Wash Your Lemons.

\*Please put those lemons in a dish of water and let them stay there ten or fifteen minutes before you use them," said a lady to the new housemaid, who was petting ready to make lemon ples. The lady continued, "I do not suppose that many people step to think about it, but the outside of a lemon is anything but clean. If you will look at it you will see some thuy black spots like scales all over These are the eggs of an insect, and if the lemon is not washed they are very likely to become an ingredient of whatever dish the lemon is used for. For years I have made the practice of cleaning all the lemons I use with a small sorub brush kept for the purpose, then dropping them into a dish of water to remain five or ten minutes before using."



Mr. Herman Hicks "Three years ago, as a result of CATARRH entirely lost my hearing and was

Deaffor More Than a Year. To my surprise and great joy when I had taken three bottles of Hood's Sursuparilla 1 found my hearing was returning. I kept on till I had taken three more and I can bent perfectly well. I am troubled but very little with catarrh. I consider this a remarkable case." HEBMAN BIGGS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

LOSS OF APPETITE. SICK HEADACHE. INDIGESTION. DIZZY FEELINGS, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER. DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILLOUS properties they attenuate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the billiary direct, These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to billous pairs and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digostion.

"German Syrup"
My niece, Emeline Hawley, was,

ecame very much alarmed, learing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength ease, and a good appetite. had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.



Billiousness, Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heart-

burn or dyspepsia, constipution. Poor Digestion,

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pains in the heart, Loss of Appetite,

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to turn good, tired, Guarantee-Use contents of One Bottle, 17 not ben At Bringglats, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size.

Tavalide Guide to Health from Constitution from
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PENSION Washington, B. C. Successfully Prosecutes Cialgra. Late Principal Examiner U.S.Pension Biffind Syciolast war, it all managing chains, at your plant was a second control of the plant was a second control of t

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY Ink Erasing Pencil Agents making \$30 per week. MONROE ERASER Myo. Co., X sto. La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED We desire to COMPANY Cleveland of ANY Cleveland O' SELL so low I can't buy a page adv. Ladle-giz. Solid Gold, \$17. E. T. McCraey, Huffalo, N. Y.

OUNG MOTHERS
We offer you a remedy which if

used as directed, insures safety to life of both mother and child. "MOTHERS FRIEND"

Robs confinement of its Paix, Honson and Ries, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles of Mothers Priend, the was easily and quickly relieved— is now doing splendidly."

J. S. Monron, Harlow, N. C.
Sent by express, charges propaid, on re-ceipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all driggists. Book To Mothers innied free. Bradfird Regulator Co., Allanta, Ga.



THE MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

You will find some information or this subject in another column. The most profit in the rearing of pigs is to lose the least time in bringing the pigs to maturity and market, and to get as many as possible from the sow in the least time. Next, to hurry the pigs along from birth, and while they are small, at which time the growth for a certain quantity of food is the most, The right breed is necessary to do this, and all things considered the Berkshire is the best for making early pork of the best quality.—New York Times.

THE PILE ON THE PARM.

The file is a more important farm tool than many farmers, who during all their lives have never filed the cutting edge of a hoe blade, are aware of. If such men have a practical demonstration of the difference between a dull and a sharp hoe, they are certain to purchase a small flat file for the workmen to earry in their pocket when engaged in work requiring the use of a sharp hoe. File the hoe upon both aides of the blade, and it will retain an edge longer and cut smoother than when the flling is all upon one side, although it should be filed most on the inside. Both a flat, a three-cornered and a round file should be kept on hand. Their use will often save a trip to the shop in a busy time, and they pay for themselves many times each year in sharper edged tools .-American Agriculturist.

PAT MUTTON NOT POPULAR.

Pat mutton once had a wider range of admirers in England than at present. The fatted animals were the best. dish of potatoes was placed in the common oven, and over it the fat loin of a Lelcester sheep. This made a great mass of gravy. The master of the house dined off the meat, while his family equally fared on the delicious and sat-urated potatoes. But at the present time luxury has almost banished the fat Leicester mutton from the tables of the manufacturing operative, and is more confined to those engaged in the mining districts. The Southdown and the Highland Scot, the Cheviot, and the half bred (small in joint and full of flavor, with less fat) seem to be the kind of sheep which the spread of luxury and epicurianism demends in the manufacturing districts of the country, and therefore the present tendencies of breeders must be somewhat checked, if not altogether reversed .- American Farmer.

