Giant Trees of California.

The fame of the "big trees" of California is world-wide, but they are not, as many who have never visited the Slope suppose, scattered all over the Golden State and in plain view of every railroad station between Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Neither were they known to the first settlers who braved the dangers of a trip around the Horn, or the greater dangers of an overland journey to the new Eldorado. The first white man who is known to have gazed upon the sylvan monarchs was a trapper by the name of Down, who accidently discovered what is now known as the Calaveras Grove, in 1852. After the Calaveras Grove, which is in the county of the same name, the only other considerable growth of them are in Mariposa County, where in an area two miles square there are 427 of these monster trees from 275 to 340 feet in height and from twenty-five to forty feet in diameter, and another grove known as the Fresno Grove, which contains some 600 trees, the largest eighty-one feet in diameter. Placer County, fifty miles north of Calaveras, also has a small grove of these giant redwoods. The largest tree in the Calaveras Grove is about 350 feet high and measures forty-five feet in diameter six feet above the ground. "The Grizzly Giant," the pride of Mariposa County, is ninety-three feet in diameter at the ground, and sixty-four feet five yards higher up. Just think of it! A tree that would make a square block of wood as large as the average St. Louis building lot! Their leaves are awl-shaped needles, and the cones which grow upon them (these trees are coniferous) are as big as two-gallon jugs, being in all other particulars almost perfect counterparts of the common pine cones. The Grizzly Giant has the greatest circumference of any tree now known to exist. There are but two trees in the world taller than Mariposa's 350-foot prize-taker. They are of the "blue gum" variety, are 460 feet in height and may be found near Quelarup on the Blackwood River in West Australia.—St. Louis Republic.

Horses With Sixteen Toes.

The orohippus, the ancestor of the noble horse of to-day, is first known to have existed in the cocene period of geological epochs. Some of the species were as small as the common silver fox of to-day, and all had sixteen hoofs, four on each foot, just like the cow brutes of the present age. After long ages had elapsed the creature became a three toed representative of animal creation; later on he had a single split hoof, or eight toes altogether. The perfected equine of the present may be said to walk on its middle toe nail, the twelve others which his ancestor, the orohippus, had having been "evoluted" out of existence.—St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallen.

Poisoned

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallen, a nurse, of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon **terrible ulcers** broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She is now perfectly well, weighs 128 pounds, eats well, and does the work for a large family.

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

UNLIKE ANY OTHER, ORIGINATED

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician.

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Illust'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains,

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer, **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.** Price 50 cents. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"German Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing 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 and ease, and a good appetite. I heard it from her own lips. Mrs. A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Agent to German Syrup.

USE OF A PICKET ROPE.

The safest way to picket a horse is to use a broad leather strap around the fore-leg, below the knee, and have the rope fastened to the strap. The horse will rarely ever get fouled in the rope, and if he does he soon frees himself without harm. The picket is a short, stout stake driven in the ground, and the rope is fastened to it at the ground. Once a horse is used to picketing there is not the slightest danger, and very little anyway with a rope so arranged.—New York Times.

VIOLETS.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the best methods of outdoor cultivation for violets. T. D. Halfied says in the Garden and Forest:

"My experience has shown that violets luxuriate in rich soil, plenty of moisture and full exposure. Some growers take their stock plants in winter, try rooting the runners, which is a good plan when there is danger of disease, but generally old plants are divided into two or three crowns. Until last year I had kept all runners clear off during summer, but I found where a few had been left, when transplanted into the flowering bed along with the old plant, they bloomed well, and will make very good plants for outdoors this season."

BEES IN THE ATTIC.

