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

In the greenhouse are nearly four thousand primroses grown from seed sent from Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States. Of pansies Germany and France have made special exhibits, also Belgium and Holland. Another green house division contains thousands of Persian violets and South American orchids: among the latter are rare cow's horn from Costa Rica. In connection with the horticultural exhibits, 40 0000 hardly preses have have

In connection with the horticultural exhibit 40,000 hardy roses have been planted on the wooded island and 40,000 more of tender varieties are promised for next summer.—New York World.

What a Cup of Chocolate Can Do.

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

—New York World. An enthuriastic lover of chocolate af-

Why They Are Speckled.

Charley Wilcox was in the burg the other day exercising his team of speckled colts. The way the animals happened to be speckled happened in this way: While their mother was at Hat Creek

drinking, one day, she was seized by the lip by a trout weighing at least twenty pounds. The fish had to be twenty pounds. The fish had to be killed with an ax before it would release its hold and when the twin colts were born they were speckled like trout. They, are an extra fine team and are peculiarly fond of water.—Burney Valley (Cal.) Bulletin.

An Expert's Opinion.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the scientists and hygienists as to the relative value of the various baking powders. A careful sifting of the evidence leaves no doubt as to the purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, how-ever, that will have perhaps greater influ-ence with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the well known and popular writer, upon matters pertain-ing to the science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and of home cooking. In a letter published in the Philadelphia Ladies'

Heter published in the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal, this writer says:

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

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction. It

tents have given complete satisfaction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleas-ure, to recommend it unqualifiedly to Amer-ican housewives.

MARION HARLAND,"

Horsefiesh For Food.

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



"I Owe May Life to Hood's

"Words are powerless to express the grati-tude I feel toward Hood's Sarsaparilla, for un-der God, I feel and know that to this medicine I our my life. Twelve years ago I began to bleat, followed by nausea at the stomach, and later with swellings of the limbs, accompanied by severe pain. This gradually growworse until three years ago. Physicians told me the trouble was

Caused by a Tumor several months I had been unable to retain food of a solid nature. I was greatly clated, had frequent hemorrhages, and was satisfied the doctors were right in say-ing my life wear nearly over. One day a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sur-aparilla I do o, and for 3 or 4 days I was sicker than ever, but I kept on and gradually began to fee

I Began to Feel Hungry Could, after a time, retain solid food, increased in weight, the saffron hue left my skin, the bloating subsided, and I felt better all over For the past two years my health has been

Hood's Sarsa-Cures

quite good, and I have been able all the time to do the housework for my family." Mrs. Og DEN SNYDER, No. 10 Judson St., Albany, N. Y Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, as





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

SOOT TEA FOR PLANTS.

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

earth may be used for a top dressing in the garden with good results.—New York World.

BLASTING STUMPS.

The reasonable prejudice against the common use of dynamite for any kind of work on a farm, or by inexperienced persons, makes it desirable to use the common black powder for such purposes. This is not really so safe as the dynamite when in the hands of experts, but safer otherwise and persons generally understanding. otherwise, and persons generally understand it better. To break up stumps with blasting powder proceed as follows:

Bore a hole 1½ inches wide into the Bore a hole 1½ inches wide into the centre of the stump in such a direction as to reach the middle of it near the root; charge it in the usual manner, using plenty of powder, one foot in depth at least for a large stump; procure a screw with a hole through it for the fuse, and a square head by which it may be screwed down on to the powder. Fire the fuse, and the stump will be may be screwed down on to the powder. Fire the fuse, and the stump will be shattered so that it can easily be taken out in pieces. A lookout for the screw should be made when the explosion takes place, and it may be picked up and used again. It may be well to put some dry sand on the powder under the screw. It is most often the case that the screw remains in the wood and can be split out of it.—New York Times. of it .- New York Times.

HOW TO CHEAPEN FEEDS.

