Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A WEALTHY BAREFOOT BOY.

A Physician's Son Who Goes Stockingless Summer and Winter.

The indignation of the passengers on a western Maryland railroad train was somewhat unnecessarily excited near Baltimore by the unusual spectacle of a richly clad boy of five or six years, whose legs and feet were perfectly bare, although the winter morning was a cold one. The child was accompanied by his mother and sister, both of whom were richly dressed, and the sudden conclusion was formed by the passengers that the family had spent so much money in wraps, dresses and coverings for the bodies and shoulders of the elders that nothing had been left wherewith to provide a protection from the inclemency of the weather for the boy's extremities.

The appearance and conduct of the three, which indicated culture, wealth and, on the part of the mother, parental solicitude for the welfare of her offspring, and on the part of the boy perfect content and comfort and apparent obliviousness to the fact that his feet and ankles were bare, hardly seemed to accord with the hastily formed suspicion of the curious spectators. On inquiry it was ascertained that the boy was the son of a prominent physician who had lost one child after another with throat diseases until he hit upon the idea of turning his children out barefooted, as children went before stockings and shoes, which retain the moisture of the foot and the moisture of the ground, were invented.

The physician's experiment proved to be a perfect success. The barefooted boy was the picture of health. At Union station he ran up the cold boards and ice covered bricks laughing and singing and totally unaware of any discomfort. By adopting the barefoot method the Maryland physician has succeeded in raising a family of healthy boys and girls. Winter and summer his children of both sexes have gone shoeless and stockingless. People look on with curiosity and amazement, but the doctor is perfectly satisfied with the results.

Indian mothers made their babies hardy by plunging them in the ice covered streams. Physicians of today say that the best remedy for cold feet is to plunge them into cold water. The warmth, comfort and exhilaration which come from the attraction of the blood to the extremities exceed any physical delight to be extracted from toasting one's toes at the open fire, the register or the steam radiator. It seems to be Mother Nature's way of teaching us that we must endure before we enjoy and that the greatest joy comes through endurance.—Baltimore American.

A Mechanical Mathematician.

An attempt has been made in a new mechanical calculator to provide a means of saving time for contractors, engineers, machinists, surveyors and accountants—in fact, for all who have occasion to solve numerical problems.

This device is a kind of slide rule, which has, however, all its figures in a single plane. It consists of a wooden base about nine inches square and a quarter of an inch thick, bound with nickel plated metal.

Within a circle eight inches in diameter are a series of circular scales on the face of two metal plates, the inner plate revolving on a central hub. The inner circle is provided with two nickel plated knobs, by which it is revolved, while on the under side of the board is a metal point by which the revolving of the outer plate or the table or disk is facilitated.

Pivoted at the center is a lens which magnifies the finer lines. The base of the frame of the lens forms a notched edge to bring the required figures into line. A removable thumbscrew regulates the set of the frame.

The inner set of scales, called the slide, is on a white ground, and the outer set, called a rule, is on a green ground. Problems are set and their solution effected by bringing a mark of value that is on the scale of one part to a line with a mark of value on the scale of the other part, the revolution of the slide within the rule rendering this possible.

The inventor claims that the device shows at a glance the squares, cubes and the reciprocals of any numbers, obtains proportions, directly and inversely, also roots and powers, and when used in connection with tables of natural sines, tangents, etc., effects the solution of trigonometrical equations.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Don't Judge by Appearances.

A one legged street beggar who, rain or shine, sits every day with outstretched hand on the steps of a warehouse in a down town cross street is quite a philosopher in his way. He says that, so far as his experience goes, little can be judged regarding the benevolence of men or women by their appearance. Sometimes, he says, he will see a man approaching who seems to be the personification of charity allied with opulence. The beggar stretches forth his hand with confidence, but withdraws it with disappointment. Then there hurries by a Mephistophelian looking creature, seedy perhaps, with a cynical smile on his face, who drops a quarter into the beseeching palm. Among women, the beggar asserts, the best dressed are seldom the most charitable. There are exceptions to the rule, of course, but the prevalent theory that a street beggar can "size up" a pedestrian by his appearance is erroneous.—New York World.

Unwritten Laws of Society.

