

DAVID C. COOK. and sometimes ission schools of the West Side, great fire of 1871 changed his plans, and marked the beginning of his work on the North Side. Seeing the distress and pressing need for help, he left his home and rented rooms in one of the poorest and roughest neighborhoods of the burnt district, where, with three other young men whom he persuaded to join him, he gave himself to relief and mission work. Here on North avenue, in a German theatre and beer hall, was started his "Everybody's Mission," afterward removed to a building of its own near by. This mission, with attendance of 380 to 450, he started, built up and sustained without aid from any church or society for five years, until others were able to occupy the field. He also organized and superintended on the North Side, North Avenue Mission, Lake View Mission and Lake View Union schools, and, in Eigin, the Grace Church School, besides several smaller enterprises elsewhere.

Grace Church School, besides several smaller enterprises clsewhere.

His first publications were prepared only for his own schools, then, to divide the cost of type-setting, he asked orders from others. No one could be more surprised than he at the demand thus created. Afterwards his schools afforded a place for first testing new helps and new ideas. It is to this love for the work, and close application to it, that schools are indebted for what he has done for the cause of Sunday-school literature.

How Experts Look at Gems.

Diamond experts have a curious way of looking at gems. H. N. Collier, who went to Brazil and mined diamonds there in the early days of the diamond excitement, picks up a stone, focuses his eyes on it and if there are any flaws or specks he generally sees them. His description of the mad hunt for diamonds in Brazil when the fields were first discovered would make interesting reading. The careful way diamon diggers and workers are watched and the excitement produced when a big "find" is made have a dramatic interest to those who have once feit the fever of the diamond searcher.—New York Com-mercial Advertiser.



Mrs. A. A. Williams

FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily En-

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee Street Christian Church, Lyon, Mass.: "I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should be state to approve an

Article of Merit

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fail a friend gave her a bottle or Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising wha simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while he general health is improved. Her appetite ha also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gen-le and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

NEVER FAILS!

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache,

Toothache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CUI THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cove for Every Pain, Sprains. Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or ther glands or or gans, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Gramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousners, Steeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhors, Dysentry, Colie, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists . BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

ENSION Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. to Principal Examiner U. S-Pension Birsau rain last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

DO YOU EXPECT TO BECOME A MOTHER? .

"MOTHERS" FRIEND" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND,"

Bays a customer.
Henderson Dale, Druggist, Carmi, Ill. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1,50 per bot-tle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.



There is a good nut crop in many parts of the country this year. In early times when woods were more plentiful than now, many farmers let their pigs pick up much of their living in the woods. They became quite fat when frost loosened the burs of nuts. Pigs fed thus made the sweetest and best pork. It needed some corn feeding to give required firmness to the fat. This made the pork go farther for two reasons. It did not fry away so much in the pan and it was not so good to eat as the sweeter nut-fed pork.—Boston Cultivator.

SHOULD HOGS HAVE SALT? Salt has often been called nature's vermifuge, and it is no doubt a fact, be-cause long experience with domestic an-imals has shown that all herbivora, when deprived of salt, will sooner or later suf-fer from the presence of intestinal worms. Swine are not an exception to the general rule, and salt is just as nec-essary for them as it is for cattle, as it essary for them as it is for cattle, as it not only destroys intestinal parasites, but aids digestion, and prevents intense acidity of the stomach. When hogs are fed slops from the kitchen they get considerable salt, but when fed exclusively upon grain, especially at the time of fattening, each animal should be given about one ounce of salt daity, mixed with its food or the water given it to drink. If farmers would pay more attention to the farmers would pay more attention to the chemistry of the food given to their hogs, they might escape severe losses from such common diseases as cholera, catarrh and erysipelas.—New York Sun.

A leather top of a buggy requires careful and regular attention to keep it in good condition. It is much injured by the ammonia vapors of a stable, and therefore should be kept in a separate house or shed where it is not exposed to the weather. It should always be cleaned when brought in from use senecially if when brought in from use, especially if it has been splashed with mud. This acts like a blister and takes the color from acts like a blister and takes the color from both cover and body. The cover is first washed with a rose nozzle and force pump, but not with a hard stream that will force the dust or sand in the leather. This will quickly spoil it. When the dirt is washed off in this way it is once more rinsed with clean water and then left to dry, or is softly wiped with a linen cloth or a chamois skin. It is then wiped softly with a soft sponge and castor oil.

This is done while the leather is damp.

It will not crack, and will keep its color and gloss under this treatment.—New York Times.

