"Although a Congressman about \$13.50 a day in the way ary," said an old-time House attache, "there are a great many men in the lower branch of Congress who are always short of money. Quite a num-ber spend their income recklessly, but a great many have legitimate domestic expenses that run so close to the amount of their salary that they have hard picking at times to get along. A considerable number of members discount their salaries count their salaries at the banks. They are charged something like 8½ per cent., and if the total of this account were made public, it would count were made public, it would make a remarkable showing. It is by no means the new or younger mem bers who are oftenest short before sal-ary day comes around. Many of the older members, who have sat in the House for years, are in this predica-ment quite frequently. Many of them are men of irreproachable habits, but with large and expensive families to support and with heavy political obligations at home forming a constant drain on their exchequer which they cannot get rid of. I learn that there is quite a little unexpended balance remaining unclaimed of the appropriation to pay mileage for the extra session. This is due to the fact that there are members so conscientious that they think they have no mora right to touch that money and have never claimed it. A number of these are men who actually need the money, but they are too scrupulously honest to demand it, although its expenditure was authorized by House and Senate." -Washington Post.

Highest Windmill in the World.

A windmill of somewhat remarkable proportions, and placed upon a tower which is said to be the highest ever erected for that purpose, has been put up by A. J. Corcoran upon the prop-erty of Prescott Hall Butler, at St. James, Long Island. Several wind-mills of equal power had been previ-ously erected by Mr. Corcoran, but upon towers not exceeding 125 feet high, while the present tower is 190 feet high. This was done because the spring from which it was desired to pump water was upon the beach and at times covered by the tide, the ground rising rapidly from this point, so that it was necessary to raise the wheel to a very considerable height in order that it might be above all obstractions within 1000 feet from it. Twenty barrels of concrete, forty bar rels of cement, 20,000 bricks, 42,000 feet of Georgia pine and more than six tons of bolts, washers and iron plates were used in its construction. The mill that surmounts this tower is 22½ feet in diameter and pumps water through 6000 feet of pipe to a height of 223 feet. It delivers water to a reservoir of a capacity for 65,000 gallons, which it has filled in two days.— American Machinist.

In the Paris hospitals over twenty per cent. of the typhoid cases prove fatal.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. DIAMONDS so small that 1500 go to the carat ave been cut in Holland.

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dis-pel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

How My Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hail's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Dr. Hoxsle's Certain Croup Cure Removes inflammation from throat and lungs. No remedy so good for colds. 50 ets. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'I'r.

Shiloh's Care

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1 If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle



Verdict for Hood's

'I was in the army 4 years, was wounded

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures nearest to doing it of any medicine I have ever used," T. H. SAUNDERS, Or

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousne Fresh Air and Exercise.

Getallthat's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

Scott's Emulsion

2 of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to sci-

> Scott's Emulsion is constantly of-fecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL.
> Prepared by Scott & Bonne, N. Y. All druggiete.



A well-fed hen should lay ten dozen eggs in a year. Some will do better than this. One dollar a year will supply the hen with ample food, and less if the wastes of the house are kept for them. At ten cents a dozen, the hen pays for her feed and she will rear a brood of ten or twelve chicks. This is a safe basis for figuring in the poultry a safe basis for figuring in the poultry business when the person is careful and experienced.—New York Times.

A cattle feeder insists that as a preparation to the desired end—the production of eattle large and fat at the least expense—feeding should begin with the calves. They should be taught to eat while they are drinking milk. Keep oats in a trough near by for this purpose. Their future growth for this purpose. Their future growth depends largely upon the care given the first year. After they are weaned continue to give them oats chopped on ground feed, have them well housed in cold weather, and keep them in good growing condition all winter. Yearling calves are more easily wintered, but they should have the same sort of regimen and care. It takes no more feed, when properly and regularly given, to keep the calves fat all their lives than to half do it. Then they can be fitted for market, if desired, in a short time.—Chicago Times.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES. In the majority of cases, the spring of the year is the best season for planting strawberries. When the plants are received from the nursery, they should be unpacked at once and spread should be unpacked at once and spread out in a cellar, to prevent heating, and in planting the roots should not be exposed to the sun or air. The ground should be free from weeds, and well fertilized. The rows may be thirty inches apart, plants one foot apart in the row. They need to be frequently cultivated to keep down all weeds, which are the strawberry grower's createst enemy. In the autumn, after greatest enemy. In the autumn, after the ground has become firmly frozen, the plants should be covered with leaves, clean straw, or corn fodder. Stable manure should not be used on these beds, because full of seeds. Strawberry beds should be renewed every two or three years if the best fruit is desired.—American Agricul-

BEANS AND PEAS.

