Tower's Improved SLICKER is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof. Will Not Peel Leak or Stick. ALL Improved Slickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADE MARK on every Coat. Soft Woolen Collar. Watch Out! Send for Catalogue. A. J. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE.

Run With Gas or Gasoline.

Your Wife can run it. Requires no licensed engineer. Makes no smell or dirt. No Batteries or Electric Spark.

PALMER & REY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. PORTLAND, OR.

BEATS STEAM POWER

A BOON TO LADIES. NO MORE WORRIMENT.

FOR LADIES ONLY. DR. SIMS' TANSY BLOSSOM SUPPOSITORIES. A GUARANTEED SAFEGUARD.

Also a Positive Cure for Leucorrhœa, Inflammations Etc. $1 per package, six packages $5.00. Securely packed and mailed free on receipt of price. Write for circular. Lady Agents Wanted. P.O. Box 2221. The Western Remedy Co. San Francisco, Cal.

VICTOR INCUBATOR. A Reliable Hatcher, absolutely self-regulating, simplest to operate. Circulars free. Illus. Catalogue 6c. Address Victor Incubator Co., Quincy, Ill.

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.

Not Even the Commonest Civility.

Women who think it so strange that New York men occupy seats in crowded cars, elevated and otherwise, while feminine passengers clutch for straps, should draw the moral from an incident that happened in a Fifth avenue stage a few days ago. One of those clumsy vehicles was lumbering up the avenue with two passengers, one a middle aged man sitting by the door. At Nineteenth street the stage stopped, and an old lady, after bidding an affectionate farewell to a friend at the step, climbed in and sat down opposite the middle aged passenger. The latter was gazing idly into the street, when he felt a touch, and suddenly found himself in possession of a nickel. Evidently it came from the newly entered passenger, though she favored him with neither word nor glance. It was equally plain that it was her fare, and that she expected the middle aged man to deposit it in the box.

After a moment's hesitation he arose, groped his way to the forward end of the stage, dropped the nickle into its proper resting place, and returned, glancing involuntarily at the old lady for some word or look of thanks. None came. She adjusted her fur wrap and seemed oblivious of his presence. The 'bus rumbled on up Fifth avenue for some minutes without incident, when the old lady suddenly leaned over and said, "Stop the stage at Thirty-fourth street." The middle aged man flushed slightly with evident annoyance, and said decisively: "Madam, you compelled me to deposit your fare a few moments ago, and omitted the commonest civilities in doing so. I am neither the driver nor conductor of this stage, and though I should instantly respond to a courteous request, you may stop this stage wherever you please—for yourself!" and she did.—New York Tribune.

An Ineffable Cruelty to Children.

Mrs. Fenwick Muller, a London writer of note, comes out strongly on the subject of Lady Montague's methods of discipline, and incidentally has some plain words to say about punishments for children in general, and specially is she moved by that ineffable brutality, the shutting up of young children in the dark. "Darkness is full of terrors to a child. Out of the gloom come all sorts of horrible imaginings, and many a child has been half ruined for life by the terror of darkness, willfully inflicted by some woman either too brutal to care or too ignorant to understand the infernal cruelty of leaving children, whose imaginations are often far more vivid than those of adults, in all the horror of blackness, out of which they, in their combined fancy and ignorance, ring forth all kinds of terrible and threatening things. No young children should ever be left without a glimmer of light in a bedroom all night long, as a touch of indigestion, a troublesome dream, a sudden awakening, afraid and into darkness, may work nerve mischief that may last a lifetime.

"There is no crime that a child can commit that would entitle us to expose him or her to the mental agonies of solitude in darkness, many peopled as it is with phantoms and terrors. We know that even in our prisons this terrible punishment is only resorted to to subdue the most violent and refractory prisoners, and that even then it is hedged round with many restrictions, and only permitted to be used for a limited space of time. If there is a woman living whose heart does not respond to these strong words there is something very radically wrong with her."

Egyptian Architecture.

Egyptian architecture, the oldest of known styles, placed the weight firmly on the ground. In the first stages of building the strength of materials and the art of construction were but imperfectly understood, and to obtain security masses of material were placed on a broad base, narrowing upward in the form of a pyramid. It suggested security and permanence. The earliest extant monument of the work of man—the pyramids by the Nile—still rest on the sand of the desert in their majestic massiveness. The Egyptian buildings were constructed on the model of the pyramid. Truncated at various heights, details and ornamentation, however varied, left the same impression of security and permanence.

