According to the statement of the French Government meteorologist at Puy-de-Dome, the least rainy towns in France are Nismes and Nice; for it only rains there on one day in six. But tourists had better avoid Bordeaux, for there it rains on two days out of every three.

The United States is ahead of all other countries in the art of making artificial teeth. A recent computation makes the number of artificial teeth fabricated here as high as 6,000,000 annually.

Feed Your Nerves

Upon rich, pure, nourishing blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will be free from those spells of despair, those sleepless nights and anxious days, those gloomy, deathlike feelings, those sudden starts at mere nothings, those dyspeptic symptoms and blinding headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done this for many others—it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

An Incident at Santiago.

An incident of the trenches before Santiago is told by a member of the Ninth Massachusetts. He says: "We arrived at the battlefield about noon, and were lined up in position behind a hill to act as reserves and to protect the food and ammunition. Bullets were whistling over our heads in a perfect storm; but we were becoming quite used to that sort of thing, and, being tired out, we lay down on the ground and tried to keep cool. While we were lying there a shell dropped at the feet of Sergeant Walker, not three feet from him. Fortunately it did not explode; if it had, the whole company would have been wiped out.

"It gave some of the boys such a fright that they started to run, but Sergeant Walker called them back, assuring them that the danger was past, and that he was going to use it for a seat. He walked over to it and planked himself down; but he had no more than touched it when he jumped about five feet in the air, and grabbing himself by the seat of the trousers, yelled: "It's hot!"—New York Sun.

The Original Tommy Atkins.

The question as to the origin of Tommy Atkins as the godfather-in-chief of the British army has been recently discussed in the columns of the Western Morning News. The received version is that the name originally appeared in a model account-form issued by the War Office. But it is asserted that a real Thomas Atkins was, in the beginning of the century, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, and kept a pay-book in such a neat and orderly manner that it became a model for soldiers' account-books in general, which took the name of their originator. Then by a process of substitution known to students of mythology, the individual soldier took the place of the book, and the mythopoeic Tommy came into being.—Household Words.

Known by His Walk.

A tutor of one of the Oxford colleges who limped in his walk was some years ago accosted by a well-known politician, who asked him if he was not the chaplain of the college at such a time, naming the year. The doctor said he was. The interrogator observed: "I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the doctor, "it seemed my limping made a deeper impression than my preaching." "Ah, doctor," was the reply, with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."—St. Louis Star.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—Mrs. John Foreman, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." Mrs. Sallie E. Sellars, Luttrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Newly Cleared Land.

If any one wants to know what difficulties the early settlers in wooded sections had to encounter, let him make a clearing in some wood lot and then try to grow a crop among the stumps. He will break more plow points and harrows working this land than the crop will be worth when grown. But the early settlers had at least one advantage, and that was that their newly cleared land was free from weeds. In all the older settled parts of the country there are many bad weeds among the trees in the woods, the seeds of which have been carried there by birds or other animals.

The Strength of Manures.

The value of farm manures depends very largely on the food the animal eats as to its richness. As is generally known, hen manure is the strongest, then sheep, pigs, horses and cows in the order named. Hen manure is rich in both potash and nitrogen and to prevent the escape of the latter element it should be mixed with soil as soon after being gathered as possible. Sheep produce from the same quantity of dry food a much larger amount of manure than hogs, and not being moist to any considerable degree it is very rich, but must be well cared for to prevent the escape of the ammonia in it. Hog manure being moist and not inclined to heat mixes well with horse manure, but its richness is not indicated by its odor, depending rather on the richness of the food given the animal. Horse manure requires careful management to prevent its heating, but when well handled is valuable, the liquid portions from grain-fed horses being especially so. Cow manure, although rated as the least valuable of itself, increases in value by being mixed with horse manure, and the quantity made makes up in some degree what it may lack in richness.

Where the Profit Is.

One trouble with the farmer who attemps to raise poultry for profit is that he expects to make that profit wholly from eggs, or wholly from the carcass, either of which plans is not a profitable one unless carried on with large flocks. It is carefully estimated that the food for a mature hen for a year costs in the neighborhood of fifty cents, more if none of it is raised, and that an average egg production per hen is about ten dozens a year, bringing an average price of fifteen cents per dozen, leaving $1 profit, or rather $1 on each hen to represent the labor and investment in buildings.