The prices of feed bid fair to be high the coming winter, and such will continue to be the case every winter, as long as there is such a tremendous demand for all sorts of millstuffs, on the part of dairy farmers, all over this broad land. The dairymen are all right in their ideas of feeding well but they are all winter. of feeding well, but they are all wrong in not growing more of their own feed. Wheat is way down to the lowest notch

we have seen in thirty years, and brau climbing up in price every day. We are not certain but those farmers who are well situated to do it had better buy the wheat by the car load and get it ground at the custom mill, and feed the bran and widdlings. and middlings, selling the flour for what

they can realize.

If we were in Northern Dakota o Minnesota we would not sell wheat at fifty cents a bushel, if we had good cows to feed it to, and butter thirty-one cents a pound in Chicago. We believe there are four pounds of butter in a bushel of wheat fed to a good cow, with good roughage in addition. But whether in the Dakotas or New York, everywhere the dairy farmer is at the mercy of the feed vender. This would not be so if the majority set seriously to work to produce their own feed, in some form or produce their own feed, in some form or other. The mischief is, the most of farmers stop feed when prices of feed go high, no matter what the price of butter is. What a lot of education we all do is. What a lot of education we all do need on this feed question. There is so little real figuring—so little really studied advisable to have a close yard where, at any time it may be considered advisable, more of feed stuff is for more farmers to go at growing new and silver corn.

Tumor
een unable to retain re. I was greatly the morrhages, were right in asy, rever. One day all traces of the buttermilk, or this will lood a Sara-parilla dually began to feel of Hungry or a new, clean white oak or spruce tub, with a tight-fitting cover. This is first felt better all over by health has been to a farerdmen Fills, as Try a box.

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To keep butter several months it is necessary that the butter be perfectly relatively freed from all traces of the buttermilk, or this will ulcold scar-parilla dually began to feel of Hungry or a new, clean white oak or spruce tub, with a tight-fitting cover. This is first felt better all over by health has been to a farerdmen Fills, as Try a box.

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To keep butter several months it is necessary that the butter be perfectly rebest in small towns or villages where of your own premises, but not to bother do your own premises, but not to bother the butter may be keep to daily to the horses and cows will be considered a luxury by them, and the carrots will greatly benefit them. One of the best modes of providing a natural butter color for the butter is to use carrots for the cown. The infinite rine well packed, to leave no air spaces, and sprinkled with fine salt. Then another layer is packed in the same way, and so on until the tub is full. A clean cover of the butter; this is covered with fine dry salt, and the cover is fastened down. The tub is then kept in a clean, dry, arry place where no disagreeable smells my affect it. Good butter thus packed in urgistas. Sentby covering and packing under the cover. The tub is then kept in a clean, dry, arry place where no disagreeable smells my affect it. Good butter thus packed in the same way, and so until the tub is full. A clean cover to the butter; this is covered with fine dry salt, and the cover is fastened down. The tub is then kept in a clean, dry, arry place where no disagreeable smells my affect it. Good butter thus packed in the same way, and so on until the tub is full. A clean cover to the butter; the ca

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

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Dead dogs kill no sheep. Quack grass loves a poor farmer It's a poor "brace" that breaks

noving one hundred miles south. Two beeves can never be made fat on

Many men in the dairying business are ignorant on many of the most important points. Store carrots in pits or cellars, and

cover the roots with sand to prevent them from wilting. If it is possible have the heifer calf come into the dairy at twenty-six or twenty-eight months old.

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

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

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

If celery is put in the cellar some earth should be left on the roots. The roots should be kept moist, and the tops dry and free from frost. start beds of mushrooms under green-house benches. Cover spinach lightly with litter, and kale in exposed loca-

ions should also be covered. When the weather is mild in winter,

lettuce in frames need all the air you can give them, otherwise they will be so ten-der that the least frost will kill them. The principal difficulty in keeping lat chickens growing is lack of warmth. If they can be kept comfortable it is com-paratively easy to keep them gaining.