The shelving base, from which springs the propylon or porch, the multiplication of short, stunted shafts, the shallow reliefs, are all subservient to the one idea. The building rests on the ground, and you know it. The slender obelisk placed in front as a foil brought into prominence the massive solidity of the building. The accessory sphinx, with its front paws placed flat on the pedestal, the body firmly recumbent and the head solidly draped was a type of immobility and rest.—London Tablet.

Learning to Pop.

It is queer how small an occurrence serves to attract a crowd. The other evening a popcorn kiosk at the corner of D street and the avenue was surrounded by a gaping crowd, ranging in character from gamins to gentlemen, all breathlessly watching the proprietor as he shook a popper over the gas flamer. A couple of young ladies happened to be passing, and one of them inquired:

"What are those men staring at?"

"They are learning how to pop," replied her companion.

"Oh," sighed the speaker, "how I wish Charlie would take a few lessons!"

Canned Lichee.

Dried lichee have long been familiar to us as a table delicacy. The Chinese are now canning the fresh fruit at Macow for export, and the tin cans, with Chinese and English labels, are to be seen in their shops.—Philadelphia Ledger.

PERPETUAL MOTION BICYCLE.

The Curious One Wheeled Machine Invented by a St. Louis Genius.

Joseph Brietemmoser, a St. Louis mechanic, claims to have invented a bicycle which possesses in one respect the valuable quality known as perpetual motion. His model is a very curious looking affair. It consists of one gigantic wheel, eight feet in height, made of steel and copper wire and a small cast iron wheel, which, instead of being in front or behind, as all small wheels of bicycles are, is on the right hand side. The rider, instead of being perched on the top of the machine, sits in a small recess about three feet in diameter upon a sliding seat running upon eight sliding grooved wheels in the center of the large wheel. His feet are in a straddle position; that is, one on each side, and rest upon two foot rests, which are fastened to the seat by means of steel rods.

To set the curious machine in motion the rider leans forward, thus changing the center of gravity and causing the wheel to revolve. The next move is to re-establish the center of gravity, but according to the inventor the center cannot be found and the wheel continues revolving, gaining speed at each turn. There is no limit to the speed obtainable. The edges of both wheels are grooved and can be used on a railroad track as well as on the ground. By means of a peculiar arrangement of canvas, which covers the steel spokes near the center and forms an air tight space which extends around the wheel, the inventor says the structure can travel in water as well as on land. The canvas, when the machine is used on land, serves as an umbrella to shield the rider from the sun and rain.

The machine can be made to complete a circle by simply throwing the weight on the opposite side from which the rider desires to go. A passenger can be carried by simply extending the seat to the small wheel. The seat does not move when the machine is in operation; in fact, it acts as the axle, allowing the wheel to slide around it. Mr. Brietemmoser claims that the heavier the load carried the quicker the machine can travel.

The model is as yet a very crude looking affair. The canvas which serves as an umbrella and float is ornamented with the inscription, "Perpetual Motion, Joseph Brietemmoser, 1888." The inventor has already secured ten patents for various devices invented by him. He is also at present employed in building a very peculiar looking mill, which, when completed, will be capable of turning out six to ten different grades of flour at the same time. The grinding stone is made of cast iron, and is kept in a sharp condition by means of an emory wheel which revolves with it.—Globe-Democrat.

Schwatka's Cliff Dwellers.

Lieut. Schwatka, of polar fame, surveys mankind from China to Peru with equal mind. Having exhausted the arctic circle, he took himself to the equator. In returning he has now reached El Paso, Texas, accompanied by Mr. F. Howard O'Neill, in charge of eleven cliff dwellers from the Sierra Madre mountains. These cliff dwellers are members of the Tahuarmari tribe, and speak a language of their own. They came from Tukova, 200 miles from Chihuahua, and traveled the whole distance on foot, beating their master, who rode. One of these men is known to have traveled 100 miles in twelve hours, an achievement that recalls the stories of the old Greek runners. Lieut. Schwatka intends to exhibit his strange companions in the principal cities of the country, and then to take them to Europe to join Buffalo Bill.—Harper's Bazar.

The Formation of Coal.

It takes a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal, it being estimated that the present growth of the world would make a layer less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness and that it would take a million years of vegetable growth to form a coal bed ten feet in thickness. The United States has an area of more than 440,000 square miles of coal fields, and more than 110,000 tons of coal were mined in this country last year, enough to run a ring around the earth at the center five and one-half feet wide and five and one-half feet thick. Competent scientists say that there is enough coal in the United States to supply the world for the next 2,000 years.—New York Telegram.

Orange Shipments from California.

The freight departments of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads are now busily engaged handling the orange crop which is being shipped east by the usual special orange trains.