Make a small, dark, frost-proof room about 4x6 feet, as may suit your convenience, in the upper part of the house. Erect a scaffold inside of this room about four feet high, and within six inches of the side where you wish the entrance, which should be about six inches wide by one-half inch high. This may be enlarged or contracted to suit the season of the year. These entrances should be on that side of the house which is used the least, for bees sometimes get too familiar. Now put the hive on the scaffold, about six inches from the entrance. Make a little board for them to travel out and in on. A hive should contain about 2000 cubic inches and have holes in the bottom. It is said that bees will seldom swarm from such a place, and will winter well there, even in as cold a climate as Wisconsin. Of course further north the room must be warmer. Bees will build comb under the hive in large quantities in favorable seasons in such a room, and the owner when he wants honey may go with a light placed at one side, smoke the bees and cut off what honey he wants. This plan is not a mere "castle in the air," but a practical one.—American Bee Journal.

CULTIVATION AND MOISTURE.

Moisture is one of the essential and most necessary requirements for plant growth, but from the general habit of relying upon seasonable rains for a supply too little attention is often given to conserving and making use of what the ground already contains. Thus the difference between waiting for rain in a dry time and "catching" the moisture by frequent cultivation, which without it would escape from the soil into the atmosphere, may often be measured by the difference between success and failure.

There are but few seasons so unfavorable from drouth that a stirring of the soil frequently while it continues will not greatly mitigate its effects. By this process moisture is saved to the plants in two ways: 1. If cultivation is begun in early morning the dewfall of the previous night is captured and partly saved. 2. The moisture remaining deeply in the soil in a dry time is always ascending towards the surface, to be quickly evaporated into the air. Hence the hard, dry crust always found at such times where the ground is left undisturbed. By often pulverizing the surface a mulch is found which arrests the moisture ascending by capillary attraction and holds it at the right point to be absorbed by the roots of plants.—New York World.

A PERFECT SOD.

The meadows and pastures of this country do not produce half what they should. Walking over an average well-seeded field one finds many bare places, or only saved from bareness by the inevitable weeds which occupy where the valuable grasses have failed. Part of this failure comes from imperfect preparation of the seed bed and deficiency of seed sown. Besides, there is not enough variety of grass to secure the largest crop. Two, three or four kinds growing together will yield a greater amount of hay and of better quality than any one alone. We have often thought that if farmers knew the value of thorough seeding they would take greater pains to secure it. Not long ago we saw such a field kept as pasture for a herd of Jersey cows. The land had been close cropped in the fall, but the young green herbage was already starting. All the droppings from last year's pasturing had been knocked in pieces and scattered over the sward. It was soft and springy, as if one walked on velvet, and not a bare place nor a weed was to be seen except near the fence, where some shade trees had led to trampling the grass roots immediately around them. The field had been seeded two years after two years' cropping with potatoes well manured. As the cows pastured are grain-fed beside, the fertility of the soil constantly increases. After another year it is the purpose of the owner to plow and reseed after growing another potato crop.—Boston Cultivator.

GROWING SORGHUM.

It is important to plant sorghum cane under as favorable conditions as possible. It makes a slow growth as best at first, and when planted with the soil wet, cold and ill prepared the seed is slow to germinate, while the plants make a very unsatisfactory growth. In nearly all cases it will pay to wait until the soil is reasonably dry and warmed up before planting the seed, and then if the seed is of a good quality and the soil is in a good tilth a quicker and better germination will be secured.

It pays to harrow or work the soil well before planting. When the plants first come up they are small and tender, and as they grow slowly the weeds will often get the best start before the cultivation can be commenced.

The seed need very little covering, and if to be sown by hand care must be taken to run the furrows out very shallow in order to avoid covering too deep. One of the advantages in using the drill in planting is that the seed can be distributed more evenly in the rows and be covered at a more uniform depth, two important items in securing a good, even stand. When the seed is sown by hand it will aid in securing a quicker germination if the seed is moistened and allowed to stand twelve hours before planting.

Have the rows about three and a half feet apart, so as to give plenty of room to cultivate. One advantage in planting an early variety is that it will ripen, and can be worked up out of the way before the fall work, like sowing wheat and cutting up the corn, becomes pressing.

