$2000.00

Schilling's Best baking powder goes a third farther than any other; gets to work quicker; makes sweeter cake.

Schilling's Best tea makes good cake taste better.

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

2051

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

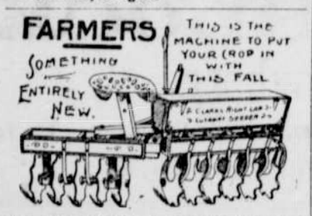
Tourist Traffic in Ireland.

Ireland is now being opened more than ever for visitors. Its attractions are being more prominently placed before tourists, and increased facilities have been provided for viewing its many natural beauties. The presence of royalty cannot fail to give a stimulus to tourist traffic.

NURSERY STOCK APPLES PEARS PEACHES PLUMS PRUNES &c.

Send us names for Free Catalogue. Buell Lamberson, Portland, Oregon.

FARMERS THIS IS THE MACHINE TO PUT YOUR CROP IN WITH THIS FALL SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.



CLARK'S RIGHT-LAP

Plow and Seeder Combined.

Thoroughly works the Soil to a depth of 5 to 8 inches.

Leaves no Plow Crust.

Places the seed 3 to 4 inches down, thoroughly covered with light, loose soil.

Every farmer that has used it RECOMMENDS it.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & STAVER COMPANY

FIRST AND TAYLOR STS., PORTLAND, OR.

General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses; the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 68 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

AGENTS We want an agent in each village and city, also to work the country homes, selling our HOLIDAY BOOKS suitable for children. Only one person in each place will be appointed, either lady or gentleman; experience not necessary. Commission. Reliable house. Write today.

Address, PUBLISHER, 300 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DO YOU WANT **SEEDS**

Get them at E. J. BOWEN'S, 201 and 203 Front street, Portland, Or. Also agent for the Celebrated Clipper Mill; best farming mill in the world. Every farmer should have one. Write for prices.

Dentists....

Get your supplies of us at cut rates. Large stock and low prices. Goods guaranteed.

Woodard-Clarke & Co., Dental Depot, Portland.

A NERVOUS

Debility sufferer in an aggravated form shows it on his face—a haggard worn-looking man. The same with women. But what of the man who has lost all vital and manly power, and yet looks like a physical giant? That is just the question to which Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years of study. It is true that men who look strong ARE weak in this respect. Dr. Sanden has found the cause and explains it in his little work,

"Three Classes of Men,"

Which he sends free by mail sealed from observation, or can be had at his office. It gives full information relating to

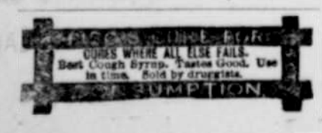
Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

It might be worth your time to read the little book. Get it, or call and see this wonderful Belt.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

Please mention this Paper.



Poor French Gunnery.

The gunners of the French navy are not to be congratulated on their marksmanship if the results of the target practice of three of the larger war vessels at Toulon are to be taken as a criterion. The guns of the three vessels blazed away at the old wooden dispatch-boat Petrel, utilized as the target, which was set about 4,000 yards (two miles) away, until 300 charges were expended, enough to have sunk a whole squadron of such vessels. The Petrel is still afloat. This is something like the target practice of the flagship Pensacola, the frigate Iroquois and the training ship Jamestown in San Francisco bay at the centennial celebration of 1876, when at a range of one mile they fired for over an hour at an old scow anchored in the stream off the Presidio, which was rigged as a monitor and filled with combustibles, without hitting it once. It was planned to drop a shell into it that would fire it and blow it up, but the defective gunnery of the fleet and of Fort Point, which joined in the bombardment, made it necessary to send out a boat to it and apply the torch to it by hand. The excuse at the time for the poor markmanship was that the ammunition used was old and worthless, being a part of the surplus on hand at the close of the war.

$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, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Dr. Max Schlier, of Berlin, has demonstrated that by the use of Roentgen rays one can see how sounds are produced by the voice in singing.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. *"Tea Garden Drips"* is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine *"Tea Garden Drips"* have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

A boy who recently died at the age of 13, in Indiana, from excessive smoking, had consumed in the past five years 50,000 cigarettes.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The value of house property of London is $3,365,000,000; that of Paris, $1,430,000,000; that of New York, $1,355,000,000.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Employ None But Women.