HOW TO JUDGE CLOVER SEED. Professor Menke once made a singular experiment to test clover seed. There were green seeds, yellow seeds, light brown, dark brown and black. same number were sown under identical conditions and the results are given be Very few of the green seeds reached the cotyledonous stage, and were Almost all the yellow very weak. yery weak. Almost all the yellow germinated and produced a good stand of healthy plants. The light brown did yery well, but not as well as the yellow. There was a slight decrease both in the number that germinated and the health of the plants. Taking the dark brown, it was evident that as the darkness increased the value of the seed decreased. With the black there was a confirmation taken with spitting blood, and she of the last result. The results are of benefit to farmers in this regard, that in the selection of their seed they can notice regarding the relative proportions of color and endeavor to procure that which appears to be most largely composed of the yellow and light brown .-American Dairyman.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS.

The amount of water in a soil and its rate of circulation being among the most important factors in determining the growth of cultivated plants, it follows that the art of cultivating and manuring must be based on the possible control of the water supply in the soil. In a report on soil investigations, by Mr. Whitney, of the Maryland Station, it is shown that the continued use of lime, kainit and phosphoric acid makes the soil more loamy, looser in texture and less retentive of moisture.

Many of our agricultural lands need improvement in the other direction. They need to be made closer in texture and more retentive of moisture. In the investigations under consideration it was found that ammonia, the caustic alkalies, carbonate of soda, and probably other substances tend to bring about the desired improvement.

The judicious use of lime, kainit or acid phosphate, along with organic matter added to the soil, is said to give a value to the application which it would not otherwise have had. In this connection a value to stable manure is given out of all proportion to the amount of plant food which it contains. Lime, also, either alone or when acting with organic matter, is named as having a distinct value for all classes of land .-New York World.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

Let the horseman know that much of his worth to his master depends upon the manner in which he studies the comfort of his horses during their labor. If a horse's head is reined up too tightly, or his jaw is tied down to his chest, or if, as I have seen, both horses on a plow are so tied to each other that neither has freedom of motion, and consequently works fretfully all day, we have in such cases about as sure a method of working the flesh off an animal as can be devised, besides inflicting positive pecuniary in-

jury upon the master. cruel and cowardly to place his twel- and user of coal better draft than his the loins of a mare beave in fact. thus ride jolting to and from his work; tion, great care is necessary during upper currents, where it would be frosty weather, etc. Let him be made blown into the clouds, or at least far different horse's shoulders and be taught look like a big and expensive one to in the formation of the horse's foot, as | Louis Globe Democrat.

an aid to which Professor Brown's pamphlet, "The Structure of a Horse's Foot," will be found exceedingly useful. Let him be shown how, standing in boxes or stalls or even in yards on manure is ruinous to the feet of the norse and how necessary it is to keep the stable clean. In addition to the foregoing those who have charge of horses should be made acquainted with all premonitory symptoms of the common complaints of the horse. Remedies might then often be resorted to before it is too late, on the principle that prevention is better than cure. - Western Agriculturist.

MANAGEMENT OF CAPONS.

There is nothing about the poultry ousiness, writes George Q. Dow, of New Hampshire, in the American Agriculturist, that requires so little attention or effort on the part of the owner as raising capons. They are rarely sick or ailing, always vigorous and hearty, are quiet and docile, and many more can be put in one house or pen with no fear of harm that would result from any other poultry. As soon as the fowl is caponized let him run wherever you wish to have hlm, and he will get along all right.

I usually put my capons in a pen or yard by themselves for about a week, feeding them on soft feed of any kind and plenty of water, but furnish no roosts. In a very few days the cut will heal over, and a little later the scar can hardly be found. In healing some air may get under the skin, which causes the wound to "wind puff." When this happens simply prick the skin and let the air out, as it is a second's work, but it is not necessary to even do this. Nature will take care of it in time and find a way to let it out. After a week I let the birds go where it is most desirable for me to have them, generally putting them in the yards with other chickens or letting them run at large.