There are four principles of life, which consist of good manners, politeness, courtesy, good breeding and savoir faire, and happy is the man or woman who knows so well these laws of good society that they are a charm, a happiness and a boon to all those who fall beneath the spell of these admirable qualities, for the perfect manner is the best letter of introduction. It is the courtesy we extend toward each other. It is the passport of good breeding and the savoir faire that enables us to know what to say and what to leave unsaid. It is the foundation of the respect we have for our neighbors, our friends and ourselves.—Good Housekeeping.

Sore Eyes from Too Much Soap.

A physician writes: "I think it cruel to allow the face and eyes to be washed over with soap in the coarse and rough way in which I have often seen it done. Some nurses seem to take a sort of morbid delight in its employment in this way. Even to an adult, soap in the eyes is a very painful ordeal to go through; in the end it invariably produces chronic, sometimes acute ophthalmia. In washing children's faces use the fine flannel, a sponge or the corner of a towel."

HERE'S YOUR SNAKE STORY.

A Bicycler's Daring Ride With Two Reptiles Attached to His Wheel.

A most peculiar and interesting snake story is told by a bicyclist who rode one of the relays in the race across Ohio from Sandusky to Portsmouth recently. It will be remembered that the entire distance of 214 miles was covered in 12¼ hours, and from this it will be seen that at no time could the speed have been slow.

The rider declares that while wheeling at a good gait he reached the top of a long slope which gradually dropped to the bed

IT LAY CURLED AROUND THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE WHEEL.

of a stream. When near the bottom of the hill, his speed must have been nearly a 25 mile gait. While going at this speed he discovered what he took to be a limb lying across the road. As he came closer and when too late to turn out he discovered that the supposed limb was a snake about 10 feet long, and just beyond was a second reptile of nearly equal length.

His wheel struck the nearer snake and went over easily, but the reptile in some way raised its head and struck savagely at the shimmering spokes. The snake's head passed between the spokes near the hub, and the snake fastened its fangs on the spokes at the opposite side of the wheel.

The effect of this was to slacken the speed of the bicycle, and the rider was almost thrown from his wheel by the sudden stop, but maintained his seat and kept his machine going straight ahead. It was remarkable that the knifelike revolutions of the spokes did not cut the snake in two, but the long body of the snake was drawn within the wheel, and the centrifugal force threw it close to the felly, where it lay curled around the circumference of the wheel and quite safe.

The rider dared not stop for fear of being bitten and was afraid of increasing his speed lest the snake should slip from the wheel, and becoming entangled throw him to the ground. He noticed, however, that his speed was becoming gradually less, but attributed this to the fact that he was now going up hill and to the weight of the reptile. But as he reached the top of the hill he heard a scraping and hissing noise behind him and turned to ascertain the cause. He was horrified to see that the second and larger snake was also caught in his bicycle and was holding on by its tail.

The wheelman now decided to increase his speed in order to shake his second enemy and strained every muscle to attain a higher speed, but the dead weight of the snake dragging in the dust behind proved too much for his already tried muscles. With two miles to go before he met the next relay he was in a quandary as to how he would escape, but glancing back he saw that the snake had twined its tail around the little step by which a rider mounts a bicycle.

The step was of the pattern called the "rattrap" because of its sharp teeth on the upper side. The wheelman, taking in the situation, reached back with his left foot and brought the heel of his shoe down forcibly upon the snake's tail, completely severing it and causing the snake to drop off.

The reptile hissed and started in pursuit, but the bicycle was easily kept in the lead. A farmer came along, and being attacked by the snake killed it. The bicyclist a short distance farther on finished his run. Arming himself with a club, he examined his wheel and found that the other snake was dead, and not only that, but it was literally cut into small bits. The centrifugal force had been so great that it had forced the body of the snake deeper and deeper into the apex of spokes, and the reptile was cut into chunks and had to be removed bit by bit.

To Look for Symmes' Hole.

In response to an advertisement in a Cincinnati newspaper asking for volunteers to leave next June on an arctic expedition Lieutenant W. H. Bradbury, of the Champion City Guards, Springfield, O., received a note from A. Symmes, of Louisville, a relative of the late John Cleves Symmes, of Symmes' hole fame, stating that the expedition would be absent two years. "A vessel," Mr. Symmes says, "will take us to Greenland, and then we are to go in sleds with dogs as far as the snow lasts and then on foot. We go with no other purpose than to follow the wild animals back to Symsonia, whence they come every spring and return every fall. No one has ever followed them to their home, but we will. Where they go we can follow, and a new world is to be found that will immortalize the finders."—Cor. Chicago Times.

