

**Meritocracy at the World's Fair.**

Chief Samuels values plants at present on hand at the World's Fair grounds in Chicago at \$200,000, and he is credited with declaring that the collection of large decorative plants has not its equal in the United States. The giant ferns from Japan and Australia, grouped in the center of the rotunda, have developed their fronds, increasing rapidly in circumference. The rotunda contains also a number of Japanese maples, a pine 200 years old, cinnamon trees, etc. This exhibit is rapidly increased by new consignments arriving almost daily.

In the greenhouse are nearly four thousand primroses grown from seed sent from Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States. Of panicles Germany and France have made special exhibits, also Belgium and Holland. Another green house division contains thousands of Persian violets and South American orchids, among the latter are rare cow's horn from Costa Rica. In connection with the horticultural exhibit 40,000 hardy roses have been planted on the wooded island and 40,000 more of tender varieties are promised for next summer.—New York World.

**What a Cup of Chocolate Can Do.**

An enthusiastic lover of chocolate affirms that for those who wish to keep the imagination fresh and vigorous chocolate is the beverage of beverages. However copiously you have lunched a cup of chocolate immediately afterwards will produce digestion three hours after and prepare the way for a good dinner. It is recommended to every one who devotes to brain-work the hours he could pass in bed; to every one who finds he has become suddenly dull; to all who find the air damp, the time long and the atmosphere insupportable; and, above all, to those who, tormented with a dried idea, have lost their freedom of thought.—New York World.

**Why They Are Speckled.**

Charley Wilcox was in the burg the other day exercising his team of speckled colts. The way the animals happened to be speckled happened in this way: While their mother was at Hat Creek drinking, one day, she was seized by the lip by a trout weighing at least twenty pounds. The fish had to be killed with an ax before it would release its hold and when the twin colts were born they were speckled like trout. They are an extra fine team and are peculiarly fond of water.—Burney Valley (Cal.) Bulletin.

**An Expert's Opinion.**

Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the scientists and hygienists as to the relative value of the various baking powders. A careful sifting of the evidence leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the Royal Baking Powder in purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, however, that will have perhaps greater influence upon our practical housekeepers is that given by Marion Harland, the well known and popular writer, upon matters pertaining to the science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and of home cooking. In a letter published in the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal, this writer says:

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen I have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the homemade combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every loaf has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives."—MARION HARLAND.

**Horse-Flesh For Food.**

In Europe, where the horse is every year more used as human food, the animals are not allowed to become a mass of skin and jagged bones, as old horses often do here. They are fattened, and even an old horse can be made quite fat if given succulent food mixed with ground grain. It is no more difficult to fatten an old horse than it is to fatten an old cow.—Boston Cultivator.



Mrs. Odden Snyder Albany, N. Y.

**"I Owe My Life to Hood's Sarsaparilla"**

"Words are powerless to express the gratitude I feel toward Hood's Sarsaparilla, for under God, I feel and know that to this medicine I owe my life. Twelve years ago I began to bleed, followed by a severe attack of rheumatism, and later with swellings of the limbs, accompanied by severe pain. This gradually grew worse until three years ago. Physicians told me the trouble was

**Caused by a Tumor**

For several months I had been unable to retain any food of a solid nature, was greatly emaciated, had frequent hemorrhages, and was satisfied the doctors were right in saying my life was nearly over. One day a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and for 3 or 4 days I was sicker than ever, but I kept on and gradually began to feel better.

**I Began to Feel Hungry**

Could, after a time, retain solid food, increased in weight, the sufferings less, my skin, the bloating subsided, and I felt better all over. For the past two years my health has been good.

**Hood's Cures**

gout, cure, and I have been able all the time to do the household work as usual. Mrs. ODDEN SNYDER, No. 10 Union St., Albany, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, and disengage, cure headaches, try a box.

**MOTHER'S FRIEND**

A remedy which, used by women about to experience the painful ordeal of child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of labor, and obviates the dangers thereof to both mother and child. It is a safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.



**LAND PLASTER FOR STABLES.**

Professor Devo, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says on the subject of land plaster in stables: "We use constantly on our floors a liberal quantity of land plaster or gypsum, which has three effects: (1) It fixes the ammonia and makes the manure more valuable. (2) It sweetens the stable, absorbing bad odors. (3) It gives the stable a better appearance and looks neat and tidy. In fact, an hour after our cows are turned out you would scarcely know that a cow had been in. This is accomplished by a liberal use of plaster and whitewash. Both are cheap."

