DECISIVE
Baking Powder Tests

The United States Official

Investigation of Baking Powders, made by authority of Congress, in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in leavening power (*U. S. Dept. Agricult'e Bulletin 13, p. 599*).

Money Lenders in Europe.

The continental monts de piete had their origin in the Italian monti di pieta, large numbers of which were founded in Italy throughout the Sixteenth century, and the objects of which were, in the first instance, essentially charitable, the avowed purpose of the institution being to counteract the injurious effect of usury by lending money on deposits at an almost infinitesimal rate of interest. The Franciscan monks were the first to lend money on goods, and in 1515 they were allowed by the pope to receive a moderate amount of interest; but in process of time the Italian monti di pieta became extensive banking corporations, which were occasionally plundered or half ruined by forced loans exacted by tyrannical princes, and sometimes brought to entire collapse by injudicious financial speculations.—London Telegraph.

It's Just as Easy

To grow Choice Flowers as it is to grow common ones if you START RIGHT.

Either one of the following collections is a garden in itself, and your garden is not complete without them. They are all beautiful and fashionable flowers and the plants are all strong, healthy and pot-grown, and sent, postage free, for the price named.

THE TIMOTHY HOPKINS COLLECTION OF SWEET PEAS

Comprising 21 Distinct Varieties. A Large Packet of Seeds of each for $1.50, or a Packet of Seeds of the same varieties mixed for only 10 cents.

12 Roses $1.00
12 Carnations $1.00
12 Pelargoniums $1.00
12 Chrysanthemums $1.00
DIFFERENT VARIETIES

Flower or Vegetable SEEDS 25 Choice Varieties of Either (your own or our selection) FOR ONE DOLLAR.

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERY CO.
S. W. Cor. Sansome & Clay Sts., - - San Francisco, Cal.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.
WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."

Olds & King, Portland, Or.

We make a special offer in this space each week. This time it is of an Oriental colored fringed CHENILLE TABLE COVER (size 50x58 inches, not measuring fringe), which we will mail to you for 98 cents sent us, with 22 cents for postage. It's a suggestion from our house-furnishing line for making your home attractive. Our special offers are not to get your money for the article mentioned, but to get your attention to our prices and qualities. We know they'll convince you that you are assured of honest goods and honest values from us every time. Our Spring Catalogue is sent free for the asking.

Country Orders.

WE KNOW VERY well that few country people know that we can fit them PERFECTLY at a hundred or two miles away; but we can. Send for rules for self-measurement, and we shall FIT you. Our vast stock of Clothing is made under our own supervision. Our $10, $12 and $15 Suits have no equal. You save money by buying from us. Try us ONCE.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
Strict'y ∴ One-Price ∴ Clothiers,
PORTLAND, OR.

Society Badges.

MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, Knights of Pythias and all other societies should write to us for prices on superior badges, buttons, medals and watch charms of their respective societies. Our specialty. A. H. REED, First and Morrison streets, Portland, Or.

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.

KISSING GOODBY.

A kiss he took and a backward look,
And her heart grew suddenly lighter;
A trifle, you say, to color a day,
Yet the dull gray morn seemed brighter.
For hearts are such that a tender touch
May banish a look of sadness;
A small, slight thing can make us sing,
But a frown will check our gladness.

The cheeriest ray along our way
Is the little act of kindness,
And the keenest sting some careless thing
That was done in a moment of blindness.
We can bravely face life in a home where strife
No foothold can discover,
And be lovers still if we only will,
Though youth's bright days are over.

Ah, sharp as swords cut the unkind words
That are far beyond recalling,
When a face lies hid 'neath a coffin lid,
And bitter tears are falling.
We fain would give half the lives we live
To undo our idle scorning;
Then let us not miss the smile and kiss
When we part in the light of morning.
—Lillian Plunkett in San Francisco Call.

Secretary Foster and the Monument.

When Secretary Foster first came to congress the Washington monument was literally the national laughing stock, looking, as it stood there, like the trunk of a storm severed mast—apparently the tower which the parable speaks of which the builder could not finish because he had not counted the cost. It was the sneer of the tourist and the shame of the resident. It was perfectly evident that it was not going to be finished with the contents of the little collection boxes labeled "For the Washington monument," which stared at you as you entered any public building, any more than with the "memorial" or votive stones sent by countries, cities and societies. It was equally evident that no other private means would suffice. It would have to be completed by the government if completed at all.