Two Passengers on the Ocean.

On a recent trip of the City of Paris a demure little person stitched on some plain sewing the way over. In another part of the ship a quiet gentlemanly young man occupied himself with "Little Dorrit." The seamstress was Miss Maud Branscombe, whose photograph first revealed the possibility of photographic distinction. The gentlemanly reader was Burge, the lightweight prize fighter, who has come over here to try conclusions with Mr. McAuliffe.—New York Evening Sun.

Only a Few of Them Left.

The sloop Wasp, now receiving repairs on Morgan's ways at New London, Conn., is probably one of the oldest boats afloat. In 1812 she gained a decisive victory over the British brig Frolic, and later in the war she captured the sloop-of-war Reindeer. There is some talk of exhibiting the Wasp at the World's fair.

Residents of the state of Washington are protesting against the use of Wash. as an abbreviation for the name of the state. Wn. is suggested as more dignified and satisfactory.

At a recent New York reception the wedding cake of the bride's mother was served. It had been kept for that purpose, wrapped in brandied paper in a tin box.

DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

The Ease With Which Precious Stones of Large Value May Be Concealed.

One of the simplest devices for smuggling diamonds is that of the hollow heeled shoe. It is asserted that boots and shoes constructed so as to leave a small vacant space in the heels are easily obtained in Europe, and they are especially manufactured for the purpose of supplying smugglers with a means for escaping detection.

The porous plaster has often served as a means of secreting diamonds. When it is understood that $10,000 worth of diamonds or more can easily be inclosed in a paper parcel about as wide as this column, 1½ inches high and about a quarter of an inch thick, it is easy to comprehend that such a package can be kept securely in place by means of an innocent but highly serviceable porous plaster.

One of the most ingenious methods ever employed was the use of a cake of soap, wherein a number of diamonds had been imbedded. It is highly probable that this plan would have proved successful had it not been that the officers of the government had received information that the suspected person had diamonds with him and searched his effects so thoroughly that they examined even the gem studded block of soap.

The wife of this smuggler helped her spouse, and her plan was not less ingenious than that of her husband. Her hat was ornamented with bunches of grapes, which under ordinary circumstances would only have awakened the envy of other wearers of bonnets. Within the grapes were diamonds and fancy stones of great value.

Another smuggler was especially provided by Providence with a smuggling device in the shape of a heavy covering of thick, bushy hair, which he arranged so that it stood up from his forehead like an impenetrable bush. Within this mass of heavy hair he deposited a goodly stock of diamonds and succeeded for a time in escaping the vigilance of the custom house officials.

As these schemes have become known to the custom house authorities the ingenuity of smugglers has been more severely taxed. A recent discovery disclosed the following elaborate plan, which succeeded a great many times before it was discovered:

Two smugglers operated in partnership. The first crossed the ocean and before leaving the wharf reserved a return berth for a certain date. The date and the number of the berth were at once cabled to his accomplice in America. Having purchased his diamonds, in due time he returned to this country in accordance with the instructions previously cabled. No amount of examination resulted in finding any diamonds upon his person. Meanwhile, however, his partner had secured the same berth.

When the day for sailing came, partner No. 2, accompanied by his family, entered the cabin and extracted from a secure hiding place several parcels of diamonds left there by his accomplice. These he handed to his tearful family, who after bidding him goodby left the steamer unsuspected and brought the diamonds into the market. It took a long time to discover this scheme.—Jewelers' Weekly.

On Pike's Peak.

"The officer in charge of the United States signal service station on the top of Pike's peak has rather a lonesome time of it, especially in winter," said Major C. P. Leonard of Colorado. "He lives in a low, flat building made of stone, which is anchored and bolted to the granite bowlders. During the winter months he has no connection whatever with the rest of the world, as it is impossible for a human being to ascend to his station and just as impossible for him to go down.