**SOOT TEA FOR PLANTS.**

One of the best fertilizers for pot plants is soot. It not only nourishes the plant, but keeps the soil sweet, will destroy all worms and insects, and even rot the green fly. It is best used in a liquid form. One tablespoonful of soot to two quarts of warm water is a simple way of making the tea. If one desires to make it in larger quantities, put into a vessel holding fifteen gallons of water a half peck of soot and stir twice a day for a week. Probably the better way is to tie the soot securely in a coarse bag, which is large enough to let the soot swell and move about inside it. Throw the bag into the water and allow it to soak, moving it about occasionally, or pressing it with a stick to extract the strength. As the water is used out fresh can be added as long as any soot remains. Give the plants light doses of the tea once or twice a week. Dilute it too strong, because if used in too thick a state it will make the surface soil too hard and dry.

Soot mixed with twice its bulk of dry earth may be used for a top dressing in the garden with good results.—New York World.

**BLASTING STUMPS.**

The reasonable prejudice against the common use of dynamite for any kind of work on a farm, or by inexperienced persons, makes it desirable to use the common black powder for such purposes. This is not really so safe as the dynamite when in the hands of experts, but safer otherwise, and persons generally understand it better. To break up stumps with blasting powder proceed as follows: Bore a hole 1 1/2 inches wide into the centre of the stump in such a direction as to reach the middle of it near the root; charge it in the usual manner, using plenty of powder, one foot in depth at least for a large stump; procure a screw with a hole through it for the fuse, and a square head by which it may be screwed down on to the powder. Fire the fuse, and the stump will be shattered so that it can easily be taken out in pieces. A lookout for the screw should be made when the explosion takes place, and it may be picked up and used again. It may be well to put some dry sand on the powder under the screw. It is most often the case that the screw remains in the wood and can be split out of it.—New York Times.

**HOW TO CHEAPEN FEEDS.**

The prices of feed bid fair to be high the coming winter, and such will continue to be the case every winter, as long as there is such a tremendous demand for all sorts of millstuffs, on the part of dairy farmers, all over this broad land. The dairy farmer, but they are all wrong in not getting more of their own feed. What is way down to the lowest notch, we have seen in thirty years, and bran climbing up in price every day. We are not certain but those farmers who are well situated to do it had better buy the wheat by the car load and get it ground at the custom mill, and feed the bran and middlings, selling the flour for what they can realize.

If we were in Northern Dakota or Minnesota we would not sell wheat at fifty cents a bushel, if we had good cows to feed it, and butter thirty-one cents a pound in Chicago. We believe there are four pounds of butter in a bushel of wheat fed in addition. But whether in the Dakota or New York, everywhere the dairy farmer is at the mercy of the feed dealer. This would not be so if the majority set seriously to work to produce their own feed, in some form or other. The mischief is, the most of farmers stop feed when prices of feed go high, no matter what the price of butter is. What a lot of education we all do need on this feed question. There is so little real figuring—so little really studied out by the dairy farmers by which they can figure. The way to bring down the price of feed stuff is for more farmers to go at growing peas and silage corn. Not one man in a thousand knows what he could do if he should try.—Hoard's Dairyman.

**TO KEEP BUTTER.**

To keep butter several months it is necessary that the butter be perfectly well made and be completely freed from all traces of the buttermilk, or this will quickly spoil it. It must then be packed without delay in air-proof packages; a glazed cork or jar is a good package, or a new, clean white oak or spruce tub, with a tight-fitting cover. This is first soaked with water and a little soda to remove any acid of the wood. It is then well scalded and soaked with salt brine. Then it is rinsed with pure cold water and sprinkled with fine salt on the inside. The butter is then packed in solid, each layer of four inches being well packed, to leave no air spaces, and sprinkled with fine salt. Then another layer is packed in the same way, and so on until the tub is full. A clean cover of cotton cloth is laid over the top of the butter; this is covered with fine dry salt, and the cover is fastened down. Care is to be taken to exclude air by covering and packing under the cover. The tub is then kept in a clean, dry, airy place where no disagreeable smells may affect it. Good butter thus packed may be kept for six or eight months without the least deterioration. The Jersey cows make good butter, which has a high color, and some of them make a good deal of it, but the best are too costly for common use. A good, well-

**FEED AYRSHIRE COWS AS GOOD FOR BUTTER**

Some Durham or short-horn cows are good butter makers, and a good judge of cows might get a dairy of the common stock that would be very good if well selected. The best common cow is a half-bred Jersey having a good common dam and a pure sire. Some of these are as good as the pure breed.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**

Dead dogs kill no sheep. Quack grass loves a poor farmer. It's a poor "braco" that breaks a trace.