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

While as a general rule old hens are unprofitable, it is sometimes advisable to keep them, especially when they have proved themselves to be good mothers. All business men take note of the con-stant changes in the taste of their cus-tomers and in the demand for certain kinds of goods. Farmers should do the

To grow an orchard successfully have the ground in a good state of cultivation for several years. Before planting plow deep, and if a subsoil be used all the better.

E. D. Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y. feeds 120 cows for nine and a half cents each day by means of the silo. He con-siders silage and cotton-seed meal a perfect ration.

No man need think of succeeding in keeping cows unless he is willing to give his attention to it, and care at least for the comfort of his cows as he does for his own comfort.

While kerosene is an irritant, crude petroleum makes a good liniment. It will kill every louse it touches. Use kerosene on the roots and in nests and petroleum on the chicks.

Cabbages in cold frames should be aired freely and kept cool. Heads for winter and spring use must now be pro-tected, but not covered too deeply, nor stored in too warm a place.

Because occasionally a crossbred fowl In the management of fattening it is much better to have fowls eager and hungry for their food, so that they will hunt and scratch for something to eat, rather than to have them lazy and list-

less.

can figure. Lie way
price of feed stuff is for more farmers to
go at growing peas and silage corn. Not
one man in a thousand knows what he
could do if he should try.—Hoard's
Dairyman.

TO KEEP BUTTER.

Inneu.

It takes time to increase a cow's
capacity for milk when feeding for that
purpose. A cow giving 150 pounds of
milk a year cannot be made to give 300
pounds immediately. The change is
gradually made.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

LEMON JUICE VS. VINEGAR.

Lemon juice is far more refreshing and healthful than vinegar in preparing coldslaw; and it is the same with sliced tomatoes. The tomatoes ripe and sliced, with salt between and fairly drenched in lemon juice, make a most delicious relish. Very hot water—about half a cup—with the juice of a lemon and a trifle of salt added will prove a new and agreeable substitute for cold and sweetened lemonade when winter is fairly with us. The glass cone—like "squeezers," made to fit a tumbler, now in use, aid in making these lemonades.—New York World.

A NICE WAY TO COOK EGGS.

Egg cutlets make a delightful dish for lunch or supper. To make them season half a pint of good white sauce with salt and cayenne, add to it the yolks of two raw eggs, and stir it all over the fire till it thickens, but without boiling; then tammy it, or run it through a hair sieve. Boil four eggs hard and cut them into dice with a wet knife; add to them a teaspoonful of ham or tongue, a couple of mushrooms cut up and a teaspoonful of washed, dried and finely minced parsley; mix all these together into the thickened sauce and let it all get cold. Now flour a board or a large flat dish and put on it little lumps of the mixture; roll these in a ball with your floured hands, then flatten them into cutlet shape with a broad or palette knife, dip them in egg and bread crumbs and fry in plenty of bailing fat for three or four minutes till or a pretty golden color, drain them well, dish en couronne, garnished with fried parsley and pile up the centre with broiled or fried mushrooms.—New York Journal.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DAINTY AGAIN. AN OLD-FASHIONED DAINTY AGAIN.

The old crystalized erange-peel, a home-made confection in which our grandmothers delighted, is now to be found at some of there tail shops. The best oranges for this purpose are the Mediterranean and sweet-rinded Valencias. It would be a waste of time and material to attempt to crystalize the flavorless Florida orange-peel. As only the rind is used in this candy, the pulp and juice may be utilized for some other purpose.

and juice may be utilized for some other purpose.

Put the peel in cold water and set it away for at least nine days. Then scald it up in the water in which it has been soaking. It must be kept while it is soaking in a cold place, but not where it will freeze. When it has been thoroughly soaked boil it till it is tender, drain it out of this water, dry it with cloths and cut it into long strips of uniform size. Make a thick syrup, in the proportion of a pint of sugar to a pint of water. When this syrup has boiled ten minutes put the peel in it and let in boil down slowly until it begins to shrivel and the syrup is reduced to a rather soft candy. This can be ascertained by testing the syrup. When it forms a soft, creamy ball between the fingers it has cooked enough. Drain the peel out, spread it on greased papers, taking care that the strips do not touch each other. When they are thoroughly died make them into little shears. each other. When they are thoroughly dried make them into little sheaves, tying them around the centre with a narrow ribbon of white satin or pale orange color. They look very pretty piled on a low bonbon dish.—New York Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Use a small, soft sponge to apply the

Tannin mixed with mutton tallow is good for chapped hands.