"Snow is his only water supply, and even in the heat of summer there is always enough within a few feet of his door to furnish all the water needed. His official duties are light, requiring only an occasional inspection of the instruments. The rest of the time he occupies in reading and viewing the surrounding country through his telescope. On a clear day the houses of Colorado Springs, 20 miles away, are plainly visible, and during the summer he can see men walking around the town in their shirt sleeves and ladies clothed in white dresses, while he is perched up among the clouds, with snow piled around on all sides."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On Parade.

It was a great day in the driving park, and there had never been a finer display of wealth on wheels seen in that locality, and a man had come out to see what it all meant. It was plain he had never seen a carriage parade before. After a bit he turned to one of the great mass of spectators.

"What is it?" he inquired, nodding toward the gorgeous pageant.

"It's a carriage parade of our most fashionable classes," was the reply.

"Oh," said the man, "it's a kind of a parade of the unemployed, is it?"

The other one looked curiously at the man.

"That's all right," said the man, as if he knew what he was talking about, and he walked away.—Detroit Free Press.

Dubbed a Visionary.

The probability that vehicles driven by steam would be the future means of transportation on land was very well foreseen 20 years before the last century closed by Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, the inventor of the high pressure steam engine. As early as 1786 he petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania for the exclusive right to use his inventions for road wagons to be propelled by steam. The word locomotive had not then come into use. This privilege was denied, but the Maryland legislature granted the right for 14 years. There appeared at one time good prospects of Evans obtaining the necessary financial support to apply his steam engine to the propulsion of boats and road wagons, but some cautious capitalist of that day determined to have B. H. Latrobe, an accomplished architect and engineer, report upon the schemes that Evans was advocating. Latrobe reported strongly against the steam engine, saying that the inventor was a visionary. This report ruined Evans' career and deprived America of the benefits of the steam engine in transportation for two generations longer.

By a curious irony of fate the son of this same Latrobe performed important engineering services in building the Baltimore and Ohio, the first railroad in this country where a steam engine was used successfully.—Locomotive Engineering.

He Carries an Alarm Clock.

"How long does it take to get to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street?" inquired a tall, thin man with a pink beard and a silk hat three sizes too large for him as he staggered into an "L" train. He had been trying to paint the town the color of his beard.

"We make about four miles an hour in the crowded part of the day. We'd ought to be there in about fifty minutes if no accident happens, but there generally is one every night along about now," said the conductor.

"Safe to call it an hour?" asked the tall man.

"Quite safe."

Thereupon the pink passenger drew from a big box an enormous alarm clock and began to wind it up. He carefully adjusted the alarm end of it, put the clock on the floor of the car and coiling himself up in a cross seat so that his legs encumbered the aisle went to sleep.

It was just one hour after this when a terrible clanging began. It sounded like a fire gong with a fit. Passengers sprang to their feet in alarm, only to see their pink whiskered fellow calmly awake, stoop over, pick up the clock, which was still buzzing like mad, and put it in his pocket. He smiled happily as he looked out of the window and saw that the train had just passed One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and presently he rose to leave.

"It beats going past your station hands down," he said. "It causes a little commotion now and then, but it always wakes me up, and that's what I bought it for. I'm an overworked man and don't get much sleep, and seeing as there's twins up at the house an hour and a half's doze in the train a day isn't to be sneezed at.

"I tried the alarm clock in church once so's I'd wake in time to leave. It was meant to save the ushers the trouble of waking me, but they preferred the trouble to the noise of the clock. Of course that was largely their business."

The clock was still tingling in his ulster pocket as he left the train, the carload of passengers following him with their eyes.—New York Herald.

Dropping a Ball 555 Feet.

A few years ago—in 1884, I believe—several well known baseball players attempted the impossible feat of catching and holding a regulation Spaulding dropped from the top of Washington monument. The experiment was tried by Trott, Hines, Baker, Snyder and several lesser lights in the fraternity, but none of them succeeded in holding it or even materially checking its progress to the ground. The men named above were all experts at their trades, but it is evident that they gave their sports more attention than they did their "philosophy" during their school days, otherwise they would have known that a body dropped from such a height would be traveling with a speed of 187 feet per second at the time of its contact with the earth.