BULBOUS FLOWERS. Here are instructions for growing bulbs indoors given by an English au-thority in such matters: Bulbs grown in the sitting or dining

room require only that a damp atmos-phere should be kept about them, and light is not wanted until they are pro-gressing freely. The bulbs, when potted, will do well in the bottom of a cupboard if set in damp moss or anything of that kind, and a small portion of the same sprinkled over them. In glasses the water should not be allowed to touch the soft water should be used. When lodged in the glasses, the bulbs should be put in some cool place where light is excluded—say a cupboard—there to remain five or six weeks, and when the roots are well developed and the swelling bud and spike starting freely they may be gradually inured to the full light. The water should not be changed, but filled up occasionally, and a small lump of charcoal kept at the bottom. From the time the flower begins to show, the more light and air given the better. more light and air given the better.

It is quite well understood that the quantity of food consumed influences the yield of milk and that certain foods and grasses influence the color of butter. Numerous experiments exhibit results to Numerous experiments exhibit results to prove that an increase of the same ration will increase a cow's milk yield, but not the quality of that yield. By a few it is believed that the quality of the milk can be changed very perceptibly by changing rations. Others maintain that

changing rations. Others maintain that the quality of milk depends solely, or almost so, on the individual animal, some giving rich milk, others a poorer article.

At the Colorado Station experiments were made with four cows, for the purpose of testing the comparative effects of wheat bran and oat chop (that is, ground oats) on the fat of milk. For the first period the ration morning, noon and evening was two pounds of oat chop and all the alfalfa hay they would eat and all the water desired, but with no other food. For the second period clear wheat bran (containing no shorts) was substituted for the oat chop.

From a study of the tabulation it appears that the quality of the milk was

wheat bran (containing no shorts) was substituted for the oat chop.

From a study of the tabulation it appears that the quality of the milk was quite perceptibly influenced by the change of food given these cows. In each case the wheat bran produced the best result in the production of fat in the milk; there is also evidence extant that down, and if the seeds have begun to ripen leave them. milk; there is also evidence extant that bran causes a better flow of milk than cats. While the cows gained in weight on the oat chop, each lost a few pounds on the bran ration. The difference in either case could have been caused by the difference in water drank at a single time. New York World

TREAT THE COWS KINDLY.

Cows are naturally of the kindest disposition of any four legged animal upon the farm, and they should be treated kindly and not abused by the milkers and drivers. The practice of sending a dog after them and allowing him to rush them into the milk yard, exhausted and excited, is a practice that will cost each year from ten to twenty-five pounds of butter for every cow milked. Drive the cows leisurely to and from the pasture. If you are in a hurry let the driver make double quick time when he is going to If you are in a hurry let the driver make double quick time when he is going to and from the field not a ccompanied by the cows. The throwing of stones, sticks or other missiles should be forbidden, and the operation of miking should be done rapidly and with but little or no talking. Should the cow make a misstep or switch you unpleasantly during fighting don't apeak so sharply as to startle her. In

many herds there are of thone for more cows which only a certain member of the family can 'milk. This indicates very plainly that some one is mild tempered, and understands the cow's disposition.

A box located at some accessible point should contain at all times a supply of salt. If salt is fed in heroic doses once or twice each week, the cows will then salt. If salt is fed in heroic doses once or twice each week, the cows will then gorge themselves, causing derangement of the digestive organs. Milk should not be applied to the teats to reduce the power required in milking, for it does not, but most certainly adds filth to the milk obtained, and in cold weather the wet teat will become cracked and sore. All cows with a domineering nature and sharp horns should be dehorned. Brass ferrules at the tips of the horns lessen the danger but do not prevent the pushing and bruising of other cows.—American Agriculturist.

The feeding value of cornstalks is a subject which receives an endless amount of discussion and upon which a great variety of opinions have been expressed. The subject is well worthy of consideration both on account of the immense quantity of cornstalks produced every year and also by reason of the great value which they may have to their owners. The principal reason for the great difference in opinion which farmers express in regard to the usefulness of the stalks for feeding is found in the fact that the real value of different lots of stalks varies fully as much as do the opinions of their value of different lots of stalks varies fully as much as do the opinions of their owners. Some lots are clean and bright, and contain a large amount of nourishment in a palatable and easily digestible form. Other lots are so bleached and damaged by exposure to the sun and storms as to be unpalatable and innutritious. There is as much difference in the value of these two grades of stalks as there is between hay that has been properly cured and stored and that which has been so long exposed to the weather as to have lost its natural color and been deprived of nearly all of its nutritious qualities. The trouble with the cornstalks that cattle do not like, and from eating which they receive little the cornstalks that cattle do not like, and from eating which they receive little or no benefit, is due to bad curing or too long exposure in the field. The smaller varieties usually have a larger proportion of valuable feeding material than the giant sorts, but the latter, if properly cared for, will furnish a good deal of food which cattle will like and upon which they will thrive. The man who husks his corn early and puts the stalks under cover, or in stacks which will turn the rain, will have some valuable material with which to supplement his crops of hay and grain.—American Dairyman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Transplanting two or three times helps in the formation of fibrous roots. In growing berries for market the best

Generally in transplanting it is best to set the plants down to the first leaf.