Women have displaced men in every branch of the machine shops of a bicycle manufacturing firm having a large plant at Toledo, O. In this establishment girls are now employed on milling machines, drill presses and other machines used in the manufacture of bicycle parts. The substitution of girls for men has certainly not been prompted by a desire on the part of the company to assist in the great purpose of making the female portion of the population self-sustaining, but rather to secure cheaper labor than their copmetitors.

Another Use for the Ray.

In France, by means of the Roentgen rays, the sex of the silkworms is now determined while they are in the cocoon. This determination has in the past been carired on uncertainly, usually by weight, the female cocoons usually being slightly heavier.

Most Populous Nations.

The revised returns of the Russian census give the total population of that country as 129,000,000. This makes Russia third in rank among nations, China coming first with an estimated population of 400,000,000, and the British Empire next with 298,000,000.

Siam and Foreign Trade.

The capital of Siam has a considerable foreign trade. During 1895 the number of vessels that entered the harbor of Bangkok was 518, and the imports were valued at $20,000,000.

The X rays are to be used in settling whether the old masters in New York are genuine paintings or not. If traces of a signature be found under the one now in evidence, it will be proof enough that the painting has been tampered with.

A ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields eighty-one pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water, seventy-nine pounds; the water in the Dead Sea, more than twice as much—187 pounds to the ton.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Make Good Entrances to Fields—How Orchards Should Be Cultivated—Winter Grain After Potatoes—Smut on Sweet Corn—General Farm Notes.

Washing Butter.

Years ago it was generally supposed that in order to make really fine butter one must not allow a drop of water to touch it. Of late years, since we begun to hear so much about granular butter, we have been instructed to wash it in successive waters until this was drawn off clear, or free from milkiness. It is my opinion that neither one of these policies is the right one to follow.

I have tested this matter of washing butter for a number of years, and have come to the conclusion that either extreme is to be avoided. To wash it, even in granular form, will give us a butter that will not decay or turn strong so soon as that not washed so thoroughly, but it washes out much of the flavor. On the other hand, while the flavor is enhanced by not washing, the buttermilk left in it after working will tend to putrification, for, as we all know, there is nothing which more quickly spoils and becomes ill smelling than buttermilk.

To work out all the buttermilk breaks the grain, makes the butter salvy. Of course, we do not want to do this, so we will wash it in granular form through two or three waters (depending upon quantity of water used and also upon temperature of the butter), work in the salt until thoroughly incorporated, and call it finished—Jersey Bulletin.

Stones Under Apple Trees.

Many windfall apples would be little injured if a velvety sod, free from stones were spread out under them. There is no excuse for leaving loose stones where apples must fall on them, as the bruising destroys their market value. Orchards much cultivated are apt to have most stones on the surface. It is better to leave the ground under trees in sod, mulching the surface to keep the grass from drawing too much of the soil moisture.

Winter Grain After Potatoes.

Wherever the potato crop can be got off in time for seeding with fall grain, it makes the very best seed bed. No plowing is needed if the weeds have been kept down. It is only necessary to pile the potato vines in heaps and burn them, starting the fire in a brush heap, if the potato tops are too green to burn readily. A great deal of plant food is developed after growing a crop of potatoes. It is largely nitrogenous, as the potato crop is chiefly water and carbon, with some potash, which is mostly found in the potato tops.

Entrances to Fields.

In country road making there is much plowing of roadsides and scraping away of the surface soil. This is almost always a mistake. But the farmer should see to it that at least the work of road improvement does not obstruct the entrances to his fields. Making it easy for the farmer to use any part of his farm is for him about the most necessary part of road improvement. Out of this field into the road he will each year draw many loads, besides the loads of manure he will likely draw into it. If a plowed ridge or ditch obstructs the entrance to the field many wagons will be needlessly broken. If a ditch is required in the roadside opposite a gate, the path master may be obliged to convert it at that point into a sluiceway, with stone or tile passage for the water. An underdrain beside the road, three feet deep, with good outlet, is the best way to improve most poor roads. But whatever the method adopted, the farmer should see to it that road improvement does not obstruct gateways that he has to use.