The reason why no living man could catch and hold a ball traveling with such velocity is plain enough by making some hasty comparisons. The greatest distance a ball has ever been thrown was 135 yards 1 foot and one-half inch; the longest "hit" on record is a few inches over 200 yards. In this last instance the ball was sent into the air at an angle of 45 degs. Now, mind this. Allowing the same ball to have been hit in the same direction, at the same angle, with sufficient force to give it the velocity at the starting point that it would acquire in falling from a height of 555 feet it would have gone 544 yards instead of a bare fraction over 200 yards. And then, even think of trying to catch a ball the instant it leaves the bat on a 200 yards' trip! Ouch!—St. Louis Republic.

A Similarity in Dress.

I had an interesting chat the other day with a bright clerk in the department of state, and it is not remiss to note that brightness is by no means lacking in that important department. The clerk in question was deploring the fact that there appeared to be no likelihood of a change in the style of men's evening dress, and that the chances for butler, host and guest to be generally mistaken, one for the other, were as strong as ever. The clerk had several important suggestions to make that would prove valuable to any tailor, and the artist who would consent to carry out these suggestions might immortalize or forever dethrone himself. Without discussing his most entertaining treatise on dress reform, I am irresistibly reminded of an event that transpired at one of our crowded receptions.

Around the supper table were gathered the usual throng, with that unmistakable and picturesque look of famine that characterizes the followers of an afternoon tea or the habitue of a boarding house. One of the guests, the son of a diplomat of wide fame, was approached by a young man and peremptorily ordered to "get a glass of punch." It was beautiful to witness the look of dismay on the face of the young man when there came the calm retort, "How extraordinary! I was on the point of asking you the same thing." All this goes to show that my friend, the bright young clerk, is correct in his plan of reform.—Washington News.

English Prisons for Debtors.

The Marshalsea, with which Charles Dickens' early youth was so painfully familiar, and which, although it is only just mentioned in "Pickwick," he afterward described fully in "David Copperfield" and "Little Dorrit," has fared worse than the Fleet, for so many alterations have taken place in the neighborhood in which it was situated that its exact site is now open to identification. It ceased to be used as a prison in 1849 and appears to have been almost as difficult to dispose of as the Fleet itself, for a considerable portion of the building remained standing as late as 1856, when Charles Dickens, then engaged on "Little Dorrit," went to look for it. But, except that it stood somewhere to the northward of St. George's church in the Borough High street, very little is known of it now.

Whitecross Street prison—famous for Nell Gwynne's bequest, through her son, the Duke of St. Albans, of twenty pounds a year to release poor debtors from prison—lived rather longer, but went the way of its ill omened companions many years ago. The King's Bench prison ceased to be a place for the incarceration of debtors somewhere about 1860.—English Illustrated Magazine.

Marriage by Capture in Israe..

We read in Genesis xxxi, 26, that when Jacob had secretly made off with his wives and flocks, Laban upon overtaking him asked, "What hast thou done that thou hast stolen away unawares to me and carried away my daughters as captives taken with the sword?" From which it is evident that the practice of carrying off women by force was not unknown.

In Numbers xxxi we read that the Israelites having defeated Midian saved 32,000 virgins as booty. They had at first spared all the women as spoil, which shows that it was quite usual to do so, but on this occasion Moses induced them to murder all those who were not virgins.—Colonel A. B. Ellis in Popular Science Monthly.

The "Green Christmas" Proverb.

Statistics have upset another old proverb. We must no longer believe that "a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard." The figures for the last 30 years in England prove that a cold winter is unhealthy and a mild winter healthy. A hot summer is always unhealthy and a cold summer healthy.

Quadruplets Are Rare.

In England, France and Germany the ratio of multiple births is 13 twins per 1,000, and 160 triplets and eight quadruplets per 1,000,000 births.

SHE HAS A LOGICAL MIND.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi Is Therefore an Effective Champion of Woman's Rights.

"A small, dark, unobtrusive woman of 52 years, always robed in funeral black and with manners more brusque than suave," is the description a close observer gives of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, the famous woman physician. She has long been woman's best known representative in the medical world, and not long ago she made a masterful plea for woman suffrage that was without doubt one of the most remarkable speeches ever made by a woman.

DR. MARY P. JACOBI.

This great speech was delivered before the constitutional convention of the state of New York and attracted widespread attention. It was an erudite, logical and dignified argument. There was nothing hysterical about it, and one of its principal charms was the fact that it was not abusive—a decided fault of many pleas for woman suffrage.