There is need in our farming rotation to use more fully the leguminous plants, such as clover, peas, beans, lupines, etc. These plants not only furnish with hay and corn a more complete ration for feeding stock than complete ration for feeding stock than hay and corn alone, but they also furnish a means of improving the land in a manner that can not be done without them except by buying expensive fertilizers. There is nothing that furnishes a better preparation for a good crop of corn or potatoes or almost any other crop than a good clover sod; where land is too poor to start clover it must be enriched either by manuring or by green, manuring by manuring or by green manuring with lupines and vetches, which will thrive on poorer land than clover.

Peas and beans are grown largely

by our market farmers for selling green, and any surplus is often dried and threshed; but a large part of the supply of dried beans and peas used in our city markets comes from Canada and various European countries self s where the culture of these crops is better understood than here. The climate of our Northern States is well adapted to growing these crops, and there is no good reason why our farmers cannot grow at a profit a large part of the million and a half of dollars' worth of these crops now imported. One drawback to the successful growing of beans of late years is the blight or rust which attacks the leaves and or rust which attacks the leaves and pods and seriously damages the crop in many cases. It is now well understood that this disease is caused by a stood that this disease is caused by a not enough to plant an orchard, you must care for it. par sitic fungus and can be success-nally warded off by spraying with

Bordeaux mixture. There is danger that "Boston baked other name if we have to import our supply of them. Rally, then, all ye patriotic farmers, and save us from such humiliation!

The use of peas as a field crop sown with oats and harvested either in the green state for fodder or made into hay, later, is increasing in New England and deserves to increase still more. There are few crops that will give better satisfaction in the long run, we believe, than these on the

There are also many farms at a distance from market where the growing of peas and beans to be threshed and sold dry would prove an important addition to the marketable products and a valuable addition to the farm rotation .- Massachusetts Ploughman

milk or butter is sold from the farm mik or butter is sold from the farm in a year, one is seldom satisfied with the price that is paid for it, writes L. S. Hardin in the American Agricultu-rist. The limit usually runs from ten R. Hardin in the American Agriculturist. The limit usually runs from tento to twenty-five cents a pound, while the creameries are getting from twenty five cents are getting from the cents are get the creameries are getting from twen-ty-two to forty cents for the same artiele, only better made and furnished in large lots of a uniform quality. Here is a heavy loss to the frm. While it is true that good tools alone will not make fine butter or rich milk, yet they are indispensable to encourage the average maker to produce a better article. Tools are so cheap, too, that there ought to be a higher stan-dard in the dairy output of the farm. In the first place, old dairy imple-ments that have been used for years,

especially if they have any wood about them, become so thoroughly soaked with old butter grease that it is especially if they have any wood loss litter than it used when grown about them, become so thoroughly soaked with old butter grease that it is impossible to make a fine article with them. The instant cream or fresh butter. The instant cream or fresh butter the seed and give the young plants a ter comes in contact with them, they good start, while the chances are that take all the life and fine flavor out of in each! soil the seed will fail to germelike fresh article. For instance take all the life and line flavor out of in col the frech article. For instance, a nate-

piece of board, as is often seen, that has been used in the dairy for many seasons to cover the pans of milk, will deaden the cream as fast as it rise on the surface of the milk, so that good butter cannot be made of it. An old churn that smells strong from age will rob the butter of half its value. Milk as it comes from the cow is rich Milk as it comes from the cow is rich in high flavors, but of an exceeding perishable nature. To hold those flavors, everything with which it comes in contact must be as cool and clean and fresh as possible up to the time the bargain is struck with the merchant.