This evening one of these special trains will leave the Arcade depot for Chicago. It will comprise seventeen or more cars, and seven days will elapse before it will reach its destination. A number of specials have already been sent out over the Santa Fe. The exact figures showing the number of boxes of oranges that have been shipped east from Southern California this season are not attainable at present, but all railroad officials who were interviewed this morning stated that the shipments to date were twice as great as compared with 1889.—Los Angeles Express.

A Hurricane at Sea.

An iceberg 700 feet high and one mile long was passed by the British steamship Mineola, which arrived from Hamburg recently. Capt. Evans, the commander of the Mineola, says he made a careful observation and located the floating island in lat. 44:34 and long. 48:40. The supply of coal gave out while the steamship was within a mile of the huge berg and the cold was intense. Capt. Evans, after struggling hard, found it was impossible to make any headway, so headed the steamship for Halifax. On Jan. 28 a hurricane struck the vessel, sweeping everything before it. Capt. Evans said he once weathered a tornado in the Chinese sea, in which the velocity of the wind was 115 miles an hour. In his opinion the force of this hurricane was much greater.—New York Sun.

A New Fire Extinguisher.

A new fire extinguisher is composed of a mixture of water and liquid carbonic acid gas, which upon being discharged through pipes at high pressure cause the rapid expansion of the gas, converting the mixture into a spray more or less frozen.—New York Journal.

About Light.

Light travels at the rate of nearly 200,000 miles in a second, but it is a small consolation to think of it when you fall over a wheelbarrow in the dark.—Ram's Horn.

THE CZAR'S FOUR HUNDRED.

Doings of Gilded Youth in St. Petersburg. Railroad Deadheads.

Herr von Proskowetz, an Austrian nobleman and traveler, has just published a bookful of stories concerning the bad side of Russian life as he saw it in a two years' trip through the country. The most striking peculiarity of Russian railway travel, he thinks, is the large number of deadheads in the high priced compartments of the coupes. Between Moscow and St. Petersburg he shared a first class compartment with a dragoon officer. The guard took Herr von Proskowetz's ticket, but said nothing to the officer. For some time after they were left alone together the military man eyed the Austrian nobleman curiously, and finally asked:

"Did you really buy a first class ticket?"

Von Proskowetz confessed that he did.

"And your good money is squandered beyond recall. You ought to have done as I did. I gave the guard a rouble and a cigar. He is a good fellow and doesn't bother about tickets."

Proskowetz suggested that a dragoon officer might do things that a foreigner mightn't.

"Yes, that may be so," answered his companion, "but just think of the fun you might have had with the fifteen roubles you squandered on a ticket."

Herr von Proskowetz gathered some interesting statistics and made notes on some queer things while in Russia.

Since 1855 the population of St. Petersburg has fallen from 861,000 to 842,000. This falling off has taken place among the working people, and may be ascribed to the wretchedness of the quarters in which the workingmen at the capital are obliged to live. One-tenth of the workingmen's lodgings are in cellars. When higher up, however, the accommodations are little better. A workingman's sleeping room has usually only one window, and is occupied at night by between ten and fifty other laborers.

Herr von Proskowetz's opinion of Russian society is pretty poor. The young men in Moscow's 400, he thinks, are about the most reckless and extravagant in the world, and are always full of a desire to smash things. A man, therefore, who gives a stag dinner at a Moscow restaurant or hotel invariably contracts to pay for the meal "inclusive of crockery." As soon as the last dish has been served his guests begin to slam things about the room, and before the last bottle of wine has been served the floor is carpeted with small bits of the service, the mirrors and the pictures from the wall. In the Winter garden the young bloods drive their sticks through the fish globes and hew down all the flowers and shrubs they can get at. They are not altogether bad however, for they pay the proprietor lavishly for everything they destroy.

Another freak of the lively young men in Moscow is to hire an elephant for an evening and get it drunk on champagne. About six months ago a young blood beat the record for originality by giving his friends a dinner, at which the only meat was the pork from a trained pig bought of its trainer by the host for 14,000 roubles. At least that was the story the host told in good faith to his friends at the beginning of the feast. He learned the next day that the owner of the pig, Clown Tanto, had swindled him by substituting a common pig for the educated animal. A lawsuit followed, but before it could be decided Tanto and his pig and the 14,000 roubles in question got out of the country.

The Moscow dudes and officers have also an overweening passion for the stars of the cafe chantants and for gypsy street singers, whom they marry with astonishing frequency. Herr von Proskowetz tells all these stories of the czar's 400 with perfect seriousness, and presents abundant proof of their truth. His opinion is that the half has not been told of the unique madness of Russian fashionable life.—New York Sun.

The Tea Trade.