Capons need no more care than other poultry do. Feed them all they want to cat and keep their quarters clean. Simply treat them as you would any growing chickens, and the capons growth will be surprising. The rapid growth of capons for the first few months is remarkable and very interesting. A New York poultry raiser wrote me that his capons gained three pounds each in six weeks. Of course the first growth is principally bone and frame work. When this is developed they then take on flesh and fat. I find it about as well to feed corn alone in winter, with bone and shell before them all the time. They are not great eaters, as, being quiet, all they eat goes to form flesh and fat, Only feed what they will eat and you will soon have some ten-pound capons to

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

By using crude carbolic acid freely, ice may be effectually cleaned out.

Mulch the rhubarb and asparagus and work the mulch into the soil if you desire to have an extra growth next spring for early use.

Select your seed potatoes in the fall, unless you have an abundant supply. It may do to plant small seed once in a while, but as a rule to follow it will not work successfully.

"The melancholy days have come" for the cow whose master thinks it is all right for her to sleep out doors on cold, frosty nights, and to rustle around in the cold fall rains in search of food.

Swamp muck has a wide range of value as to fertilizing quality. Some of it hasn't enough nitrogen in it to pay for digging, much less hauling, while others are worth \$5000 an acre if a yard

The axiom "A penny saved is worth two earned" is practically illustrated by leeding unthreshed oats to cows and Try it once, and you will never salves. waste time, money and labor in threshing cats.

Of course, after milking your cows all summer you know what each can do, and whether you are milking her at a profit or a loss, so you will have no trouble in telling which ones to seil to the butchers.

Locality and custom has much to do with so nearly uniform a vegetable as the sweet potato. The true Southerner wants it sweet and soft, while his more Northern brother prefers it "mealy," like a good Irish potato.

It is easier to keep a cow up to her regular flow of milk with a little feed than it is to bring her back to it after she has shrunk oil it, with a good deal of feed. This is an instance where "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of

If you have any little chicks that are ceping around frosty mornings because ey need stockings to make them comfortable, it will be humane and money in your pocket if you take their heads off at a single blow with a sharp

The old-fashloned dark barn with a stone basement and manure cellar is going out of fashion. Everybody now wants the cow stable to be light and airy and particularly sweet smelling. Make all of it of wood and put in lots of double windows where the cows stand,

Smokestacks For Ten Blocks.

It is a wonder that a big corporation as not been formed before now to build mokestacks for general use. Immeuse chimneys might be built, say one for every ten square blocks, and the smoke from all the furnaces, stoves and private and public heating apparatus be diverted Let the horseman be instructed as to to them by means of pipes laid under constructed high enough why, when the animal is in this condi- would carry the smoke into the familiar with the shape and make of away from the city. This scheme may so to adjust the trace and seals on a coi- undertake, but I don't think it any more or as to command the most inverage or chimerical than cold storage or pneutraught power. Let him be instructed matic tubes for commercial use,-St.

## TEMPERANCE.

WHICH SHALL IT BE? A tidy little home for Betsy and me, With just enough room for one, two or three? Or a tumble-down but wish a broken gate, And a mad-syed woman toiling early and

Which shall it be

A five-cent glass of beer for me, Or a five-cent loaf for all of us three? Beer or baby—wine or wife. Beer or buby—wine or wife, Which do I hold more precious than life? Which shall it be For mine and me?

Potatoes and salt with a crust of bread For the best little woman the Lord ever While the rum-seller's wife feeds on turkey

and wine,
Bought with my money—if I so incline,
This shall it be
For nine and me!

Tatters and rags for my little one.

My fair, councly baby, my own darling son;

While the runseller's children go warm and

well clad my earnings, wrested from my bonnie

This shall it be

Well, man, do you think me a whole-eyed fool,
Blindly to serve as the runseller's tool?
Ah! How can I besitate which to choose,
When it's all to gain—or to lose;
For mine and me,
For mine and me!

UNSAFE BUILDINGS. The Nebraska City Evangelist says there is quite an excitement about unsate buildings in that city. It adds: "Many of the unsafe buildings can easily be avoided by unsafe buildings can easily be avoided by reading the signs on them, such as "Salcon,"
'Wine-Room,' 'Beer-Room,' 'Sample-Room,'
etc.' We fear there are a great many such
'unsafe' buildings which are not avoided
in all our large cities.