By keeping different kinds of stock the pastures will not become patchy. To keep a flock making a profit re-quires careful selection and close culling.

Mulching newly set trees during hot, dry weather often saves them from dying. Allowing them to grow too thick is one cause of failure in growing root crops. Are your stables so arranged that the norses could be rescued easily in case of

sticks before you turn the horses out for The real friend of the farmer is he that

and frugal. A man does not take good care of a horse should not have the pleasure of

If you can sell direct to the consumer you can put the middleman's profit in your own pocket.

Many farmers wear out fifty dollars' worth of horse flesh trying to save buy-

go to seed now, they will give you trouble again next yeear. Cut them down, and if the seeds have begun to

There would be no abandoned farms if their owners had combined science with practice, and there will be more of their eventually unless our farmers begin

water enough to quench their thirst. They grow quickly to a large size, are hardy, and can readily be made profit-

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To clean and preserve the color of ivory ornaments, brooches, card cases, bracelets, chains, etc., place the articles to be cleansed in a basin of cold water and allow them to remain in it for twenty-four hours. Take them cut of the water and lay them on a clean, soft towel, but do not wipe them; they must be dried by the air, and water that remains in the carving of the ivory should be blown out. If allowed to settle on the ivory it will destroy the color.—St. Louis Republic.

PURE HOME-MADE BAKING POWDER. PURE HOME-MADE BAKING POWDER.

Baking powder is a mixture of cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda and arrow-root. The latter is put in to keep the chemicals dry, and thus prevent the slow union which would otherwise take place. Sometimes tartaric acid is used instead of cream of tartar.

The following rule may be relied upon Tartaric acid, two ounces by weight; bicarbonate of soda, three ounces by weight; arrowroot, three ounces by weight. Mix and shift thoroughly. Keep in a dry place in a wide-mouthed bottle.—New York World.

Clean bronzes with sweet oil, care-fully rubbed on, then polish with

chamois.

If troubled with creaking shoes, rub
the sides of the soles with a little sweat

Sweet oil will clean Britannia metal;

wash off in warm suds.

For sunburn, sweet oil and lime water

two parts of oil to one of lime water

will be found very efficacious.

To remove warts, apply sweet oil and cinnamon, which will in time cause them

For inflammatory rheumatism, dissolve into a pint of sweet oil one ounce of pulverized sattpetre and thoroughly rub the parts affected.—Good Housekeeping.

BAKING SHEETS.

"It is strange," said an expert chef, not long ago, "that baking sheets are not more used in private families. They are much more convenient than the little cramped pans that are generally used for biscuit and cake. A baking sheet is properly made of sheet-iron. It should be made to fit into the oven, so that no space is lost, and consists simply of a sheet of the metal without either wired border or welded corners. The edges of the sheet are turned up about half an inch to assist in removing it from the oven. Cookies, ginger-snaps, round cakes of every sort, biscuits and loaves of bread are more easily and effectually cooked in this way than in any pan. Bakers always use these sheets for any dough which is not so soft as to run. They take the place of several pans and are much more easily washed and taken care of than any regular pan with its sharp corners. Such a sheet fitted to an ordinary oven will cost but seventy-five cents when made to order of the very best quality of Russian sheet-iron."—

New York Tribune.

RECIPES.

Baked Fish—Clean, rinse and wipe dry a fish weighing three or four pounds; rub the fish inside and out with salt and pepper; fill with a stuffing made like that for poultry, only drier. Sew it up and put in a hot pan, with some drip-pings and lumps of butter, and bake for one hour and a half, basting occasion-

Calf's Liver Saute-Slice the liver Call's Liver Saute—Since the liver. Throw boiling water over it for a minute. Have some butter very hot in a frying-pan, and lay the slices in, turning until cooked firm; place on a hot dish. Squeeze lemon-juice and sprinkle parsley over the top. Add the butter in which the liver was cooked and

Curry of Cold Meat-Put three table spoonfuls of butter into a frying-pan, and when hot add one onion cut into dice. As it browns, ad 1 three tablespoonfuls of flour and one teaspoonful of curry powder. Stir two minutes: add a pint of stock or water; let it simmer five minutes and then strain it on the meat, which has been prepared by cutting into

thin slices.