The first necessity is that the stables

are clean, with no smell of rotting manure about them. Then use nicely scoured tin buckets to milk in. Hurry the milk out of the stable, or away from the cows, and set it immediately for creaming in cans or pans that are perfectly clean, and covered not with wood, but with sheets of scoured tin. The can that holds the cream must be scalded in hot water every time it is emptied, so that no particle of the old batch can get into the new. No churn should be used more than two seasons, unless made of metal or kept immaculately clean. In this respect the churn is the most dangerous of all the dairy utensils, and must be aired as much as possible up to the point of cracking it with too much drying out. Let the sun shine into it often. While no one should ever put the bare hands to but-ter, it must be manipulated. To do this, the best implements are two flat paddles, made of hard wood. The table on which the butter is worked is easily kept clean, and should also be made of hard wood. But the point of fatal error with many farmers' wives is that they will not pack and market the butter in the best shape to get good prices for it. The trouble usually comes from making the butter at odd times, and having no regular time for taking it to town, intend of first determining on what days of the month shipments can be made, and then regulate everything to that end. Butter should always be delivered within two weeks of the time the milk came from the cow; oftener if possible. Cream can be held from four to six days, de-pending on how cold it is kept and how sweet it was when taken from the ow sweet it was when taken from the Never let it get too old, or all

your hopes for good quality and high price will be crushed. The farm output of butter will hard ly be large enough to warrant using the ordinary butter tubs, and that is not the best shape to sell farm butter. By all means put it into one pound or two pound cakes, and press ridges across the top of each pat with the paddle. Now, for a bit of enterprise, get some of the paraffin paper to wrap

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Disbudding is generally better than rubbing off small fruits later. One of the best ways of increasing

appetite of a horse is to change his While good breeding will not of it-self sell a bad individual for a good

price, it is a wonderful help with good It is said on good authority that oats

cut and cured when the seed is in the milk stage are excellent feed for milch Good individuality in a horse will

always sell, and where it is combined with speed and breeding it will sell for good prices.

Horse-breeding is profitable to those

who cater to the wants of their local There is danger that "Boston baked beans" may have to be called by some to suit themselves. Not many home growers know how much satisfaction can be found in even

a small frame of lettuce and radishes. These vegetables are easily forced. For oats, rye and grass nitrate of

soda applied just as the growth begins in spring is very beneficial; 300 to 400 pounds per acre should be applied. Quinine, judiciously administered, is a great remedy for a horse seized with a sudden cold or fever. It is equally efficacious for man, horse or

Large-combed fowls are the better layers. Attempts at decreasing the size of the comb have hitherto resulted

in a deterioration in the laying powers of the birds. Sheep should be led and not driven. HOW TO MAKE GILT EDGED BUTTER.

Whether a large or small amount of and follow him, hence the importance of changing shepherds as little as pos-

> The Hollanders have simply two small on the poorer.

The secret of pruning is never to permit a useless limb to grow. The prehardist who follows this method will find the present a busy season. When the trees are examined for bores, pinch out all excessive growth. On the Continent dandelions

largely grown for salad. The kind most esteemed is that known as the French Large Leaved. When well blanched it resembles lettuce, being less bitter than if used when green.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Four heaping teaspoonfuls of mustard, a teaspoonful of sugar and a half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix these ingredients together thoroughly and add boiling water, a little at a time, till it is smooth and thick. Then add a scant teaspoonful of vinegar. — Detroit Free Press.

KALSOMINING.

Kalsomining, or wall coloring in distemper, is best done when walls are not too cold or too hot. It may be done any time during the winter, so that the walls do not freeze. There so that the walls do not freeze. There are a good many preparations put up for this purpose and called by various names. However, if you are where you cannot procure this, it may be prepared in the following manner: White—To ten pounds of best whiting use 1½ pounds of white glue, half a pound alum and a little ultramarine blue. Put the glue in cold water, set it on the fire and stir until dissolved.

Put a half a gallon of hot water over Put a half a gallon of hot water over the whiting, and when dissolved add the glue, the blue and the alum, which must also be dissolved in hot water. Stir the mixture well and run through a sieve. For first coating this may be used while hot, but the other coats must be cold. If your color works too stiff, a little soap will help. All colors and shades are made by adding the dry colors. Before kalsomining, the cracks and nail holes should be the cracks and nail holes should be filled with plaster of paris. Mix this with paste, and it will not dry so quickly. If you have a good brush and work as quickly as possible to avoid laps, you will have a good job of kalsomining. A nice stencil border run around the top of the wall makes a neat finish.

SALADS IN SEASON.