To clean a brown porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. Put a teaspoonful of salt into a kero-sene lamp once in a while.

Remove iron rust from marbles by rubbing with lemon juice.

To purify a room of unpleasant odors burn vinegar, rosin or sugar. In using hard water for washing dishes put into it a little milk.

A good-sized sponge is nice for cleaning paint and washing windows. A paste made of equal parts of lard and powdered chalk will cure corns.

A large, soft sponge, either dry or slightly dampened, makes a good duster. If an artery is cut, compress it be-tween the wound and the heart; if a vein is cut, compress beyond.

To cure cholera in chickens, put assa-foetida in the water they drink and allow them to pick at coal ashes.

The round point of a lead pencil is a good thing with which to remove a speck of any kind from the eye.

Throw a quantity of salt in the stove if the chimney is on fire and there is danger from sparks; it not, let it burn. Nitre is excellent for a cold, especially a feverish one. Use ten drops to a tea spoonful, according to age, once in four

A bottle of flexible collodion is very useful for cracks in the hands, scratches, cuts, etc. Care must be taken to keep it well protected from the air.

Newspapers wet thoroughly and crum-pled up are excellent to sweep • carpet with, making it look bright and with far less trouble than it is to wipe it with a damp cloth.

To clean paint, add to two quarts of hot water two tablespoonfuls of turpen-tine and one of skimmed milk, and only soap enough to make suds, and it will clean and give a luster.

Tar or paint may be removed by first applying oil of some kind or lard; then, after scraping off the loosened substances, apply a mixture of turpentine and benzine, and at the last use benzine

A coat of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany will render them water proof, and they will last three times as long.

Turner, the naturalist, declared that he once saw upon the coast of Brazil a race of gigantic savages, one of whom was twelve feet in height. M. Thevet, of France, in his description of America, published at Paris in 1575, asserted that he saw and measured the skeleton of a South American which was eleven feet five inches in length.

five inches in length.

The Chinese are said to plaim that in the last century there were men in their country who measured fifteen feet in height. Josephus mentioned the case of a Hebrew who was ten feet two inches in height.—Siftings,

Repulsive Alaskan Customs

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

How a Snake Swallows a Freg.

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

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

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

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

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

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts 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.

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.V.



Garfield Tea Overcome results of Ourse Constitution, Restores Compilation, Says Destination, Says Dest Cures Sick Headache The Deadly Cancer.

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

In Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," there are 983 varieties of pears in his catalogue, eleventh edition, 1851. Since that time nearly 500 have

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

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

None But Royal

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

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

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

R. R. R. READY RELIEF.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING. CURESTHE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty
mustes. NOT OSE HOUR after reading this adver
Readway Read Day one SUPER WITH PAIN.
FOR EVERY Pain, Sprains. Bruises, Pains in
the Back, Chest or Limbs, it was the
First and is the Only PAIN
REMEDY

First and is the Only PAIN

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether
of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A haif to a teaspoonful in haif a tumbler of water
will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour
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tency and all Diarrhose, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all of the Control

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Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. The super and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or nomical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGMENTS.

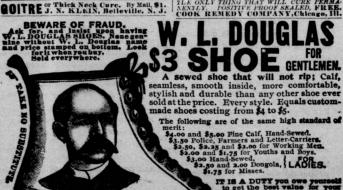
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REE WITH MAPS, describing MITH MAPS, describing MITH MAPS, describing FREE GOVERNMENT MORTHERN LANDS

TO YOUNG MEN.

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