Seed Sowing.

The usual failure in getting seeds to grow is from sowing them too deeply in the earth. If it were possible to keep the seeds dark and moist, they would be all the better from being sown absolutely on the surface. Every one familiar with forest growth must have noticed how forest-tree seeds, which simply fall to the earth and are covered by the few leaves or the remains of grasses, germinate without difficulty. In cherry trees, especially, the stones which have fallen from the tree, lying on the surface all winter, sprout and grow rapidly when spring time comes, and yet cherry seeds from the same tree, collected by the seed sower, sown in the way in which seeds are usually sown, frequently fail to grow. In order to have seeds as near the surface as possible and yet protected against drying up the great prince of American practical gardeners—the late Peter Henderson—recommended for planting vegetable seeds that the garden line should first be stretched along in the direction where the vegetables were to grow, sprinkle the seeds along the line entirely on the surface, and then simply tramp them in the ground along the line. In this way no garden seed ever failed to grow if it were good, and garden seeds are generally good, for it has been found that even old seed, if guarded against extreme heat or moisture, will continue to preserve its vital power for an indefinite period. Still every purchaser desires to get seed as fresh as possible. If the suggestions given are borne in mind there will be very seldom complaints about the failure of garden seeds to grow.—Meehan's Monthly.

Cultivating Orchards.

Many people who plow their orchards in spring fail to get the full benefit of this cultivation by not continuing it through the summer. All fruit growers understand that when the orchard gets into bearing it should not be cropped. But if because there is no crop growing the orchard is allowed to grow up with weeds, these are more apt to rob the soil of what the tree roots require. It is not, however, fertility that the orchard most needs, it is moisture. The object of cultivation in the orchard is to keep the surface mulched, so that all the rains that fall will sink into the soil and be retained. Very shallow cultivation, repeated after each rain, will keep the soil beneath always moist, for it will prevent the growing of weeds which suck out all the moisture as fast as rains bring it to the soil.

Smut on Sweet Corn.

Every one has noticed the fact that smut is much more prevalent on sweet corn than on that grown in the field for feeding. Not only are the stalks of sweet corn more tender and juicy than those of the field grain, but the harvesting of the sweet corn is always done by breaking off the ear when it is in its most succulent condition. Of course a single case of smut propagates rapidly under such conditions, especially if the picker feels of each ear to judge whether it is in fit condition for use. The pressure of the ear which this method of judging involves bruises the stalk and gives opportunity for the smut spores to propagate. In too many gardens sweet corn is grown in succession. It is not an exhaustive crop, and were it not for the smut, the practice of growing it in succession would not be a bad one.

Fruit Better than Cake.

Used in moderation and when fully ripened fruit will do no harm to anybody. The fitful appetite of children often calls for something between meals. In the city it is often responded to by the too indulgent parent by giving a piece of pie or cake. A healthy boy will digest almost anything if he has plenty of play to keep him active. But even the healthy boy would fare much better if he were given a ripe apple or pear or peach. It is a mistake to suppose, as most people do, that these are hurtful in hot weather. All that is needed is that the skin be removed and that the fruit be fully ripe. Green fruit is acrid and astringent. It often causes colic and bowel diseases. But well-ripened fruit eaten with moderation is good for everybody.

The Turnip Yield.

If farmers would realize how many bushels of turnips can be raised from an acre, and their value as substitute for hay in wintering sheep and cows, no one would be without at least half an acre. They can be raised without cultivating or hoeing; are not an uncertain crop. Any fairly good piece of land, a clover sod, from which the hay has been taken, will do. Make a well-harrowed seed-bed. For an acre, mix thoroughly half a pound of seed with 200 pounds commercial fertilizer, and sow with phosphate attachment of a grain drill. Nothing more is necessary, except, perhaps, to roll the ground. Last year, from an acre prepared as stated, 1,050 bushels of turnips were taken.—The Tribune.

Sowing Rape in Corn Fields.