In many cases it will pay to roll the ground after planting the seed, as it helps to make a better germination, and also fixes the soil in a better condition for commencing the cultivation. As with nearly all other crops the harrow can nearly always be used to good advantage in commencing the cultivation. In no other way can the weeds be destroyed and the soil be fined so close around the plants. Often two harrowings can be given with profit and then the cultivator can be used. In an average season two harrowings and three good cultivations will be all that is necessary; as often the plants make a sufficient growth to shade the ground, very little cultivation will be needed.

It is the early cultivation that is the most important, and the more thoroughly this is given the better will be the results. Care should be taken not to allow the plants to stand too thick.—St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Cleanliness is the key to success in poultry raising.

Early sown beets make a good feed for the hens and chickens.

Whole wheat and corn mixed form the best grain food for fowls.

Fowls to do best should have a plentiful supply of earth, grass and gravel.

The best plan is to feed the poultry only so much as can be eaten up clean.

Regularity in management is as important in poultry raising as regularity in feeding; both are necessary.

A good farm-yard fowl must have stamina and vigor, as it is supposed to pick up a good portion of its living.

If you leave the stable doors open these nights be sure the granery door and feed boxes are safely closed and fastened.

Fowls are so provided that they can grind any kind of food eaten. It is not strictly necessary to grind their food for them.

On the majority of farms during the spring, at least, there is more or less milk that can be fed to the hogs to an advantage.

The farmer that cannot make handsome profit with poultry when he has good stock and gives them good care is an exception.

Sour feed is no better for pigs than for other animals, and many diseases can be traced to its use. Among these are black teeth and blind staggers.

Both Yorkshire and Suffolk pigs are white, but the Yorkshire is heavier, stouter, and has a very short snoot. Its hair is longer and coarser.

It is often the case that if the hens are well fed during the spring and summer they will moult early in the season and make good winter layers.

There is no danger of the chicks crowding on top of each other in the brooder if the temperature is kept even. It is when they get cold that they crowd.

It is a wise farmer who diversifies the food for all his stock as much as possible. A small patch planted to carrots will come good for the horses this winter.

If experimenting with sugar beets, do not try to grow large ones. The sugar decreases as the size increases. One pound to 1½ pounds each is large enough.

Careful statistics which we have recently examined show that the white corns produce larger yields than the yellow. Most farmers hold to a different opinion.

The farm team may be left to go barefoot. When the shoes become loose take them off carefully, and hang where they may be easily gotten when needed next fall.

It is folly to talk about wheat producing "cheat." Like produces like, and wheat produces wheat. Cheat or chess comes up because you don't have clean seed.

A bare lot, hard floor, hard ear corn and water, are not the most profitable pork producers at this time of the year, especially if you have month old pigs to work with.

Properties of the Teak.

The teak, which has passed into proverb as the best material for shipbuilding, is superior to all other woods, from the fact that it contains an essential oil which prevents spikes and nails driven into it from rusting. This property is not possessed by any other wood in the world, and furnishes an explanation of the fact that ships built of teak are practically indestructible. Some have been known to last for 150 years, and when broken up their beams were as sound as when first put together.—Indianapolis News.

We Eat Lots of Sugar.

The people of the United States consume practically one-third of their weight in sugar every year. The importation of sugar into this country last year was 2,928,000,000 pounds, while the sugar manufactured in this country amounted to 367,000,000 pounds, bringing the total consumption of sugar up to 3,300,000,000 pounds in round numbers, or an average of fifty pounds each for every man, woman and child in the United States.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A GOOD FURNITURE OIL.

Nothing is better for restoring the brightness of polished tables than rubbing them with a linen rag dipped in cold drawn linseed oil.—New York Recorder.

HORSE HAIR FOR BEDDING.