Mary Putnam Jacobi was born in London Aug. 31, 1842, and is a daughter of George P. Putnam, the American publisher. Early in life she came to the United States, studied in the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia and later was the first woman graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy. But her ambition was by no means satisfied. She went to Paris in 1868, applied to the dean of the Medical College of France for permission to take the examination and was refused on the ground that such a thing was unprecedented in the history of the institution.

To Mary Putnam, however, the fact that a thing had never been done was no argument why it should not be done, and with the aid of United States Minister Washburne she was admitted to the college, from which she was graduated with high honors in 1871, receiving for her valedictory thesis a silver medal. During the siege of Paris she became acquainted with the horrors of war and corresponded for the New York Medical Journal.

In 1873 she married Dr. Abraham Jacobi, a German political refugee, who had located in New York and won high rank in the medical fraternity. Three children were the fruit of their union. Dr. A. Jacobi headed the American delegation to the recent international medical congress in Rome. His talented wife is the author of several valuable medical works, has a large practice of her own in New York and is one of the foremost champions of equal rights for women among her sex.

Failing Eyes.

"I think the eye power of the present generation of civilized men must have deteriorated a good deal," said an oculist to me the other day. "I am called upon to examine so many young persons nowadays whose eyes show no symptoms of disease or strabismus, but are simply unable to do the ordinary amount of work required of schoolboys, schoolgirls, college students or moderate readers without showing symptoms of overwork.

"This weakness seems to be constitutional, and glasses are required which lessen the muscular strain on the eyes only. In spite of the invention of the typewriter, which has relieved the eye of so much work, the state of things is almost equally as prevalent in business circles as among students."—New York Herald.

BRACE THE NERVES.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this, fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters by imparting a healthful impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble.

The boy who eats all the melons he sees, whether they are green or old, is what we call a painstaking urchin.

ABSOLUTE MERIT.

No other plaster has been produced which gains so many testimonials of high value as those continuously accorded to ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, and the only motive for these exceptional commendations is the fact that it is a medicinal and pharmaceutical preparation of superior value. Beware of imitations. Ask for and insist upon ALLCOCK'S.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are a good corrective.

Experience teaches the agriculturist the hardest thing to raise on the farm is the money to run it.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists; 75 cents.

SEVERE EXPOSURE

Often results in colds, fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred derangements. We do not "catch cold" if we are in good condition. If the liver is active, and the system in consequence doing its duty, we live in full health and enjoy life "rain or shine." To break up a cold there's nothing so valuable as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They keep the whole system regulated in a perfectly natural way. If we do not feel happy, if we worry and grumble, if we are morbid, if the days seem dreary and long, if the weather is bad, if things go awry, it is the liver which is at fault. It is generally "torpid." A common sense way is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. We generally eat too much, take insufficient exercise, by means of which our tissue-changes become indolent and incomplete. Be comfortable—you are comfortable when well. You'll be well when you have taken "Pleasant Pellets."

No Constipation follows their use. Put up sealed in glass—always fresh and reliable.

JUSTLY REWARDED.

The California Midwinter International Exposition has given first award, Gold Medal, for Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, and Horticultural Requisites; first award, Gold Medal, for Sweet Pea Seeds, superior quality and largest variety; first award, Gold Medal, for Sweet Pea Blossoms; first award, Gold Medal, for Ornamental and Decorative Plants (in all cases the highest awards in these departments) to the Sunset Seed and Plant Co. of San Francisco.

This house also received a Gold Medal from the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago. Although in business for less than three years, they are now the representative and leading depot on the Pacific Coast for the supply of everything required for the Farm, Garden or Orchard, and have justly earned the awards granted them.

The quoting of Shakespeare in the Senate reminds the country that there is a great deal done in Congress for theatrical effect.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

SYRUP of FIGS

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. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD

IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.
CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS. ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.
$50 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.
An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.
KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

Tempt Not

a Cough with a Weak System, Consumption with Weak Lungs, or Disease with Loss of Flesh. Take

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, for any ailment resulting from poor nourishment. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH
PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

MEN DR. LIEBIG & CO., Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wasting Diseases.
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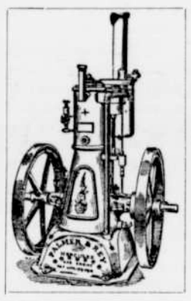

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