Flannel Cakes—Rub two ounces of butter into a quart of sifted flour with the hands until well mixed; add one teaspoonful of salt. Mix together the beaten yolks of three eggs and one pint and a half of milk; add this to the flour; and a half of milk; add this to the flour; beat hard until smooth. Next add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and two tablespoonfuls of baking pow-der. Bake quickly on a hot griddle, greased with fat.

Hashed Potatoes—Hashed potatoes

Hashed Potatoes—Hashed potatoes are never more delicious than when potatoes are new. Take six cold boiled potatoes, mince them and season them with salt and pepper, adding a little milk or stock. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in an omelet pan, and when it is very hot, pour in the potatoes. Spread evenly and set back where they will brown, then fold over like an omelet and serve. A little minced parsley or onion improves the dish.

improves the dish.

Hominy—Soak one quart of hominy over night, put over the fire in a tin pail, set in boiling water with water to cover. Boil quietly for five hours, as it cannot be hurried. After the grains begin to soften on no account stir it. The water put in it at first ought to be enough to finish it, but if it proves too little add more carefully, as too much makes it sloppy. Salt just before taking from shopy. Sate just below tanggraum the stove, as too early salting makes it dark. If properly done the grains will stand out snowy and well done, but round and separate.

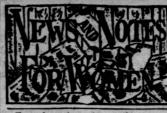
Arterial Blood Flow.

Arterial Blood Flow.

One of the most interesting of the new psycho-physiological instruments is the plethysmograph, which indicates the least flow of blood in the arteries of the arm. By means of it, observers have found that when the sentence of the judge is read before a criminal there is a decrease in the flow of biood in the arm, but that the sight of a glass of wine increases the flow. Again, when it is required to perform an arithmetical calculation, to multiply, for example, nine times seventy-three, an increase in blood flow is the result. flow is the result.

The flow is little affected in a brutal

inurderer or born criminal when a pistolis shown to him, whereas in the normal man the plethysmograph indicates a decided effect. Thus involuntary testimony is supplied as to the nervous and physical nature of the born instead of the accidental criminal. —London Chron-



Toque bonnets are to be the correcting in head wear.

Unpunctuated letters are growing be a fashionable fad.

The blouse is being supplanted by smarter kind of bodice. Two enterprising ladies of Spain have published a biography of the baby king.
At least a dozen tiny jewelled Porte Bonheur bracelets should be worn on

each arm.

Enormous ruches of black satin will vie in favor with the feather boa and the mink collarette.

Frenchwomen are much affecting red in gowns, bonuets, and even hosiery, shoes and gloves.

shoes and gloves.

Are not women becoming rather too mannish? The tailored side pockets are the latest innovations. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is writing a so-ciety novel, the scene of which will be lo-cated in Chicago during the World's Fair.

The most prominent shades in mill-inery are the greens, the new purples, and dahlia shades, and the light neutral

Margaret F. Herrick, of the Harvard Annex, wins the Sargent prize of \$100 offered each year for the best metrical translation of a Horatian ode.

Madame Patti is credited with considering the Princess of Wales the most beautiful woman of Europe. The great singer should be a competent judge.

Mme. Bertha de Colonne is the young and beautiful wife of an architect in Europe. She is both blind and deaf, but is quite famous as a poet and author.

Heavy laces like black guipure and white Genoa lace are largely used in millinery and for garniture for the few French dresses that have so far been dis-

played.

One of the youngest grandparents alive is the Duchess of Montpensier, sister of Queen Isabella. She was a grandmother at thirty-three and a greatgrandmother at fifty-five.

The fleur-de-lis fancy has attacked wases. A beautiful jardiniere stunding two feet high was a massive fleur-de-lis in the plain yellow glaze that is so much usel for pots and flower holders.

Women are indeed, coming to the

Women are indeed coming to the front; no longer will they be satisfied with the domestic circles, but are establishing clubs in active rivalry with those

Queen Victoria rarely sends any tele-grams to any member of the royal family or to Her Majesty's intimate friends, otherwise than in cipher, a system of figure ciphers having been carefully ar-ranged for her and their use.

For 185 years the membership of the Philadelphia Baptist Association has been formed of men only. The other day the Membership Committee, after a spirited debate, voted to admit women as delegates to the annual meetings hereafter.