An idea which we have lately seen suggested is that of sowing rape in the cornfield after the last cultivation. A farmer who tried it last year says that his land was fertile and the season moist. The cost of seed and sowing he estimated at thirty cents per acre. When the corn was cut the rape had reached a height of about eighteen inches and the sheep were turned into the field. He believes it was worth $2 per acre to sheep, in addition to which the rape thoroughly smothered the weeds. As the rape is killed by the winter there is no danger of its troubling one the next season.—Indiana Farmer.

Fat Hens Wanted.

With all the abuse that may be heaped upon the fat hen because she does not lay, she brings more in market than any other kind of poultry except the turkey, and at times the difference in favor of the turkey is very little. As the consumers are willing to pay good prices for fat hens, it is best to sell them as soon as they cease laying if in a very fat condition, as the time required to get such hens to the proper condition for laying again may be weeks or even months. The best time to sell is when you have the article the consumer requires, and at the present time the fat hen is in demand.—Portland Transcript.

Live Stock Points.

It is a mighty poor plan to keep scrub stock upon high-priced land.

Dorset ewes have been known to produce as many as six lambs at a birth. They are enormous milkers and good mothers. For raising lambs for marketing at about three months old no breed is better than the Dorset. The mutton of the older sheep is, however, not so good as that of some other breeds.—New York Sun.

Timothy on Sandy Soil.

Timothy grass is often sown on sandy soil, not because it is especially adapted to it, but because sandy soil is not easily seeded with anything, and timothy, which can be sown late in summer and all through the fall, succeeds rather better than the grasses and clovers sown in spring. All sandy soils are deficient in mineral plant food. Timothy does not require much, either of phosphate or potash, until its seeds begin to form. It does not need one-quarter as much of these minerals or of lime as does clover, and as its roots run near the surface, it is manured chiefly by the ammonia gathered by falling rains in their passage through the air. When once seeded with timothy, the grass will remain in sandy soil until it is starved out, and mosses take its place.

Hawaii May Bring Us More Chinese

According to a San Francisco paper there are in the United States 40,000 native born citizens of Chinese parentage. In San Francisco there are 25,000 to 30,000 Chinese, and their children are entitled to the rights of citizenship. The school census shows 1,500 children less than 17 years of age of Chinese parentage, and this is probably a very incomplete census, owing to the difficulty of obtaining information from the Chinese. In the Hawaiian islands there are 21,000 Chinese, and if the islands are annexed the majority of these will be in San Francisco within a few years. Many of the Hawaiian Chinese are married, most of them to Hawaiian women and in this population of 50,000 there would be not less than 20,000 families.

False Economy in Greece.

Greece is, of course, now compelled to economize; but instead of making retrenchments in the direction of highly-paid posts with purely nominal functions, the government has decided to begin by reducing the wages of all secondary officials by 50 per cent. In addition the national schools have for a time been closed to save the salaries of the teachers for that period.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

A low range of values for wheat has been established during the week as the result of diminished speculation, increased receipts and accumulating stocks, the market closing weak under these conditions, with still lower tendency. Clearances continue large. Export sales have been only moderate, and there seems to be a pause in the European demand. The diminished volume of speculation is probably the weakest feature in the market at present, as the trade generally have accepted as a fact that Europe wants all the surplus food products that we have to spare. The presence of a so-called "bull clique" has been largely responsible for the decreased trade and done much to check the advance. The increasing stocks would not prove sufficient to depress values, but in conjunction with the lessened export demand and absence of speculation the current of the market has been turned and until conditions are changed a lower range of values is to be expected temporarily.

Corn values have suffered a severe decline, due in part to local speculative conditions. The salient points of weakness in the market, however, have been the large receipts, enormous stocks and the insufficiency of the cash demand. The forward movement is now falling off. Farmers have practically ceased selling. The cash demand is also improving and a stronger market is probable next week. Crop prospects are unfavorable. Serious damage has occurred since the last government report was compiled, and the next report will show a very large decrease in the estimated yield. Present values are below the average for years past and invite speculative buying. The shortage in the world's wheat crop would in itself warrant better values for corn, but in connection with the serious shortage in the potato crop, etstimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels, it is apparent that corn will be in greater export demand than ever before. We regard present weakness as but temporary, and certain to be followed by much higher values.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 79c; Valley and Bluestem, 81@82c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4.40; graham, $3.70; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 37@38c; choice gray, 36c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $19@20; brewing, $19@20 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12@12.50; clover, $10@11; California wheat, $10 do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—16@17½c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c per roll.