A drained acre of land is equal to removing one hundred miles south. Two beoves can never be made fat on a pasture that has only grass enough for one.

Keep studying and experimenting if you do not want to be left behind the times. Many men in the dairying business are ignorant on many of the most important points.

Store carrots in pits or cellars, and cover the roots with sand to prevent them from wilting.

If it is possible have the heifer calf come into the dairy at twenty-six or twenty-eight months old.

Mow the weeds in your pasture land four or five times a year and you will be free from them in a few years.

In fattening rapidly, close quarters, cleanliness, a small amount of light, and plenty of fat farming foods will soon tell the story.

At this time it is safe to keep a few more fowls than are actually needed for breeding in order to be secure against ordinary accidents.

If celery is put in the cellar some earth should be left on the roots. The roots should be kept moist, and the tops dry and free from frost.

Start beds of mushrooms under greenhouse benches. Cover spores lightly with litter, and kale in exposed locations should also be covered.

When the weather is mild in winter, lettuce in frames need all the air you can get them, otherwise they will be so tender that the least frost will kill them.

The principal difficulty in keeping late chickens growing is lack of warmth. If they can be kept comfortable it is comparatively easy to keep them gaining.

Ducks, young or old, do not thrive well on a grain diet. They need more bulky food. Bran, grass, middlings and food of this kind are better than grain.

**TEMPERANCE.**

DEATH OF THE DRUNKARD.  
There, standing in the snow and sleet,  
All night a wanderer in the street,  
And rag and filth from head to feet,  
And almost from the door of hell,  
A wretch as wretched as can be,  
To hopeless misery wed!  
A fairer society,  
Whose curse is on his head,  
He stands upon the corner there,  
Like some doomed phantom of despair,  
Seen through the morning's dusky air,  
And waits the door to open—  
The rush of the door, the rattle of the bell,  
When he had met his million fell  
Down Rain's ready slops,  
And went with headlong speed to swell  
The throng without a hope!

A shivering, shambling, shapeless mass,  
With both hands clutching at the glass,  
He lets the hand clutching at the glass,  
To quench the hell within!  
But hark! he hears demoniac calls;  
Foul spirits assailing him from the walls,  
And devils at him grin!  
He staggers to the street—he falls!  
May heaven forgive his sin!

Come, drag him off and out of sight!  
'Tis only a drunkard, and what right  
Has his foul, bloated corpse to light  
The fairer society?  
A few pine boards and Potter's Field  
Are all to him the world can yield—  
To wreck and ruin run.  
But hold! enough! He is appealed  
To God from human scorn!  
—P. S. Cassidy, in New York Mercury.

**A CHILD'S DEATH FROM ALCOHOL.**

William D. Monahan, a four-year-old son of Richard Monahan, a saloon-keeper of Yonkers, N. Y., recently died of alcoholic poisoning. The fellow went into his father's bar while no one was around, and climbing on a chair, took down a bottle of whisky and drank almost a pint of it. He was not long in falling face down by his mother. Doctors were called, but they could not succeed in reviving the child.

**TEMPERANCE STUDIES.**

The tendency of liquor to exaggerate the drunkard's mental powers is well known. If a man has gambling instincts he wants to gamble some kind of a game as soon as he gets a "jag on." If he is full of the milk of human kindness, he will be more generous and wants them to drink with him—and if he can't find his friends he'll take anybody who comes along. If he is a quarrelsome disposition he will get into one of those "and lay it to the liquor. I've known men of deep religious training who always wanted to sing hymns while intoxicated, and to discuss religion, though of course they no longer held any relation to the Church.

"Drink affects a man's physical peculiarities in the same way," said a gentleman in the Astor House rotunda, where the talk was being discussed. "I know a man who walks pigeon-toed with one foot, for instance. He is a very good fellow, but he has been drinking so far as I can see him. That particular feature in more than usual. It keeps on turning in as he gets fuller until it finally drops him. It gives him a queer, peculiar side motion. When he is drinking he walks on the side of the street toward which that foot leans and it seems to steer him up to every street he is on. I have seen a man who is drinking he walks on the other side and it keeps him along the curb. It is a fact that is observable that in liquor the lame man walks more lame, the blind man more blind, the hump backed man is more humped and the straight man is more straight. I know a very straight man who would almost fall over backwards when he gets 'loa' on!"—New York Herald.