Samuel J. Randall was chairman of the committee on appropriations, of which Foster had been made a member by Speaker Kerr. Randall, who liked Foster, jokingly created him a sub-committee on monuments, and turned over to him as such a lot of bills for monuments to this man and that memory. One day there came over from the senate a bill which John Sherman had gotten through there, providing for the completion of the Washington monument by the government, and appropriating $200,000 for that purpose.

Foster was watching, and just as Randall, scowling at it, was about to pigeonhole it, he spoke up and said: "No, no, Mr. Chairman. I'm the sub-committee on monuments; that bill belongs to me," with that persuasive smile which has moved more obdurate hearts than Randall's. "Take it, then," said Randall, throwing it over the table. Foster did take it, and went to work at once collecting the data for a report on the subject, which was so full and so strong that it convinced a majority of the committee then, and afterward a majority of the house passed the bill. The work then begun never ceased till the aluminum cap was put on the apex of the pyramidal top. No wonder Foster finds satisfaction every time he looks at his handiwork.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Record.

A City Destroyed by Silence.

Amyclæ, if the old legend of its fate is to be relied upon, actually perished through silence. The legend concerning the unique end of this ancient city is as follows: Amyclæ was a town of Laconia, founded by the Lacedemonian king Amyclæ. It was an independent city for many years, but was finally conquered by the Spartans. The city had been so often alarmed by false rumors of a projected Spartan invasion that at last, weary of living in a state of absolute terror, it was decreed that it should be made a public offense to report the approach of an enemy. So, when the Spartans at last actually appeared before the city, no one dared to warn the officials of their approach, and thus they were able to take the town with scarce an effort.

There is, it must be admitted, another "silence" myth concerning Amyclæ. Servius says that the city was founded by Pythagoreans, forbidden by laws of their order to speak of or to harm serpents. The result was that the snakes from the hills sought the precincts of the city, and, no one daring to speak of it to his neighbor or to harm the slimy creatures, one by one the inhabitants left, until finally the city was completely turned into a snake den.—St. Louis Republic.

Experimenting in a Tank.

One of the most interesting and valuable features in the shipbuilding yard of the Dennys, on the Clyde, is what is known as the experiment, which is 300 feet long and 10 feet deep. In this tank are experimentally determined the speed, resistance and other similar qualities of all vessels to be built before the designs are completed. This tank and the models which are used are by no means toys, but are of valuable assistance as mathematical methods of scientifically determining facts of the utmost importance.

The models employed are made from paraffine wax, and by an ingenious machine are cut from this material to the exact form of the ship they represent upon any desired scale. This mechanism is largely automatic and self registering, and works with remarkable accuracy. It is due to the experiments which are carried on in this tank and other methods of a similar character that such successful results are obtained in the construction of vessels with excellent speed and sea going qualities.—New York Telegram.

A Big Game Bag.

The total amount of big game brought to bag during the Maharajah's shikar party was eleven tigers, three panthers, two bears, two rhinoceri, eleven buffaloes, forty nine deer and twenty-one boars. The following were the weights and lengths of the five biggest tigers: Length, 10 feet 2¼ inches; weight, 493 pounds; 10 feet, 445 pounds; 9 feet 8 inches, 467 pounds; 9 feet 6 inches, 450 pounds; 9 feet 6 inches, 455 pounds. The six largest swamp deer (Rucervus duvacelli) were 570 pounds, 505 pounds, 500 pounds, 490 pounds, 460 pounds and 480 pounds. The two largest sambhur (Rusa aristotilis) weighed 568 pounds each.—Land and Water.

UNITED AT THE LAST.

PITIFUL TALE OF AN EMIGRANT FAMILY THAT PERISHED.

The Terrible Blizzard of 1881 Had for Some of Its Victims a Whole Family Which Froze to Death in Dead Man's Cove—Heroic Efforts of a Mother.