An English paper says: If the trade in India and Ceylon tea goes on increasing, as it has done of late, the tea trade of China will soon be defunct. As it is, the importing of China tea is regarded as profitless by firms who once had good reason to think otherwise, but who now find the game not worth the candle. According to the board of trade returns for December, 1889, just issued, the shipments of tea from India are now far in excess of those from China, having amounted for the year to 127,160,000 pounds, against 113,005,000 pounds; while those from China were only 88,849,000 pounds, against 105,424,000 pounds in 1888. As the shipments from Ceylon are now very large the customs' commissioners have issued a general order, dated Dec. 30, 1889, directing that for the future the imports thence are to be shown separately, and that the same distinction shall be observed with regard to tea taken out of bond for consumption. The distinctions will therefore be "British East India," "Ceylon," "China" (including Hong Kong and Macoa) and "other countries," and the statements of the exports of tea will also be based on the same plan as regards the country of production or origin.—Montreal Star.

Preaches to the Desert Air.

A reporter witnessed an extraordinary scene in the vicinity of Biddleville, N. C. In front of a small cabin a pulpit had been erected. In this stood a colored man "preaching" at the top of his voice. There was no one except the reporter and preacher near, and the former stood and listened, but was not noticed by the speaker. On inquiry it was found that the preacher was Robert Bell. Two years ago he was fired from the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Biddleville because he wanted to go into his church barefooted. He was warned against this offense, and, heeding it not, one Sunday as he attempted to ascend his pulpit shoeless, half a dozen good, pious deacons seized him and fired him from the church. On that day Bell declared that he would preach three times every day in his own yard, and he does it, although no one goes to hear him.—Savannah News.

Unfaithful to Him.

Museum Skeleton—My wife, the fat lady, doesn't seem to care as much for me as she used to. I've noticed it since that other skeleton came to town.

"She likes him better, perhaps."

"Very likely. He weighs four pounds less than I do. I suppose that's the reason."—Yankee Blade.

A Charitable Family.

First Tramp—I could have told you that you wouldn't get anything at that house.

Second Tramp—Well, I was just up there and found a plate waiting for me at the door.

"What kind of a plate?"

"Why, a door plate!"

AMPLY CONFIRMED.

EUROPEAN IDEAS VERIFIED IN AMERICA.

The Most Important Subject of the Present day Settled beyond Question.

The cable dispatches which recently appeared in the daily papers indicating the great interest felt throughout Europe upon a subject of international interest have naturally awakened great attention, not to say excitement, in this city and throughout the land. It is a well-known fact that the demands of modern life have caused a strain which seems to shorten life and undermine health universally. The efforts made abroad to investigate its cause are most commendable, and we are pleased to say have been supplemented by similar efforts in America. Careful inquiry has been made among prominent physicians, and it is surprising what uniformity of opinion is expressed by them all. That opinion seems to be that the great modern disease is kidney trouble, and that the kidneys are the first organs of the body to be attacked by over-exertion or over-indulgence, and the first to become weakened by the grip. That this is a most lamentable fact there can be no doubt, but that these troubles can be prevented and cured the investigations made abroad clearly show. In the interest of humanity we have made similar investigations, and the result is given herewith.

Dr. N. S. Davis said: "People do not know what Bright's disease is. The term is applied popularly to every trouble that even remotely affects the kidneys. There are two forms of the trouble—one an enlargement and the other a shrinking of the kidneys."

Dr. Frank T. Andrews says: "The term Bright's disease covers a great many complaints. In fact, any case of albuminaria is called Bright's disease. The majority of these cases are curable. The reason a man dies of kidney trouble is the inability of the organ to perform its functions."

Dr. S. Clarke declares: "There was a time when any man or woman suffering from any form of kidney trouble had cause for despair. That time has passed. For the past eight years I have treated every variety of kidney trouble in both men and women, and I do not believe there is a case so severe, no matter of how long standing, that it cannot be relieved or cured by the careful and conscientious use of Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. Charles W. Purdy says: "There are many diseases grouped under the head of Bright's disease of the kidneys. One of the most serious forms is almost always accompanied by heart trouble, which frequently causes the death of the patient. The acute form will kill the patient within a few years unless he receives proper treatment."

Dr. R. A. Gunn, Dean of the United States Medical College, declares: "For years the treatment of Bright's disease has been largely experimental. I am independent enough and frank enough to commend most heartily that great remedy—Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. A. B. Hosmer affirms: "Acute Bright's disease in children is curable. The kidneys, you see, are waste gates, and when they are partially closed trouble must result."

Dr. Tyre York, of Washington, D. C., asserts: "I think Warner's Safe Cure a great blessing to mankind, and if taken regularly will cure almost any disease of the kidneys. I prescribe it in my practice."