The best quality of horse hair sold for bedding is the long white hair. The next quality is the long black hair. There is a cheaper quality of bleached white, which is softer and inferior to the other grade and which sells at about twenty or thirty cents per pound. Still cheaper than these are the various grades of brown and black hair, made up of the hair of many different kinds of animals.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

RESTFUL FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

A very convenient article for the economy of strength in the kitchen is as follows: It is for a seat when washing dishes, ironing, mixing bread, pies, etc., or doing the thousand and one things that have to be done in every household. When complete it should be within four inches of the top of the table where the work is done. It takes up little room and is easily moved. Material: Two boards eight inches square and one and one-half inches thick; one stick, three inches square and twenty inches long; four castors; eight screws, three inches long; four of the screws to fasten the top—one of the eight inch square boards—to the twenty inch stick; four screws to fasten the bottom—the other eight inch board—to the twenty inch stick; the castors to go on the bottom of the bottom board.—Field and Farm.

FASTEN THE RUGS DOWN.

Rugs have nearly driven carpets out. There is a gain here in health and cleanliness, though with some disadvantages. There are rugs that will not stay in place, but insist on turning up, tripping the unwary foot and committing all kinds of mischief making which such a depraved floor covering may be guilty of. Where such is the case it is best to have sockets sunk in the floor at the corners to hold them down. Any carpet man will prepare such sockets and fasten the rug in them in such a manner as to make the fastening almost invisible. Rugs which are made up from carpeting are often very troublesome and refuse to lie in place until they are shrunk to the floor. In order to shrink such a rug it must be free from all dust. The floor must then be cleaned as clean as possible and the rug stretched and nailed firmly to the floor. When it is securely down it must be dampened thoroughly and allowed to dry on the floor.—New York Recorder.

VALUE OF LEMONADE.

Lemonade, they say nowadays, is a very healthful drink if properly made, and is good for malaria, biliousness and other attendant evils. This will be joyful news to the young people who would like nothing better than to have lemonade "on tap" all through the summer. On no account should it be made in any tin vessel as the acid of the lemon forms with the tin a poison that is very apt to produce sickness. This is the cause probably of the various cases of "lemonade poisoning" of which we hear so frequently, and which are attributed to every cause but the right one.

It is better to drink lemonade without sugar if possible; and in any event it should not be too sweet. A physician who has a great deal of experience says that a glass of lemonade without sugar before going to bed and another on rising in the morning, about half an hour before breakfast, is perferable to calomel for biliousness, and is better and more efficacious then Congress water or Hunyadi. Lemons should not be eaten clear, but should always be diluted with water.—New York Tribune.

RECIPES.

Fried Chops—The French never broil chops or steaks, but always fry them in an iron pan or spider; put the pan over a quick fire; when hot lay the meat in; if there is not sufficient fat of its own to fry in, add a bit of butter.

Rumbled Eggs—Beat three eggs with two ounces of butter and a teaspoonful of cream; put into a saucepan, and keep stirring on the fire nearly five minutes, until it has risen up like little whaffles. Serve hot on buttered toast.

Preserved Rhubarb—Peel and cut up the rhubarb, boil with a very little water till reduced to a pulp; allow one pound of sugar, one ounce of sweet almonds (blanched and chopped), half a lemon cut in three slices, to every pound of pulp; boil slowly for an hour, remove the lemon peel, and put the preserves into glass cans.

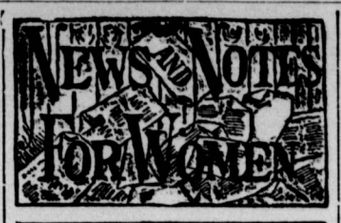
Scotch Shortbread—Rub together into a stiff, short paste two pounds of flour, one pound of butter and six ounces of loaf sugar. Make it into square cakes about half an inch thick; pinch them all along the edge at the top, dot over the whole surface of the cake, put them into tins so that they will just touch each other by the edges and bake in a moderate oven.

Cucumber and Tomato Salad—Slice ice-cold tomatoes; mix with them sliced cucumbers which have been peeled and stood in salted ice water. For the dressing fill a salad spoon with oil, add saltspoon of salt, mustard spoon of mustard, a little pepper. Stir with a fork. Pour over the salad and then pour over it two more large spoonfuls of oil and one of vinegar.