While some hens will lay more than the number of eggs mentioned and others less, the average is a fair one, as is also the average price named per dozen. In order to make hens in small numbers pay, the increase of stock, whether raised or sold, should pay for the feed, leaving the entire proceeds from the eggs as profit, interest on investment and payment for care. This is possible if each hen raises four chickens a year to a salable age. The poultry farm, be it large or small, run on this plan will yield a satisfactory profit.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

What to Do With Skim Milk.

If you have not enough pigs or poultry to use up the skim milk from your butter dairy, the best use you can make of it, and perhaps even better than feeding it to pigs and poultry, is to give it to the cows that have produced it. If the cow will not eat it at first, put some wheat bran with ground corn and oats with the milk, and she will eat it for the sake of the grain. Soon the cow will begin to like the taste of the milk, even if it has soured some. It undoubtedly helps the cow's digestion, especially in summer, when most of the food the cow eats is laxative. The milk furnishes variety and of just the kind of nutrition that the cow is apt to be lacking. Much of the complaint that feeding grain dries cows up and fattens them is due to the fact that the grain does not furnish enough of the nitrogenous elements that go to form milk. There is a limit to the amount of butter fats that can be put into the milk. When that limit is reached the cow fattens. In other words, she puts the fat on her flesh or in her stomach and lessons her milk product. Another benefit from feeding milk to cows is that it gives them a healthy appetite for all kinds of food, and induces the cow to become a hearty and even a voracious feeder. Separator milk is best for cows, or, for that matter, for anything else. All the souring that milk undergoes is accompanied with some loss of nutrition.—American Cultivator.

A Worm Hatchery.

During the fall and winter, whenever we cleaned out our hen houses, we threw the cleanings in one corner of our garden lot. We used mill sweepings, wheat chaff, short straw, etc., in the houses for scratching purposes. All of these, together with the chicken manure, made quite a compost heap, that heated inside like the manure pile at the back of the country stable usually does.

In removing the stuff for fertilizing purposes to the garden, in the spring, we noticed a great many worms and grubs at the base of the heap. Our young chickens were right at our heels every time we turned the compost, or broke the earth beneath it, scratching and working away after the vermin that infested the lower part of the heap. They would go, also, of their own accord after each shower in the spring and work industriously in the heap.

This led us to investigate further, and also to leave a good part of the refuge in a heap for them to scratch over. We discovered, on digging down about six inches, that the earth beneath the edges of the heap was honey-combed with holes made by what the boys call fish-worms, and that whenever it rained and the sun came out later, the worms came to the surface and then the chicks would scratch down a little and get them. At the top of the ground where the fertilizer lay there was a great lot of very small and red worms, and a great many white grubs.

After taking a good view of the situation we decided to foster our worm hatchery, and to utilize it as one of the sources of food for our little chickens. In warm, showery weather it yields abundantly, but in dry spells the worms seem to go deeper into the earth and can then be obtained by deep digging only.—H. B. Geer, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Profitable Beef Cattle.

Practical and experienced feeders who breed or purchase steers for fattening observe striking differences in the aptitude of animals of varying types and makeup to lay on flesh readily and in such form and quality as to command the highest price on the market. It requires a well-trained eye to detect in all cases the possible variation of results in the store, or stock, steer; but there are some distinctions that are easily detected. There are certain types of cattle, for instance, that never feed profitably under any conditions, and it is quite as important to discriminate against these in the feed lot as to be able to recognize the excellence in other types.

The characteristics that make the profitable feeder are naturally more difficult to detect in animals in stock conditions than when fattened, but notwithstanding this there are a number of indications that are fairly reliable. Though the young steer may be comparatively thin in flesh and temporarily lacking the thick, even covering of the back and ribs so essential in the finished carcass, he must nevertheless present that blocky frame and stoutness of build, accompanied by short, straight legs, wide back and loin, well-sprung ribs, fulness back of shoulders and in flanks, prominent brisket, full neck vein, wide chest and well-rounded barrel, together with a good, soft, mellow handling skin and fine, silky hair, giving what is termed the thick, dressy coat; without coarseness, and with it all a good, strong, vigorous head, clear, full eye, and quiet temperament. The importance of an even covering of flesh and good handling quality can hardly be overestimated. The bone should be moderately fine and clean. Coarseness either in the bone or about the head and horns is particularly objectionable, as it indicates coarseness of texture throughout and a greater percentage of offal and cheap meat, as well as a tendency to sluggish circulation. The head should present a certain refinement, finish and vigor that in a measure indicate a general quality and superior excellence of finished product, though this refinement must be accompanied by delicacy.—Professor C. F. Curtis, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 71.