Dr. C. Washington Earle, of Chicago, says: "Diseases of the kidneys may be slight or aggravated. The object to be attained is to limit the over-worked and worn-out organs to as little exercise as possible."

Dr. John W. Mapes, of Paris, Ill., says: "I am a living example of the virtues of Warner's Safe Cure, without which I should long since have been dead."

Throughout the land wherever investigation has been made, the sentiment seems to be the same.

The above unquestioned and unquestionable testimony proves beyond a doubt what Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., boldly declared more than ten years ago, namely, that Bright's disease of the kidneys can be cured. Mr. Warner knew whereof he affirmed, for he himself had been cured of Bright's disease in its worst form. If any reader has peculiar pains, strange sensations, or unaccountable feelings, which fa too often announce the coming on of kidney trouble, there is no need to despond; there is every reason for hope. A cure has been found and proven beyond question or the possibility of doubt.

The Pearl Hunters' Superstition.

The pearl hunters of Borneo and the adjacent islands have a peculiar superstition. When they open shells in search of pearls, they take every ninth find, whether it be large or small, and put it into a bottle which is kept corked with a dead man's finger. The pearls in the vial are known as "seed pearls" or "breeding pearls," and the native Borneose firmly believes that they will reproduce their kind. For every pearl put into the vial two grains of rice are thrown in for the pearls to "feed" upon.

Some whites in Borneo believe as firmly in the superstition as the natives do, and almost every hut along the coast has its "dead finger" bottle with from nine to fifty seed pearls and twice that number of rice grains carefully and evenly stowed away among them. Professor Kimmerly says that nearly every burial place along the coast has been desecrated by "pearl breeders" in search of corks for their bottles.—St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. Sheldon's Curiosities.

Mrs. French Sheldon, the well known African traveler, has received a very pressing invitation from Mrs. Potter Palmer, lady manager of the women's department in the Chicago exhibition, to exhibit her splendid collection of African curiosities at the coming exhibition. Mrs. Sheldon won the confidence of the natives and especially of the women in a way no man could ever hope to do, and in this way she succeeded in gaining information of much interest and novelty and securing objects which had never been seen out of Africa before. One woman followed her 250 miles up country before she could be induced to part with a leather apron which only married women wear, but which they never sell or give to strangers, as they have an idea that should they do so, the person to whom it is given will have some mysterious power over them forever.—London's Woman's Herald.

An Awful Thing to Remember.

When a bachelor getting out of bed on a cold morning decides to keep on his night robe till the room gets warmer and then thoughtlessly hurries away to breakfast, where people smile slyly and significantly, it does not add to his joy to remember that he did not make the change in the apparel he contemplated.—Chicago Tribune.

Patsy Sears, of Howard county, Ind., aged 108 years, has been a church member a hundred years.

THE TEMPTATION

To go 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 combining, 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 eventually 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.

Let a man tell it himself and he is an awfully good man.

GET THE GENUINE.

If you suffer with lame back, especially in morning, ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS are a sure relief.

If you cannot sleep, try an ALLCOCK PLASTER, well up between the shoulder blades—often relieves—sometimes cures. Try this before you resort to opiates.

If any of your muscles are lame—joints stiff—feel as if they wanted oiling—or if you suffer with any local pains or aches, these plasters will cure you.

If you use them once you will realize why so many plasters have been made in imitation of them. Like all good things, they are copied as closely as the law allows. Don't be duped by taking an imitation when it is as easy to get the genuine.

If you always insist upon having ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and never accept a substitute, you will not be disappointed.

A chancery court is one that gives a poor man a chance for justice.

For allaying hoarseness and irritation of the throat it is daily proved that "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a mild remedy, yet very efficacious.

The hello! girl at the telephone exchange has much to answer for.

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 & Loseey, 838 Market street, San Francisco.

Some men, if they take one swallow, will insist on having a lark.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

The seed is planted when you feel "run-down" and "used-up." Malarial, typhoid or bilious fevers spring from it—all sorts of diseases. Don't take any risk. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery invigorates the system and repels disease. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. For all diseases that come from a disordered liver and impure blood, skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, it's the only remedy that's *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, you have your money back.

You pay only for the good you get.

The worst cases yield to the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. That's why the proprietors can, and do, promise to pay $500 for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

"August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

TAKE Tutt's Tiny Pills. The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, good digestion, regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25cts.

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.

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.

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

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.

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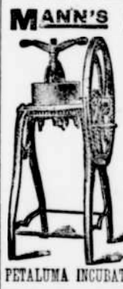

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