Scallops—Trim the scallops, removing the beards and black parts; stir together over the fire, butter and flour till thoroughly mixed; add to this a little finely chopped parsley, the liquor from the scallops and a little milk; let it boil up for a minute and then lay in the fish and let it heat thoroughly through without boiling; thicken the same with yolk of an egg and flavor with a few drops of lemon juice; serve in cases made of fried bread.

Roast Duck—Wipe inside and out with a damp towel. Make a stuffing of one cupful of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of powdered sage, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper; mix well and fill the body the ducks with it. Put in a baking-pan, cover the breasts with thin slices of fat bacon, add half a teacupful of boiling water, with a teaspoonful of salt, and bake an hour and a quarter, basting every ten minutes. Serve with onion sauce.

A Philadelphia church is making trouble because its pastor's misfit set of false teeth interfere with his enunciation.



Scant skirts are obsolete now.

The fashionable veil covers many blemishes.

Stripes have almost superseded plaids in all fabrics.

The very latest Parisian fancy is the Greek bonnet.

Parasols are gauzy, misty, mysterious dreams of beauty.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is an expert amateur photographer.

"Mannish" girls who affect the single eyeglass are increasing.

The three-cornered hats may be said to have made a fashionable hit.

The Watteau coat is one of the most graceful wraps of the season.

Rainbow ribbon will illuminate the fashionable horizon all summer.

The Legislature of Kentucky has made Mrs. Mary Russell Day State Librarian.

Rosa Bonheur has refused $60,000 for "The Threshing Floor," her new painting.

Long streamers from the back of the new hats are not necessarily "beau-catchers."

Sandal wood fans, that were fashionable years ago, are to be revived this season.

Classic styles are usually affected by girls with an anti-Venus figure and stub nose.

Pointed trimmings to simulate a corselet decorate numerous waists of present style.

The newest imported street gowns are not made with the street-sweeping skirts.

Many women of the period now look like Chinese pagodas automatically propelled.

Some of the new hats threaten to make the wearers look like proverbial "perfect frights."

Watches worn on the breast of the bodice is a fashion the funeral of which is near at hand.

Mackintoshes are so handsome that no woman will care to go in when it "simply pours."

Girls who wear shoes too small for their feet are distinguished by the "hospital limp."

They call the girl of the period in her colonial suit and continental hat a "revolutionary dream."

Pink poppies and cultivated oats are announced to be the favorite London table decoration this season.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, the popular English novelist, at one time wrote leading editorials for several of the London newspapers.

Medical men rise to remark that there is just a little nonsense about all the talk of oranges being good for the complexion.

It is said that Turkish women attain their plumpness of figure so pleasing to their lords by eating butter flavored with rose leaves.

Mrs. Harrison has a passion for orchids, and the White House is decorated with them. Mrs. Cleveland's favorite flower was the pansy.

The University of Pennsylvania has taken a noteworthy step forward in establishing a department for women, with eight endowed fellowships.

Mrs. Hannah S. Shute, of Horse Heads, N. Y., now in her ninetieth year, attended the first Women's Rights Convention held at Seneca Falls.

That once famous beauty, the Countess of Castiglione, is still living in Paris, but in the greatest seclusion, having exiled herself from the world as she began to grow less lovely.

Commissioner Ouchterlony, of the Swedish Salvation Army, has arrived in New York, accompanied by her adjutant and staff officers, consisting of eight captains, who are all women.

Fashions every day favor the slim, tall figure more and more, and it will soon be well-nigh impossible for the very short or stout wearer to be fashionably and yet becomingly attired.

A Boston dry goods house has established a free gynasium for the use of its women employes and a New York house has a suite of club rooms maintained for the benefit of the women it employs.

Elsa Eichelson has passed a successful examination and has been admitted to the bar in Sweden. Aftonbladet claims that she is the first Swedish lady who has prepared herself for the practice of law.