"That's Dead Man's cove right before your eyes," said the old man as he pointed to a recess of half an acre in extent in the southern face of the Little Rocky mountains. "That's Dead Man's cove, and you kin see the iron work of the wagon lyin about when ye git closer. When I first looked in here thar was five human bodies lying dead in that wagon. Me an my pard we dug a big grave and buried 'em all together back agin that cliff, thar whar the rocks is. We piled the rocks that way so the wolves couldn't git at the dead."

"But there is no headboard—no names," I protested as I rode closer to the spot pointed out.

"Couldn't be no names, 'cause we couldn't find any," he replied, "and them rocks is a gravestun as will last forever. We'll git off and sit down fur a smoke, and I'll gin ye the full particklers. I've passed here a hundred times in the last three years, and it allus gives me the heartache. Poor husband—poor wife—poor children!

"It was this way," he continued after his pipe was alight. "Me and pard had our shanty down the valley about a mile. Plenty of emigrants in the'r kivered wagons used to come by this trail and turn south into Wyomin, or keep west into Idaho. They'd come five or six families at a time, and they'd come singly. Some of 'em would take sich chances of Injuns, sickness, landslides, starvashun and death as would make your ha'r stand on end to think of. No man kin begin to guess how many graves thar be of men, women and children between the Dakota line and the west branch of the Missouri river. I've counted a hundred in a day's ride.

"Waal, one December mornin me and pard woke up to feel that thar was a blizzard makin ready to bust on us. It had been coolish but pleasant up to that time. We could tell by the feel of things what was comin, and began to git ready fur it. It was jest arter noon when a woman walked into our shanty. She was an emigrant. Right here in this cove she had left her husband and four children to try and find some help. He had bin sick fur three weeks and was little better than a dead man, and she had bin drivin the team an takin keer of things gener'ly. She orter to hev turned back long before, but some fool of a doctor had told the man he'd get well if they kept on.

"They had got separated from the party they started with, and had made the last hundred miles alone. They war out o' grub, hadn't a match left to build a fire, and the woman knowed a change fur the wuss was blowin up. She was a frail, leetle woman, and she had gone through with nuff to down a man, but she hadn't lost all her pluck yit. As soon as she told us the story we got ready to go back with her an bring in the outfit. We made a start, but we never got thar."

"The blizzard prevented, eh?"

"She did. She came swoopin down all of a sudden, like some great bird droppin from the sky. A fine snow begun to fall, the wind started right in to blow a livin gale, and I believe the thermometer went from 45 degs. above to 10 degs. below inside of half an hour. We hadn't any with us, but the change was sudden an amazin. You couldn't face that gale to save your life. It jest stopped us and turned us around before we had got fifteen rods from the house. As to the cold, it jest paralyzed you. We had to go back, and arter takin a big drink o' whisky all around and puttin on more clothes we tried it agin.

"Me and Sam was as tough as b'ars them days and could hev laid down in a pond of water and let it freeze up with us, but we couldn't buck agin that blizzard. When we made the second start we got about half way up here, the little woman leadin the way all the time. Then we had to stop. You couldn't see three foot from your nose, and all of us was freezin to death by inches."

"And you went back?"

"We did. The woman was determined to push on, and we jest had to pick her up and carry her back. It was only by the Lord's hand pintin the way that we ever reached our cabin agin. We had our ears, noses and fingers friz, and an hour arter we got back water friz solid in our cabin within five foot of a roarin fire. The woman prayed to God and appealed to us, but we knowed it was no use. That was the blizzard of 1881, and I've heard men say it was 42 degs. below zero in this valley that night.

The woman got nipped wuss than we did, but her mind was on the family back here. She was bound to come back alone, but we stood her off till about dark. Then she made a bolt fur it and got away."

"And went to her death?"

"Jest as sartin as if she had jumped off that cliff. The blizzard shet us in fur three days. When we got out we found her within twenty rods of the cabin. She had friz to death goin that fur. Of course we knowed how it would be up here. The horses had been onhitched and turned out. They lay over by that tree. The folks in the wagon had crowded together and kivered up with all the blankets, but all war stun dead and as hard as rocks. They never saw that fust night come down.