The first woman admitted to the Bar in America was Arabella Mansfield, of Iowa, in 1869. Now there are seven women lawyers practicing before the United States Supreme Court, and a large number have been admitted to general practice. A fancy waistcoat gives stylish, dis-

A fancy wastcoat gives syntad, dis-tinctive touch to dark coat bodices, and as the front of a corsage always wears before the other parts, the insertion of a waistcoat of a brocade makes it as good as new; a cravat of lace adds a pretty,

feminine touch.

The only Turkish poetess living is believed to be Osman Pasha's daughter.

She is a young matron of twenty-eight and lives in a white marble palace overlooking the Blue Bosphorous, where she dines from a service of gold in a wonderful conservatory.

The richest material used in the im-

The richest material used in the imported dresses is the new miroir velvet, throwing out brilliant iridescent hues from its rich, dark surface. This material is made into stately reception gowns, in combination with Venetian guipure or with Genoa lace.

A London woman, being tired of servant maids, hired aboy of sixteen to do the housework. She was immediately summoned for unlawfully keeping a man servant without a license. She paid a fine, with testimony to the superiority of boy servants over girls.

The Watteau slipper is charming to wear with a tea gown. It is of glace kid to match the costume, and is trimmed with a rosette of bright ribbon. The "Albany" is the title bestowed on a party slipper of open work kid, through which glints a bright satin lining.

The girl who regularly entertains her friends at "dve o'clock tea" will admire the dainty aprons of silk, trimmed with puffings of pale chiffon, and high cuffs to correspond. Aprons for similar occasions, of India mull, and others of ribbon cording are made to delight the youthful better.

Woman tea merchants are a novelty, Woman tea merchants are a novelty, even in London, where there is a firm which has purchased an estate in Ceylon and employs women blenders, tasters, packers and agents. A dauntily arranged tea room is fitted up for the pleasure of guests and profit of the firm. A New York importer of fine teas employs a genuine Japanese woman to make and dispense the fragrant beverage from egg shell china.

Bridesmaids at the flow weeddings will

shell china.

Bridesmaids at the new weddings will wear demi-train dresses in Empire style of silk, chiffon, or other elaborate material, and large Gainsborough or Empire hats. The little maids of honor, who go before the bride, are among the most picturesque features of the bridal procession, and are dressed in simple, straight Empire gowns of white, often made with huge sleeves and trimmed with old lace.

A petition signed by 7000 women of Prussia has been presented to the Prussian Legislature recently, and another one signed by 40,000 German women has been sent to the Reichstag, both asking for the medical education of women in the universities. Professor Herman Grimm, the philologist, has published an article in a German magazine advocating the admission of women to equal rights with men in the German universities.

The Color of Indians.

The color of the Indian race varies much individually, as does that of our own Caucassian race, and it also varies much with the different tribes. It is safe to describe them in general terms as brown. Some tribes are of a decidedly light shade of brown, while others are so dark—the California coast tribes, for instance—as to almost suggest the negative. so dark—the California coast tribes, for instance—as to almost suggest the negro. Numerous individuals have been noticed by travelers in some Indian tribes, as the Mandau, Zuni and others, who are so light that the idea of their descent from European peoples gained currency. It was chiefly this fact that lent weight to the theory propounded less than 100 years ago that colonies of Welch had been planted in the wilds of America. As we know now, however, these light colored Indians are simply of a natural light brown, or are albinos. Of the latter class perhaps those at Zuni are the best known.—San Francisco Chronicle.

New South Wales is 1,690,000, at an average cost of \$209 per mile. There are 32,000 dams used for stock purposes, are 32,000 dams used for stock purposes, at an average cost of \$415; 33,000 water tanks, each costing \$965; and 3744 wells, averaging \$1145. This total expenditure exceeds \$400,000,000 for improvements in stock raising.

Eight million eight hundred and three thousand bales of cotton were by the world last year.

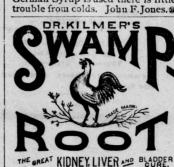
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Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in waste cases, and cures where others fall. Name this paper and send address. Don't fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes "Suffered with catarrh for fitteen years, Hall' Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists,75c

"German Syrup"

have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine-German Syrup is the best We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.



Dissolves Gravel.

Bright's Disease. Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. Swamp-R cures urinary troubles and kidney difficultie

Liver Complaint. Catarrh of the Bladder,

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus. Guarantee Use contents of One Bottle, if not bestifted, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size, Invalids, Guide to Bealth! from Compile Size.



OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

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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. substitute.

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