**AN INCIDENT WITHOUT COMMENT.**

A merchant of this city met an old acquaintance recently on an elevated railway train. In the course of conversation the man told him that since they had last met, a few years previously, he had passed through a wonderful experience. He told a story which we reproduce in the briefest possible form.

He had been a member of the Produce Exchange, and had been in good circumstances. He fell into the habit of drink, not because he loved the taste of liquor, but a mania of drinking to possession, so that he often drank from twenty to thirty times a day. He soon lost his business, and drifted steadily downward. His wife and children were reduced to poverty, and he was in a half-drunken state. While in this condition he chanced one day to meet a man he knew, who was a hard drinker, but he told some conversation this man proposed that they should go to a certain mission to hear the singing. They went. A woman attached to the mission came and asked them to stay and invited them to remain; but they declined. The merchant's friend, however, felt drawn to return the next night. He went thereafter steadily every night for a week to the mission, feeling, he said, as though he could not stay away. Every night the faithful woman who had been his wife, and he spoke kindly to him and urged him to seek salvation; but he always declined. One night he felt as though he ought to make an attempt to become a more sober man. While his feeling was in his heart, though he was even then in a drunken state, she came to him as usual and invited him to go forward. He got up at once and went with her. She knew what he was doing, he was kneeling at the altar, and she was praying for him, and then he began to pray for himself. He was fully recovered and went to work in connection with the mission, to bring in others and save them. From that moment, he says, he desires for drink, not entirely. Started to go to the right, and he began to prosper. He notified his wife and children, and they came back to live with him, and now he is at the head of a happy and comfortable home. He believes, it is needless to say, most implicitly in the efficacy of prayer. He believes he was led, and drawn to the mission by the Holy Spirit to the mission through the instrumentality of his drunken friend, and that the same divine influence prompted him to return night after night and daily to pray for himself.—New York Independent.

**TEMPERANCE FOR RAILROAD MEN.**

The officials of at least two railroad companies in this country have recently taken occasion to enforce strict regulations against the employment of drinking men. On the Long Island Railroad proof that an employe goes inside of a saloon while on duty will cause his dismissal. The habits of men who apply for work are also to be inquired into and preference given to total abstainers. Discharges of employes for the same reason are also to be made. Intoxicating liquor have already followed this stringent order from headquarters, and heads of departments are to be held responsible for future occurrences of this kind. The officers of a railroad running out of Cincinnati have been led to take similar steps to enforce sobriety through an accident caused by a drunken engineer. The conductor and fireman lost their places for not discovering the condition of the engineer and having him removed, and the crusade against drinking employes of the company has already led to an unusual number of discharges.

An accident should not be needed, however, to arouse a railroad's officers to the necessity of greater security for their patrons. Good business management would require the dismissal of any man who has the lever, the dimming of the eyes that keep a lookout from the cab window or a moment of misplaced judgment may sacrifice lives, destroy property, and cause the confidence of travelers in the line and ultimately reduce dividends. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, through the conservatism and character of its leaders, has become one of the most influential and respected of labor unions, recognizes the necessity of sober and sane judgment in its members and seeks to promote temperance and intelligence among them. Consequently, there are few finer bodies of workmen than the American locomotive engineers. A few years ago a commission was raised among those men by a movement in Massachusetts and some other States to subject engineers to the test of color blindness. Temporary opposition melted away, however, before the apparent necessity, in those times of color signals, of the engineer being thoroughly capable of distinguishing those signals.

If there are people who complain of a railroad company's rigidity in its management, they should be interested to know that in New York and some other States there are laws in regard to the management of the company not to do this.—New York Press.

**Repulsive Alaskan Customs.**

"The natives of Southeastern Alaska," said ex-Governor A. P. Swinford, of Alaska, to the Star representative, "are rapidly falling into the customs of Americans, particularly as to their dress, some of the better class of natives dress even better than the American residents. It was formerly the custom in Southeastern Alaska for the women to wear a 'labret' or short piece of bone or steel in their lower lip by way of ornament. Now one observes it only among the old women. Along the Bering Sea the men thus puncture their lips. They begin with a small piece of steel or bone no larger than a needle and gradually increase the size until it measures nearly an inch in diameter. The bigger the 'labret' the more pleased and important feels the native. Men and women alike plaster their faces with a thick coating of black paste obtained from grinding a sort of soft rock. They say it keeps the features warmer in winter and protects them from the stings of insects and the attacks of insects in summer from the attacks of insects. As a race they are not personally attractive, though at Sitka one may see some splendid specimens of muscular development among the men, while some of the young women are good looking. There are now four newspapers published in the Territory and it is progressing satisfactorily. My stay there was very pleasant and I made many warm friends."—Washington Star.