DRAKE'S COLUMBUS DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

At a cost of \$15,000 J hm B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and one of Chicago's leading citizens, is just completing in that city a public drinking fountains, which is regarded as one of the most ornamental creations of its kind in the world. The design is Gothic in style and the material is a fine, warm-tinted coral granite from Italy. The structure occupies a space on the north side of Washington street, between the city and county buildings, and is thirty-two feet in height. Below the platform is a chamber which will hold three tons of ice, effectually cooling the water, which flows through coils of pipe below and around the ice.

Mr. Drake has long felt that public drinking fountains in the populous parts of great DRAKE'S COLUMBUS DRINKING FOUNTAIN

ing fountains in the populous parts of great cities would promote the cause of temper-ance in the best possible way. Let Mr. Drake's good example be followed by citi-zens of other cities and towns.—Scientific American.

During the recent session of the Congregational Union in England, Mr. J. G. Weelley addressed the temperance meeting in what was reported as a very impressive speech, giving a shotch of his life. The British Weekly, spearing of him, says: "He is not at all like the celebrated orator, John B. Gough, to whom he is compared. The point of similarity between them lies not in voice, nor figure, nor style of address, but in the common experience of the evil against which they devoted their lives. Mr. Woolley is like Gough, at any rate, in this—that he knows the grip of the spirit demon on his own throat, and so can speak with a voice full of tears and a soul aching with the passion of an unspeakable me nory. Take are the men who can lay hold of the undecided, and convert the drunken. It was hard to withstand an appeal backed by such an experience as was stetched before our eyes in those terse sentence, every letter of which seemed tipped with fire." Seeing that Mr. Gough has been called away, it is well that Mr. Woolley has been raised up to carry on the same work. Indeed, Mr. Woolley is a doing a far more positively temperance work than Mr. Gough encaged in during the last A SUCCESSOR TO GOUGH. doing a far more positively temperance work than Mr. Gough engaged in during the last few years of his life. - New York Observer

POUNDED INTO SOBBLETY.

Rev. H. C. Fitzhugh, of London, who was at the Palmer Houseyester ay, told a good story of his work in the slums of that great

story of his work in the siums of that great city. He said:

"I have always made it a point to assist in any way I could any man who is afflicted with the liquor habit and have used in that work all the means of salvation that seemed to me available. I had in hand at one time a rough, but when sober, a kind hearted man, and was, at the solicitation of his wife, trying to effect a reformation. When I first went to him I found him in an amiable mood, and having just recovered from a drunk saw how foolish he had been, and it was an easy matter to secure his signature.

mood, and having just recovered from a drunk saw how foolish he had been, and it was an easy matter to secure his signature to a piedge for a month.

"He kept the piedge, but in the second month he again started out on a spree. His wife appealed to me and I went in search of him. Finally I found him at a table in a groggery with a party of companions. I spoke to him and drew my chair up to the table and joined the party. My friend avoided talking much with me, but after a little I started upon my mission trying to induce him to terminate his spree and sign another pledge. This time, however, it was no easy sailing, and the object of my soliditations began using profane language in his abuse of me. Then I reasoned with him that it was not fair to use such language to me. I insisted that he knew I was a minister and could not retailate in the same way." It would be a parallel case, I said, if you, a man who has two hands, should offer to fight a man with none. By this speech I had gotten myself into a tight place. The man jumped up, evidently highly elated. 'You have two hands,' he cried, 'and so have I. We'll settle the matter in that way.' His companions then laughel at my uneasiness, while I protested that I did not want to fight with him. Then their derisive laughter made my position all the more ridiculous, and I knew if I backed out I want to fight with him. Then their derisive laughter made my position all the more ridiculous, and I knew if I backed out I would be looked upon with scorn by all the men, and I wanted their respect. I was quite a boxer when at school, and I was satisfied that I could whip the man, so I finally consented to have it out with him in the style he had suggested. We retired to an alley, and there, after a lively struggle, I administered to him a good pounding. But I won his respect and that of his companions, who were the only witnesses, and subsequently all the men, through my solicitations, gave up drinking and have joined the church. "—Chicago Herald.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. About all the average drunkard has to support him is a lean on a lamp-post. Russia produced in the past ton years, it is said, 875,680,400 gallons of pure alcohol. There were in the United States last year 263,935 public school teachers, and 204,391 liquor dealers.