Agricultural Notes.

Nip off the seed pods of the bachelor's buttons, poppies and corcopsis.

Keep the sweet peas well watered and pick the blossom from the vines every day.

A hay press for bailing hay is essential on all farms where large quantities of grass are cut.

During hot weather the plants should be watered at night, as there is less loss from evaporation.

Uncut corn fodder is troublesome to handle in the barn and if fed loosely in the yard it is partly wasted.

As a rule a sick fowl does not respond to treatment, and it is a waste of time to bother with it, unless it is a valuable specimen.

If short of pasturage and no soiling crops are ready, supply the stock with a ration of bran daily. Bran is cheap enough now to pay a profit if fed to young growing stock.

When a sod has been turned under the land should be manured or fertilized every year until it is in sod again, and if the sod is being mowed for hay, it should at least receive a fair application of the mineral fertilizers.

Keep the flower-buds cut off the plants that you wish to bloom during the winter. Let the plants make strong growth during the summer, and by removing the buds the extra strength is thrown into the plant.

The War and the Song-Writers.

The newspapers which are saying that the poetic spirit in the United States is less active than it was in 1861 65, because of the absence of war songs in the present conflict, overlook two highly important considerations: (1) Less than three months have passed since the first naval battle of the war, and less than one month has elapsed since the war's only important land battle was fought. (2) The war of a third of a century ago necessitated immeasurably greater sacrifices than this war will entail, and stirred the country far more profoundly. Let the papers which are saying that the Civil War inspired more and better songs than the Spanish war has done, cite the names of the songs which came out before the first battle of Bull Run, July, 21, 1861, three and a quarter months after the fall of Sumter. This war may or may not call out any songs which will compare with "John Brown's Body," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," "John Burns at Gettysburg," and the rest of the well-known lyrics of the Civil War days. Very few of those songs, however, were heard of when that war was as young as this one is now."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

The Highest Living Authority in the World Gives the Latest Estimate of the Cost of the Liquor Traffic—An Astounding Showing.

Invite the boys to take a drink,
Mix poison with their brains.
Ensnare their princely power to think
In rum's debauching chains.
What though a mother's heart shall break
And earth be filled with gloom,
Since these are things which help to make
The devil's business boom.

Oh, who shall heed a sister's tears
Or hear the moan of wife,
Or count the bleared and blasted years
That blot the drunkard's life?
What though a childish heart must ache,
And shame a soul consume,
Since these are things which help to make
The devil's business boom.

Yes, ask the boys to drink, for when
They learn to drain the cup,
Though they attain the strength of men,
They shall not give it up.
And drug them so they may not wake
To flee their final doom,
For hell itself was planned to make
The devil's business boom.

—Temperance Banner.

Drink Bill of the United States.

We print herewith a very accurate estimate of the cost of the liquor traffic to the United States. Its author, Dr. Hargreaves, of Philadelphia, is the highest living authority in the world on this subject. He has made it a life study, and the information thus imparted in his declining years may be his last statement. It is of the highest value, and will probably be appreciated by our readers.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, there were registered and operated 3158 distilleries, grain and fruit. Fruit distilleries produced 1,440,810 proof gallons. Grain distilleries produced 67,039,910 proof gallons, or a total of 68,480,720 proof gallons of fifty per cent. alcohol, which when prepared for market by rectification reduction of alcohol to forty per cent., will make for consumption, 72,140,864 gallons, which at $6 a gallon to consumers, will be $432,845,184. There was not less than the above when we consider that during the year there was discovered 2241 illicit stills and 829 persons arrested for the business. During the same period, there were 1830 breweries that produced 35,856,098 barrels of thirty-one gallons each, or 1,110,609,038 gallons of fermented or malt liquors (ale, beer, porter, etc.), which at $20 a barrel retail, will cost the consumer not less than $716,521,960.