**How a Snake Swallows a Frog.**

The method of swallowing is a very simple one, although, if the frog is large, more than half an hour may be consumed in the process. The two bones of the lower jaw are separate and capable of independent movement; so the reptile loosens its hold upon one side of its jaw, and, pushing that side forward as far as possible, it drives the teeth in again, and then draws the jaw back to its original position. The result is that the prey is drawn down by the movement. The process is then repeated by the other half of the jaw, thus inevitably forcing the victim inward. The snake's skin stretches enormously, and the jaw is, of course, dislocated, but the extensible ligaments hold the bones together. The disproportion between the diameter of the frog and the serpent's slender neck is indeed marvellous, and snakes have been observed to split themselves open by attempting to swallow a mouthful. After perhaps half an hour of laborious contortions, all that is seen of the poor frog is a great swelling that the contracting muscles are rapidly forcing down the reptile's neck. If one liberates the captured frog before it is too late, the wretched animal often seems to overcome by fear, or perhaps stupefied by the serpent's saliva, that it will not leap, but crawls in a painful manner. We must not allow ourselves to be duped into a mistaken sympathy, however, for such is the poetic justice of the case. Large frogs esteem small snakes a particular delicacy.—Popular Science Monthly.

**Cataract Can't Be Cured**

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Cataract Cure is no quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best purifiers, acting directly on the blood and mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing cataract. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

**Cleanliness, exercise and diet are the cardinal 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 Garfield's Tea, a simple herb remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

**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.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**SHILOH'S CURE.**

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

**FRUIT TEEN.**

Largest and Best Stock of Fruit Tees in United States. Fruit Tees are sold by all Druggists. Send for catalogue.

**Garfield Tea**

Cures Sick Headache

**The Deadly Cancer.**

The hope is entertained that science may yet be able to subdue the "flaming and deadly cancer." Recent study of cancer may not only indicate that it is an organic growth, but almost certainly proves that it is liable to the attack of another parasite. Better acquaintance with the relations of these parasites may possibly bring the long sought method of arresting cancer.—Detroit Free Press.

In Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," there are 983 varieties of pears in his catalogue, eleventh edition, 1831. Since that time nearly 800 have been added.

**Few "Kid" Gloves are Made of Kid.**

Kid gloves are not made of kid; in fact, few of them are. The cheap ones are not kid and neither are the dearest ones. Ladies' gloves that cost under a dollar and a half or two dollars a pair are all made of lamb skin. It is likely that gloves paid for at a higher price than that will be of kid, but the very best and most expensive kid gloves are made of the skins of young colts.—New York Sun.

The Laqueolac Ship Canal, in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

**None But Royal**

BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure. No other equals it, or approaches it in leavening strength, purity, or wholesomeness. (See U. S. Gov't Reports.) No other is made from cream of tartar specially refined for it and chemically pure. No other makes such light, sweet, finely-flavored, and wholesome food. No other will maintain its strength without loss until used, or will make bread or cake that will keep fresh so long, or will make it can be eaten hot with impunity, even by dyspeptics. No other is so economical.

The Baking Powders now being offered in this vicinity, with the statement that they are "as good as Royal," have been shown by the official analyses to be composed of alum and detrimental to health.

The official chemists of the United States and Canada, State analysts, municipal boards of health, and physicians indorse the great qualities of the Royal Baking Powder.

**R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

CURES AND PREVENTS  
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Athma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Strepitosis, Bile Headache, Earache, Dizziness, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a household agent in the world that will cure Croup and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

First and is the ONLY PAIN KEMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Strepitosis, Bile Headache, Earache, Dizziness, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

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First and is the ONLY PAIN KEMEDY

**THE KIND THAT CURES**

**DAN'S SCROFULOUS ECZEMA**

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Other Chemicals

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**W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa**

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY DIGESTED.

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**RYISING SUN STOVE POLISH**

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with Paints, Enamels and Putty which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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A sewed shoe that will not rip! Call, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Fine Calif. Hand-Sew'd.  
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