Beef Salad, With Tomatoes-Scallop Beef Salad, With Tomatoes—Scallop or trim in slices some cold boiled or braised beef; pare the pieces round shaped, and season with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar; also very finely cut up chervil and chives; lay all on a plate or salad bowl, giving it a dome shape, and garnish around the salad with realed and garnish around the salad with realed and garnish garnish. with peeled and quartered tomatoes.

Asparagus Salad-Cut the tender parts of asparagus into pieces of equal length and tie them in bunches; then length and tie them in bunches; then cook them in salted water and leave them to get cold. A few minutes before serving mix them in a bowl with a third of their quantity of pared crawfish tails; season with salt and pepper; rub through a sieve the yolks of six hard boiled eggs, dilute this with oil and vinegar, and pour over this sauce the asparagus and crawfish; then arrange the salad symmetrically then arrange the salad symmetrically in a salad bowl and add the seasoning

Herring Salad With Potatoes-Wash four salted herrings, soak them in milk for several hours, then drain and milk for several hours, then drain and dry them; remove the fillets and cut them into half inch squares; cut into three-eighths inch squares, eight ounces of cooked potatoes; add a four ounce apple, peeled and cored, then mince very fine half a pound of roasted yeal, cut in quarter inch squares, a four ounce pickled beetroot, cut in three-sixteenth inch squares and four ounces of salt cucumbers, cut equally into quarter inch squares. Put into a salad bow! the potatoes, herrings. salad bowl the potatoes, herrings, apples and veal; season with oil and vinegar, a little hot water and broth, salt, pepper, mustard, and some chopped chives, all well mixed; smooth the surface with a knife, and decorate it with anchovy fillets, pickled led cucumbers, beets, capers, pickled cherries, and the yolks and whites of hard boiled eggs, chopped up very fine; also some chopped parsley.

Chicken Salad, American Style-Cook a four pound chicken in some stock; the time allowed for this varies considerably according to the age of the chicken, but the usual length of time is about two hours. When the chicken is done put it into a vessel; pour its own broth over it and let it ool therein; remove it and begin by lifting off all the skin and white parts from the breasts; cut the meat into dice from five to six eighths of an inch, and lay them in a bowl, seasoning with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar. Chicken salad may be prapared either with lettuce or celery, the latter being generally preferred. Choose fine white celery, wash it well, drain cut it across in inch thick pieces or else in Julienne; dry them in a cloth to absorb all of the water remaining in them. Put at the bottom of a salad bowl intended for the table some salt, pepper, oil and vinegar; mustard can be added, if and vinegar; mustard can be added, if desired; mix the seasoning in with the celery. Lay the pieces of chicken on top and cover the whole with a layer of mayonnaise sauce; decorate the surface with quartered hard boiled eggs, anchovy fillets, clives, capers and beets; place some lettuce leaves around and a fine lettuce heart in the center. center.

Japanese Salad-Cook some peeled potatoes in broth, cut two pounds of them in slices while still warm and them in slices while still warm and season them with salt, pepper, olive oil, rinegar, chevil chives, tarragon, shallot, parsley and burnet, all finely and separately chopped up. Cook some mussels with minced onions, branches of celery, mignonette, but no salt, adding a little vinegar and water; set them on a good fire, toss them frequently and when done sothat they open, take them from the shells and cut away their foot or black appendage. Put the potatoes in a bowl, with one pound of the mussels, or else very small clams may be substituted; stir them up lightly and dress in a stir them up lightly and dress in a salad bowl. Set the salad in a cold place for one hour, and when serving mix in the truffles.—New York Herald.

Scientists Puzzled.

The Government scientists are dread-fully puzzled sometimes by odd things sent to them for identification. For a long time they could make nothing out of a box full of small hard balls of fibrous material, stated to have been picked up on a Western prairie, which were forwarded to the National were forwarded to the National Museum. It was finally discovered that they were buffalo cods. When the animals were killed and cut up on the plains the cods were left behind hard wads of dried grass made compact with digestive gluton and calculated to remain intact for an indefinite ceriod. - New York Freez.

Favorite Song of the West Point Cadets,

The "cadet band" during the sum-mer of 1864 was an unusually good one. There were a number of fine vocalists in the first, or senior class, and excellent "soloists" on the vio-lin, guitar and banjo. The banjoist especially was a born minstrel, and could doubtless have done well in pro-fessional burnt cork

could doubtless have done well in professional burnt cork.