There were engaged in the liquor business directly and reported to the revenue department the same year: 1855 rectifiers, 5158 distillers, retail liquor dealers, 204,294; wholesale liquor dealers, 4308; brewers, 1866; retail malt liquor dealers, 11,076; wholesale malt liquor dealers, 5749. Besides the above domestic liquors already named, there were imported the following foreign liquors on which duty was paid and entered for consumption in the fiscal year 1896, viz.: Spirits and spirituous compounds, brandy, proof 259,704 gallons; other spirituous compounds in bottles, 314,190 dozens; champagne and other sparkling wines, 246,393 bottles and jugs, 2,244,763 gallons. Reported wholesale value malt liquors, $1,665,016; distilled spirits and compounds, $2,137,634; wines, $7,107,005; total value, $10,909,655. The drink bill of the United States for 1896 was not less than this:

	Gallons.	
Domestic spirits.	72,140,664	$432,845,184
Domestic ale, beer, etc.....	1,110,609,038	716,521,900
Imported spirits, brandy.....	259,704	2,597,046
Imported other spirits.....	1,249,955	12,498,950
Still wines in casks.....	2,834,898	14,174,490
Ale, beer, etc....	3,283,464	9,850,212
	Dozens.	
Still wine bottled	314,190	3,144,186
Champagne.....	546,303	5,246,393
Total.....		$1,196,878,442

"Set Down That Glass."

Responsibility—it's a strong word. A young man of capability, fascination and power has a passion for brandy that nothing could control. Often a friend remonstrated with him, but in vain; as often in return would he urge his friend to take a social glass.

On one occasion the latter agreed to yield to him and they walked up to the bar. The barkeeper said, "Gentlemen, what will you have?" "Wine, sir." The glasses were filled and the friends stood ready to pledge each other in the renewed and eternal friendship when the young man said to his intemperate friend, "Now, if I drink this glass of wine and become a drunkard, will you take the responsibility?"

The drunkard said, "Set down that glass." It was set down, and the two walked away. If every person would realize that the work in season would show the responsibility of being "my brother's keeper," and say, "can I accept the responsibility, the ruin of health, the broken hearts, the loss of life, the waste of property, the blighting of hopes, and the damnation of hell that waits on the trafficing in body and brains of our people?" We would soon find many who are in the business to say, "Take back the license; let me live a life of poverty and toil than win wealth and the comforts of this life by spreading ruin and desolation among our coming citizens."—The Rescue.

Model Temperance Town.

The little village of Alfred, N. Y., lying between the hills, at an altitude of 1800 feet above the level of the sea, is proud of being six miles from a drink of beer. This village of 700 or 800 inhabitants is strictly an American town, not a family of foreign birth living there. The valley in which the town is built is one mile wide and two long, surrounded on all sides by hills. As no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors has been granted for over fifty years, there is scarcely any drunkenness in the town, and pauperism and crime are almost unheard of among the villagers. They support a justice of the peace office and a notary public, but so little litigation is carried on that no lawyer has been able to make a living there.—New York Tribune.

What the Canteen Does.

The strongest argument in favor of the abolishment of the army canteen is a drunken soldier. The liquor may not have been secured at the canteen, but that does not count. If the boys desire to preserve the canteen let them keep sober.

Convivial Lodges.

Many fraternal organizations seem to exist only for convivial purposes, and instead of helping those who join them to live soberly and decently, they very often are the cause of making drunkards of men who otherwise might lead sober lives.

Temperance News and Notes.

Whisky floats more trouble than it drowns.

The total abstinence pledge is an insurance against drink.

Cork screws have sunk more people than cork jackets ever saved.

The brewer's horse is kept fat by food taken from the poor man's child.

No person in Norway may spend more than three-pence at one visit to a public house.

The Anti-saloon League of Michigan is working for the passage of a law that will forbid the establishment of a saloon within five miles of any college in that State.

Iceland has seventeen temples and 840 members of its Good Templar lodges.

The liquor bill of the nation is larger than the grocery, dry goods and boot and shoe bill; in other words we spend more to kill people in our country than to make them alive.