"Me and pard overhauled the wagon, but we couldn't find anythin givin the name of the family, and so, like hundreds of others out in this kentry of mountain and valley, Injun and wolf, we kivered 'em in to sleep till the Lord gits ready to call 'em fur judgment. Seems awful that a hull fam'ly should be wiped out that way, but they ar' sleepin thar together, and I guess the Lord'll know the spot even if thar is no gravestun to mark it."—New York Herald.

There is one peculiar kind of crab, called the king or horseshoe crab, which chews its food with its legs. The little animal grinds its morsels between its thighs before it passes them over to its mouth.

Earrings have been worn from time immemorial. When excavating the ruins of ancient Thebes archæologists brought to light sculptured remains bearing representations of these jewels.

Steel tape measures that coil up inside a circular shaped silver case, and are marked by a thumb slide, are numbered with elegant little conveniences enjoyed by both sexes.

What Was the Matter with the Cake?

A sociably inclined young couple who are comfortably quartered in one of the large apartment houses up town invited a few friends to a card party one evening last week. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding the date not one of the expected guests appeared on the evening in question. The young wife was greatly vexed. She had prepared a tempting little supper, and her economical soul revolted at the idea of its being wasted. One of the features of her table was a large ornamental cake, which she had purchased at a neighboring confectioner's. She cut the cake and endeavored to induce her husband to eat a portion of it, but he did not like cake. She was determined, however, that somebody should eat it, and she offered it to the hall and elevator boys, of which there were four. They accepted it with enthusiasm and quickly disposed of it.

The following day every boy was sick—very sick. A doctor was called, and his investigations led to the suspicion that something was the matter with that cake. He said that the boys had undoubtedly been poisoned. The confectioner's shop was visited, and the story of the mischief breeding cake was told to him. He had evidently heard a similar story before, for he hastily exclaimed: "Oh, it was part of that varnish batch of cake. I am so sorry. You must excuse me. My cook put in a cup of varnish. That is all. You see I have been having the woodwork in my store varnished. Yes, that was it. He put in some varnish. That is all."

The boys got well, and the story of the "varnish cake" has been repeated all over the neighborhood. When the bidden guests who staid away from the card party heard of it they were glad that they had misunderstood the date.—New York Times.

Indian Chess.

Indian chess, or "chaturanga," is played with a rajah, an elephant, a horse and a ship, and four foot soldiers, corresponding to a king, a castle, a knight, and a bishop and four pawns, and there are four players. Each player faces his partner, and places his pieces in the order of ship, horse, elephant and rajah, beginning at the left hand corner—the four foot soldiers being of course in front. Partners are thus on the opposite diagonals. The players move in the order of the sun. The tactics of the game, apparently from the "Bhaviahya Purana," are not to attack your opponent who has just played, as would be done in double chess, but to obstruct the opponent who has to play next. The game is distinguished from double chess by marked variations.

There is no queen, and the ship or bishop is "lame"—can only move two squares at a time, though he can hop over an intervening piece if he likes. Moreover, a player can take his partner's rajah if things are not going well, and so assume command of both armies, and if both sides have lost a rajah they can be restored by mutual consent.

The game is thus pervaded by a military spirit, though not so stiff but that the opening moves are made by the aid of dice. In this early game the rajah could be taken, but he can always, if all the other pieces are taken, retire with the honors of war and draw.—London Spectator.

Punishments in Morocco.

The notion of suiting the punishment to the crime, however it may have found favor with the great medieval sultans of Cordova, does not occur to the Maroquine officials of today.

A Moorish law court is a parody of all that Europeans mean by justice. Extortion is the main object of the judges, and the contempt for suffering is absolute. The rich may escape with whole skins, but those without "palm oil" have scant mercy. For instance, the mere accusation of a paltry theft, if made from some favored quarter, will bring on the accused the ordinary punishment for such conduct. This consists in breaking the ankle bones and pitching the sufferer into the nearest lane or ditch, whence his relatives may or may not remove him. As there are no surgeons and no medical appliances, the bones cannot be set, and reunite so as to leave the toes turned inward directly facing each other. At Tangier I have several times seen one of these poor creatures—possibly quite innocent of the offense attributed to him—hobbling over the cobbled alleys, while the passersby nudged each other and muttered "Thief."