Cheese — Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; broilers, $2.00@2.75; geese, $6@7; ducks, $4@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 9@10c per pound.

Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, $1.40 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, $1.25; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—13@15c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5½ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.50; light and feeders, $3@4; dressed, $5@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3; cows $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 23@24c; ranch, 14@16c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20@21c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, $2.50@3; ducks, $3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $30 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $22@23.

Corn—Whole, $24; cracked, per ton, $23; feed meal, $22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $22; whole, $22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 5@5½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@7c; salmon, 3½@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 7@9c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@11c; Oregon, 11@14c per pound.

Hops—10@13c per pound.

Millstuffs — Middlings, $19.50@20; California bran, $13.50@14.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 85c@$1 per cental.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 35@85c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; good to choice, 20@22c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 18@25c; ranch, 30@32c; Eastern, 20@25; duck, 20c per dozen.

Citrus fruit — Oranges, Valencias, $1.50@3; Mexican limes, $5; California lemons, fancy, $3; do common, $1.50@2.50 per box.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 50@65c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainbleau grapes, 15@25c; muscats, 20@35c; black, 20@30c; tokay, 20@30c; peaches, 35@50c; pears, 85c@$1 per box; plums, 20@40c; crab apples, 20@35c.

Hay—Wheat, $12@15; wheat and oat, $11@14; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@8; best barley, $10@12; alfalfa, $8@10 clover, $8@10.

Convicts Cry for Pie.

Massachusetts convicts are getting fastidious. Not content with Boston baked beans for breakfast every day they have just sent in a petition for custard pie every Sunday.

The loftiest inhabited place in the world is the Buddhist monastery of Haine, in Thibet. It is 17,000 feet above the sea.

Inroads of German Trade.

France imported $6,000,000 worth of jewelry from Germany last year. This fact has caused consternation among the large jewelry manufacturers in the former country. The German articles are nearly all of a cheap variety, and a large proportion of the jewels which they contain are imitation. It is rather striking to see the Germans cutting into a branch of trade in which the French have always been easily first. French exports of jewelry and watches continue to be very important. In the Far East—China and India—the French have almost entire control of the watch and jewelry trade.

THE BLUES.

This is a synonym for that gloomy, harrassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly spirits that, under the name of the "blues," "blue devils," "megrims" and "mulligrubs" torments the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, vanish when attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints, and nervousness.

An American scientist has recently discovered a new microbe which is particularly destructive to the tissues of the human body, and the most striking peculiarity of the creature is that it is nearly all mouth.

A magnetic well of great power has been struck at Bowersville, five miles south of Jamestown, Ohio. The well was drilled 140 feet deep, and at this depth the drill became so magnetized that particles of iron clung to it.

The Gauls, to make handles for their stone axes, cleft the branch of a tree, placed the stone in it and left it till the wound in the wood had been completely healed.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Your daughters are the most precious legacy possible in this life.

The responsibility for them and their future is largely with you.

The mysterious change that develops the thoughtful woman from the thoughtless girl, should find you on the watch day and night.

As you care for their physical well-being, so will the woman be, and so will her children be also.

Lydia E.

Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure reliance in this hour of trial. Thousands have found it the never-failing power to correct all irregularities and start the woman on the sea of life with that physical health all should have.

Womb difficulties, displacements and the horrors cannot exist in company with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher. *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s BREAKFAST COCOA

Absolutely Pure—Delicious—Nutritious. Costs Less than One Cent a Cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1780.

....By....

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

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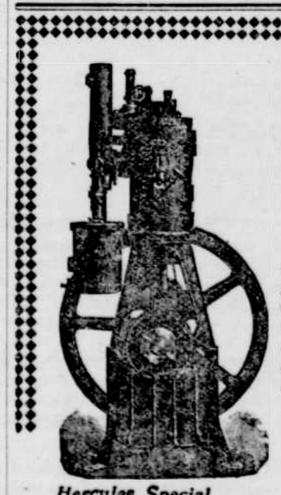

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