Whisky may be made from molasses, bestroot, potatoes, tomatoes and many other substances. In Norway the Government runs the In some other countries the saloons

run the Government. The Lucy Webb W. C. T. U., of Minns-spolis, contempistes building a home for neweboys of that city.

The more liquid a man puts down his throat the less chance there seems to be of drowning his voice.—Yonkers Statesman. The late Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention decreed to make the mat-ter of liquor selling at the World's Fair the main line of work for the next six months. The highest statistical authority in the United States, David A. Wella declares that the yearly waste in the United States, through drink, is at least \$500,000,000. In forty years \$10,000,000,000 has been thus wasted. This is equal to the whole savings of the people from 1783 to 1857.

The New York Sun estimates that 20,000 flasks were emptied during the recent football game in that city between Yale and Princeton. "Altogether, it was the greatest day for public drinking that New York has seen. There is nothing like it on any other day of the year. Even the girls took pulls at flasks offered by their cavaliers and not a single case of drunkenness called for police attention."

A Bridge of Sand. One of the most remarkable instances of desert-road making ever seen was that in Death Valley. The marsh there was bridged over by a natural deposit of salt so thick that it would bear the weight of a railroad train—a bridge quite as in-teresting in its way as the ice bridges on which railroad trains cross the St. Lawrence River during some winters. The engineering problem in Death Valley, however, was simple, for the irregu laritles of the surface of the bridge had merely to be levelled with sledge hammers to create a permanent way that in five years of steady use showed no material wear or injury. Only a little less striking, however, are the mud roads to be found there and elsewhere in the desert. It sounds somewhat paradoxical to speak of mud roads on a desert, but long stretches of mud crossed by highways can be found in both Nevada and California, where the region is so arid that nothing but grease brush and cactus grow there. About the home of the amous old prospector and grizzly bear killer, John W. Searles, who lives on the west side of the Atlas Mountains, one finds several miles of roadway which he has built scross a seemingly impassable marsh. The thermometer stands at 120 degrees in the shade for days at a stretch there, but the mud in that marsh never dries up. The mud is impassable, but bridges of sand have been built across The mud is peculiar. If a mule should try to cross it he would sink to his body, and stay where he sank till helped out. Nevertheless, when sand and gravel from the mesa are dumped on the mud they do not sink altogether, but form instead a very good bridge over the mud. The sand and mud that come in contact with each other seem to form a cement that hardens under the heat of the sun into a solid crust strong enough to support a ballasting of sand and gravel above it and the load of mules and wagons on the ballast. The mud over which these bridges of sand are built has been penetrated to a depth of more than a hundred feet without finding anything but mud, and it is a very soft mud at that .- New York Sun.

## Extraordinary Coincidence.

An extraordinary coincidence occurred in Fleet street the other day. After the "settling" at one of the sporting clubs a gentleman went into a restaurant, where he had a glass of wine with some friends, and then took a cab to the Bank of England, thereat to deposit some money. On counting the sum he found that he had lost a fifty-pound note (\$250), and at once sped back to the place of enter-tainment to look for the missing "pa-per," being ignorant both of the number of the note and of the hansom which conveyed him to Threadneedle street. The search was truitless, so be promptly chartered another cab to convey him to Scotland Yard. To his joy and surprise his lost treasure was lying on the seat; it was the same vehicle in which he had been driven to the bank. This may read like romance; it is merely a matter of fact .-- London Telegraph

Finest Caves in England. The finest caves in England are those in Derbyshire, of which the Peak Cave at Castleton is noted for its grandeur. It is rather a succession of caves, and is situated at the extremity of a deep rocky gorge immediately beneath the Peak Castle. The entrance is a large archway in the cliff forty-two feet high and 120 feet wide. A long hall or corridor runs for 100 yards in the mountain, contracting as it proceeds into a mere gallery, and when this is passed, another large cave is reached.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Sylvan Riches of British Gulana. In British Guiana magnificent timber covers thousands of square miles, some of the woods being very handsome and suitable for best cabinet work, while others are very valuable for works of public character. There is plenty of public character. There is plenty of good land suitable for cocoa, coffee and cotton, and no agricultural industry is matism, take Beecham's Pills. carried on except sugar culture, -American Agriculturist.