But cadet songs were few in number. "Benny Havens O" was the only one heard in those days. We sang the army songs, "When This Cruel War is Over," "Red, White and Blue," "Rally Round the Flag," "Kingdom Coming," and later "Tramp, Tramp" and Millard's stirring "Flag of the Free," as the war drew to its close. What seemed to be needed was a new cadet song.

Plebes had to contribute to the general amusement then as they do now, and one evening in camp a

now, and one evening in camp a young fellow from the Mississippi Valley gave us a song, with a catchyoung fellow from the Mississippi Valley gave us a song, with a catch-ing air and chorus, he called "Ora Lee." I afterward knew a Mississppi steamer to have the same name, but never met any one else who sang or knew the song. The chorus ran:

Ora Lee, Ora Lee, maid of golden hair; Sunshine came along with thee and swal-lows in the air.

The whole corps took it up before many days, but no one fancied it more than our banjoist, "Pomp," who one evening soon afterward favored the camp with new words to the air of "Ora Lee," beginning:

We've not much longer here to stay, Only a month or two; When we'll throw our old gray clothes

away, And don the army blue.

Chorus. Army blue, army blue, we'll don the army blue. We'll bid farewell to cadet gray and don the army blue.

Then the band learned it as a marching tune, and at the "last parade" of the class of '65 in the following June, the class of '65 in the following June, played it as the graduating quickstep for the first time, in place of the old, "I See Them on Their Winding Way," and 'The Dashing White Sergeant. "Ora Lee," as a seng, seems to have been lost entirely. "Army Blue" is known all over the United States.— Captain King, in Youth's Companion.

A Girl's Heroism.

A correspondent of the London News gives the following story: "The Ham-idie Kurds fell on Herfey, an Arme-nian village, and asked that the beautiful daughter of the priest be delivered to them. The girl, hearing that the villagers really intended to deliver her to them in order to get rid of their barbarities, hid herself, and at night succeeded in making her way, with her brother, toward Russian territory. When the Kurds heard of this escape they followed them, and overtook them in the mountains. The brother and sister defended themselves from bethind a rock until they had fired all their cartridges but two. The sister then threw herself into the arms of her brother, and begged him to shoot her with one of the cartridges, so that she might not fall into the hands of the Kurds, nor see the death of her broth-er, and that with the second he should deliver himself also from the hands of the Kurds. This was done. The sister was killed, but the brother was taken half dead and delivered to the Turkish authorities, and is now in prison

Croup Said to Be Contagious.

Bacteriologist Herman M. Riggs made a report to the Health Board of New York City of the result of the bacteriological examination into 268 eases of so-called membranous croup. He said: "The observations which have been made, I believe, justified this department in considering so called membranous croup as laryngeal diphtheria." He recommended, therefore, that membranous croup be included in the list of contagious diseases concerning which reports are required from physicians. The recommendation will be adopted.—Chicago

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There is already a demand for the unused and half burnt carbons from The next time you get near one of the big ocean greyhounds, or, in fact, any of the ocean going craft, look along her side just above the water gred that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water gred that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water gred that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just above the water great that carbon is a cure for constant or the side just and the side just a cure for constant or the side just a cure for co line and about the center you will see sumption, and it is a well known fact a peculiar mark which looks as though that men who work in carbon factorit might have been made by an inebriated cobra. This is known as "Plimther the fragments of carbon are broken undoubtedly saved many million dol-lars' worth of property and many lives. Weighted below it a vessel is

ated cobra. This is known as "Plimbel" the fragments of carbon are broken soll's mark." Load a ship so that this is below water, and if she sinks you can collect no insurance. It is the danger mark. It is an outcome of marine insurance, and the regulation has for years that a smoky atmosphere is a great one for a consumptive patient. a good one for a consumptive patient, although this has been denied by doctors again and again. The carbon the lives. Weighted below it a vessel is loggy and unbuoyant; in a storm she could not ride the waves easily, and would be likely to founder. The Plimsoll mark is simply a bisected circle; to the left are the private Lloyd measurements and marks. In England these are regarded very closely; in America we are more lax.—New York Mail and Express.

It is stated by authorities in naval architectur; that a steel vessel can carry twenty per cent. more than an iron ship.

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