In the prisons men and women, chained together night and day under every circumstance of indescribable filth and horror, wait until their friends, who bring them all the food they get, are able or willing to offer a bribe sufficient for their release.—Nineteenth Century.

Do Not Sleep on Your Left Side.

When a patient complains of a bad taste in his mouth every morning on waking up, the first question I ask him is as to the position he assumes when going to sleep. An immense number of people sleep on the left side, and this is the most common cause of the unpleasant taste which is generally attributed to dyspepsia. If a meal has been taken within two or three hours of going to bed, to sleep on the left side is to give the stomach a task which it is difficult in the extreme to perform. The student of anatomy knows that all food enters and leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but conducive to sound repose.

The action of the heart is also interfered with considerably, and the lungs are unduly compressed. It is probable that lying on the back is the most natural position, but few men can rest easily so, and hence it is best to cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side. It is very largely a matter of habit, and the sooner it is acquired the better for the sleeper and the worse for the physician.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

At a Quaker Wedding.

No clergyman is needed at a Quaker wedding because the happy principals perform the ceremony themselves. This is the formula repeated by the bridegroom at a recent wedding: "Friends, here, in the presence of the Lord and in the divine presence, I take this, my friend, Edith Mary Hanbury Aggs, to be my wife, promising, in the fear of the Lord and with divine assistance, to be her faithful and loving husband." The bride repeated a similar declaration, the certificate of marriage was signed by witnesses, short addresses from Scriptural texts were made, prayers were offered, and the ceremony was ended.—Exchange.

No Show with That Jury.

One of the old settlers of St. Paul, weary ing of calling and dunning for a bill brought suit to enforce its collection. When the day of the trial came on the old settler was a little late, and the jury had been impaneled and sworn. He entered, sat behind the attorney, and rapidly ran his eyes over the jury. When he reached the last man he sprang to his feet and, regardless of court etiquette and decorum, called out: "Judge, every man on that jury owes me a bill. Dismiss the case quick or I'll turn up in that fellow's debt."—St. Paul Globe.

Herbert Spencer is now a man of seventy, though he looks ten years younger. He is of medium stature and his head is bald, except for a thin fringe of hair. He has an aquiline nose, a ruddy skin and an intellectual face.

One of the choicest relics in the fine collection of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is a little green harp that once belonged to Tom Moore, and which the poet carried into hundreds of Irish homes.

"HE WAS IN IT."

Judge Monroe So Decided in Favor of Kelly—Kelly vs. Fenlow.

John J. Kelly vs. People's Bank et al. Plaintiff began this suit by seizing a lottery ticket, one-twentieth of a whole ticket, which had won $15,000 and had been forwarded to the People's Bank for collection, and in which he claimed one-fourth interest as owner. By consent the ticket was cashed, and the unclaimed three-quarters were withdrawn, leaving the contested one-quarter, which was also claimed by John W. Fenlow, under control of the court.

The parties live in St. Louis, and have been quite unfortunate. In 1891 Fenlow, Kelly, Norleman, O'Keefe and Connors formed a quasi club, and on three or four occasions purchased five fractions of lottery tickets, said fractions costing $1 each, and each member, contributing his proportion of the price, was equally interested in the winnings. Fenlow generally was charged with purchasing the tickets, and held them until the drawing.

The members usually paid their contributions before the drawings, and Fenlow paid the lottery ticket vendor.

In April, 1892, they invested (Connors had dropped out). All paid except Kelly, who had agreed to pay his dollar on the day preceding the drawing.

The tickets had been selected by Norleman. There was no further intercourse between the members of the club until after the drawing on Tuesday, April 12, when it was learned that one of the four tickets had won $15,000. The tickets have been paid for by Fenlow, and the question for the court to decide is whether Fenlow paid for account of Kelly $1, or whether it was for his own account.

The day after the drawing Kelly tendered his dollar, but was told that he was "too late" and that he was "not in it."

The court concludes that Fenlow gave Kelly to understand that he (Fenlow) would see that Kelly's interest in the ticket would be paid for.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of John J. Kelly and against John W. Fenlow, decreeing Kelly to have been the owner of an undivided one-fourth interest in the lottery ticket, and that plaintiff receive and collect $3,750, representing the one-fourth of the proceeds of the lottery ticket now on deposit.—New Orleans (La.) City Item, February 7.