### Killing a Huge Grizzly.

For some time the cattle men in the vicinity of Bridgeport have been missing cattle from their herds. Among the principal losers was N. B. Hunnemill, an extensive land and cattle owner, set a big 100-pound bear trap in a pigpen-like structure of logs, with an open-ing on one side, and batted the trap with a calf's head. He also attached an eighty-pound log to the trap. It had iron hooks to it so that it would catch against obstructions and prevent the ferocious animal from traveling rapidly. It was set for two days, but the bear did not touch the bait. Finally Mr. Hunnemili visited the log pen in Buck-eye canyon and found the trap gone. The trail of the log and trap and tracks of the bear led up the heights above the canyon. He raised a posse of men, among whom was Mr. Miner. They trailed the bear up the sides of the mountain, over perpetual snow at times and barren stretches at others. They traveled fast and made many miles before they finally came in sight of the grizzly. "His right forepaw was caught in the

trap," said Mr. Miner, "but, notwithstanding that and the dragging of the eighty-pound log, he traveled well. As soon as we got near enough we commenced firing with our Winchesters and revolvers. We fired at least twenty-five shots. The bear reared and pawled like a calf. He didn't stop to fight; he was trying to get away. We kept following him and blazing away, and he would rear on his haunches and cry out at every shot. Most of us were a most tired out with the hard climbing and we didn't know for a time whether we could kill him at all. At last he was finally brought to bay and a 45-caliber ball killed him.

"When he had been rolled down the sides of the m untain to where we could take him to town we found a curious thing. Many of the Winchester balls had had no effect on him at all. They had struck his muscles and flattened out completely without going further. It was the same way with his head where they had struck. They had flattened there as they had against the bundles of muscles. The grizzly weighed 700 pounds. We had a great barbecur of bear meat when we got the bear down to town."—San Francisco Exam ner.

Effect of Sun and Moon on Steel. A curious fact has recently been noted by the steel workers at Sheffield, England. It is this: Fine-edged tools assume a blue color and lose all temper if exposed for any considerable length of time to the light of the sun, either in summer or winter. A similar effect is exercised by moonlight. A large crosscut saw with which the experimenters were working having been "put out of shape and its temper ruined by a single night's exposure to a first-quarter moon. -St. Louis Republic.

Denfuess Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbiling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is bothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure, Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Chenney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cleanliness, exercise and diet are the cardi-nal virtues of good health. Take care of the first two and if you know what and how to eat you need never be ill. It is claimed that Gar-field Tea, a simple herb remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTRMATIC AND PRIMON-ARY COMPLAINTS, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxts.

Nantahala. \$100 per hare. Every 2 shares so cures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send Sc. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

# ROYAL

# Best Baking Powder

## The Official Government Reports:

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. (Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.)

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER highest of all in leavening strength. (Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.)

In practical use, therefore, the ROYAL BAKING POWDER goes further, makes purer and more perfect food, than any other.

# Government Chemists Certify:

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

"EDWARD G. LOVE, PH. D." "The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest

and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. "HENRY A. MOTT, M. D., PH. D." "The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge.

"WM. MCMURTRIE, PH. D." The Government Report shows all other baking powders tested to contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid.

"Where Dirt Cathers, Waste Rules." Creat Saving Results From the Use of

SAPOLIO



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 sys-tem 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 ac-ceptable 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.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE EY AFIN YORK, N. V.

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS, FRINDA HAMS,

Victory Over Disease "Terrible Pain in Head and

"My Face was one Mass of Eruptions!" Walked the Floor Night After Night!" the WONDERFUL POWER of DANA over disease.

GEWILDEN - I am 54 years of age. Above
D years age I had the Measures which left as
to very hard ahapper. I have had RELECT
MATISM for a long house and TERRITO
BLE PAIN IN 31 V RELAD 5
this continue is in a supposed.

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA SLEEP ALL NIGHT. The ter-phile pain has departed. The fired feeling I had is entirely gone. My face is well. I think one more bottle will care in ordiny. Your rewestley. Termineters, N.Y. MES FRINDA HAMB.

To whom it may concern self hardly sattly as truth of the above. P. W. BARRY, Troorelarogs, N. V. Pharmacist. Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine. SHILOH'S COUCH CUR 25"50"8"



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