It is encouraging to notice that the streamers of hats are gradually winding themselves caressingly around the neck. It is the fashion to twist them once, twice and even three times round the throat.

The engagement ring given by the Comte Leonino to Mlle. de Rothschild is composed of a superbly large diamond and ruby placed in a slanting position on the surface of the cirelet of gold, and two smaller diamonds are placed beside them.

Miss Hattie Crawford, who lives near Aberdeen, Ohio, had her ears pierced for the purpose of adorning herself with earrings. Shortly afterward her face commenced to swell. The swelling continued until her head and entire body became of an immense size.

Queen Margaret of Italy is fair, fat and forty, and just such a woman as Byron described as his ideal of a lovable woman. She is one of the most learned and popular ladies in the country, and one who would have been an ornament to her sex in any walk of life.

A commodious fire-proof building has been erected in Rivington street, New York City, by a wealthy woman to be used as a lodging house for women. For fifteen cents a comfortable bed can be obtained. There are conveniences for washing and ironing in the building.

Festooned trimmings about the foot of skirts are very attractive when they first come from the modistes, but no sort of garniture gets out of order easier or looks more bedragged when it is out of order. Let those who have this kind of finishing at the foot of skirts see to it that the stitches which hold it in place are kept firmly fastened.

Swearing Witnesses in Japan.

A Japanese journal, describing the manner in which witnesses are sworn and evidence taken in native courts of justice, says that with the Japanese anything to which a man affixes his seal is considered more sacred than what he may say. Hence each witness is required to make declaration to the effect that with a mind free from bias in favor of or against either of the litigating parties, and with perfect fairness, he will give evidence, and after this has been read out by the Recorder of the court and handed to the witness in the form of a document, the latter is expected to affix his seal to it. The same plan is adopted with the statement of facts which, in the course of the examination he undergoes, a witness makes in court. The purport of his evidence is written out by the Recorder, and before leaving the court he is required to make what corrections are necessary to render the written statement a trustworthy record of his evidence and to guarantee its correctness by affixing his seal. Though this process occupies a good deal of time, it precludes the possibility of the evidence given being incorrectly reported, which, in trials where the decision of the court depends largely on oral evidence, is a matter of much moment.—London Times.

Nova Scotia was discovered by Cabot in 1497.

At the Seaside,

Malaria, Colds and Sore Throats are most prevalent. Dr. Hoxie's Certain Croup Cure will eradicate all symptoms of such attacks, such as Aching Bones, Chills, Fever, Dry Hacking Cough. *No opium, and no nausea caused by it.* Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The destruction wrought by the floods this year is tremendous.

Deafness 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 rumbling 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 nothing 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.

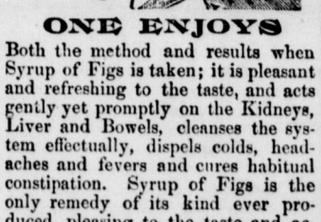
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

My wife has used Bradycrotine for headache with the best imaginable results. I state this without solicitation. J. W. Mashburn, Abbeville, Ga. All druggists, fifty cents.

BECCHAM'S PILLS are a painless and effectual remedy for all bilious disorders. 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, bilious headache, **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee. Use contents of One Bottle, if no benefit, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

YOU NEED NOT FEAR

that people will know your hair is dyed if you use that perfect imitation of nature,

Tutt's Hair Dye

It imparts a glossy color and fresh life to the hair. Price, $1. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

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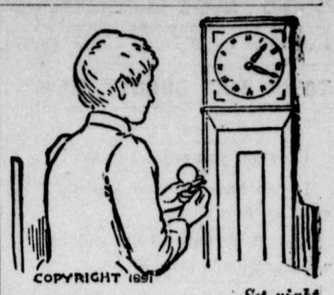

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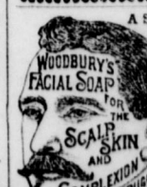

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