An Anti-Saloon-Stall Movement has been started in Milwaukee, Wis., which it is hoped, will result in abolishing the use in saloons of private stalls. The police declare they are nests of infamy and the cause of much crime.

Temperance advocates are often asked: "What could we do with the grain if all the distilleries were closed?" Convert it into starch, and we need 10,000,000 bushels to stiffen the back bone of the temperance people with in this nation.

A Case of Identity.

A Russian peasant having gone to the town to buy himself a pair of new boots, fell asleep by the roadside on his way home and was stripped of his cherished boots by a light-fingered tramp; but his sleep remained unbroken until a passing wagoner, seeing him lying half across the track, shouted to him to "take his legs out of the way."

"My legs?" echoed the half-aroused sleeper, rubbing his eyes, "those legs ain't mine—mine had boots on!"—Modern Society.

The Passing of an Old Coaching Inn.

One of the last of London's old coaching inns is being demolished. Long threatened, the White Horse, in Fetter Lane, survived to see evil days, for, under the name of White Horse Chambers, the old house became anything but select. The aristocratic name of "Chambers," as understood in St. James's, was somewhat of a misnomer, for the inn was in its last years a common lodging-house, where a varied assortment of tramps obtained nightly shelter. To this complexion did that rooftree come, which once had sheltered such lights of fashionable and legal society as the famous Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, and Lord Brougham. From the courtyard of the White Horse departed daily many of the crack West Country coaches in the Augustian age of the road, arrivals and departures in the late twenties of this century numbering about forty every day.—New York Tribune.

A New French Submarine Boat.

A new submarine boat has just been begun at the French Government dockyards at Cherbourg. The vessel, which will be christened the Narval, will measure over 100 feet from stem to stern, and twelve feet across her bows. The Narval is to be built to sail under water at will, and will be armed with four torpedo tubes placed astern. The craft, which will measure 106 tons displacement, is expected to sail from eight to twelve knots. She will not, however, exceed eight knots under water. She will be manned by a crew of eleven officers and men, and will be propelled by electricity as well as by steam.

Told by the Sergeant.

From The Democrat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

At the Michigan Soldiers' Home, in Grand Rapids, lives Sergeant Richard Dunn, hale and hearty, although he carries the scars of several wounds sustained in some of the battles of the Civil War. In recounting his experience to a reporter, Mr. Dunn said:

"About a year and a half ago I began to have trouble with my stomach. My suffering was so intense that I tried different medicines and doctored with several physicians, but without permanent relief.

A Wounded Soldier.

"I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People having cured a case much like mine, and I decided to give them a trial, which I did.

"After taking five boxes I was cured. I never felt better than I do now, even in my younger days. I am naturally a robust man, but that stomach trouble, together with rheumatism, which afterward set in, were making fast inroads upon my health and I am satisfied that it would have been but a short time before my comrades would have been conducting the regulation funeral ceremonies over my remains, had I not chanced to read of and taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"There are several others in the home who are taking these pills and are receiving great benefit." Richard Dunn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Nov., 1897.

Henry Gibson, *Notary Public.*

Sergeant Dunn is perfectly willing that anyone should write him in reference to his case, provided stamp is enclosed for the reply.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they cure cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

A secret cable has been established between New York and Paris, France.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

There is a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast in England.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Scotland the last day of the year or New Year's eve is called Hogmanay.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There are 40,000 native pupils in the Sunday-schools of the Fiji Islands.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

New York has more fire-engines than London and Berlin combined.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The flower trade of London exceeds in value $10,000,000 per annum.

Cold winds roughen and chap the skin. Glenn's Sulphur Soap softens and reunites it. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

Butler College, of Indianapolis, has been affiliated with the University of Chicago.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Aberdeen terriers are driving out all other fashionable pet dogs in London.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Kentucky claims to have more water power than any other State in the Union.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

American capitalists are rushing into Porto Rico.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

There are only about thirty physicians practicing in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Canada's unexplored area is 1,000,000 square miles.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1306 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

San Francisco has two Chinese weekly papers.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the California Fig Syrup Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

--PATENTS--

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The Best BOOK ON THE WAR Beautifully bound and sumptuously illustrated (price $2), free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at $1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland, 5c.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—35

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

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