Blobbs—I drink a cheap California claret which I know to be reliable. Wigwag—Yes; I know the kind—poor but honest.

HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West 57th street, New York, says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, overfatigue or cold brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. At last I though I would take a simple course of purgation with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. For the first week I took two pills eve y night, then one pill for thirty nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never have had an ache or a pain s nce."

Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak, and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased and worn-out parts with BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A Kentucky gentleman has been confirmed as Minister to Peru. Here is the good old combination of whisky and quinine over again.

As a cure for sore throat and coughs "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain a good reputation.

She—What's the most animated spectacle you ever saw? He—A Boston girl chasing a street car.

Our readers will serve themselves by noticing the remarkable offerings advertised in another column by the Sherwood Hall Nursery Co. of Menlo Park and San Francisco, who are leaders on the coast in furnishing everything for the farm and garden.

A Germantown poet is writing a poem entitled "The Lay of the Easter Egg."

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

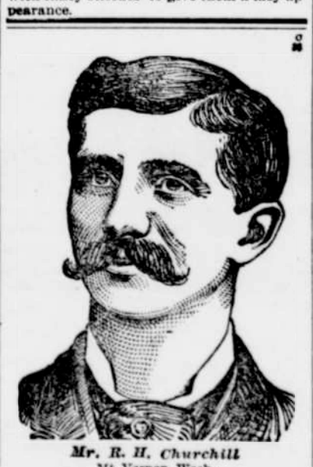
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists; price, 75 cents per bottle.

Suited Exactly.

A servant who had just been engaged by a Madison avenue mistress was told by her mistress that everything was to be done in the house with great punctuality. "I shall expect you to get up at 6 o'clock, dine at 12 and go to bed at 10. "That's all right," was the response. "If I have nothing else to do this place will suit me exactly."—New York Evening Sun.

Sicilian women, two or three hundred years ago, excelled in the art of the drawn work embroideries now so popular. They traced their patterns on linen, then drew the threads from the parts that were to be transparent, and filled in the openings with fancy stitches to give them a lacy appearance.



Mr. R. H. Churchill
Mt. Vernon, Wash.

An Honest Medicine

Rheumatism Cured—Health Built Up.

Mr. Churchill, formerly of Churchill & Taylor, surveyors and civil engineers, Mt. Vernon, Washington, writes: "Southern California was my home for many years. When I came here I began to be afflicted all over with

Rheumatism

And also pains in my back and a general feeling of being used up. My business takes me out in the elements all the time, and I found myself unfit for work. Reading an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and learning also that the medicine was compounded in my own State of Massachusetts, I concluded this may be an honest medicine. I took it and am so much improved that I am out

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in all weathers and travel all day with no fatigue and tired feeling. To any one that feels bad all over I say take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured me." R. H. CHURCHILL.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation.

N. P. N. U. No. 490—S. F. N. U. No. 567

PREVENTING FUTURE MISERY.

If there is, in this vale of tears, a more prolific source of misery than the rheumatic twinge, we have yet to hear of it. People are born with a tendency to rheumatism, just as they are with one to consumption or to scrofula. Slight causes may develop this. As soon as the agonizing complaint manifests itself, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks its further inroads and banishes the rheumatic poison from the system. This statement tallies exactly with the testimony of physicians who have employed this fine blood depurent in their private practice. There is also the amplest professional and general testimony as to the efficacy of the Bitters for malaria, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney trouble, nervousness and loss of appetite and flesh. After a wetting, whether followed by a cold or not, the Bitters is useful as a preventive of the initial attack of rheumatism.

A man feels proud when he is working his way up to the top, but he feels different if his necktie undertakes to do the same thing.

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.

"Riches may have wings," said the tight-fisted man, "but there are no flies on my money."

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier is the best remedy for cleansing your system.

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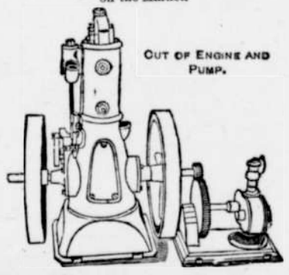

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