MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Interesting Explanation of Some Well Known but not Generally Understood Facts.

A writer upon mathematical geography, in the Medina (Ohio) *News*, gives the following, which will be of much interest to most readers:

We will make inquiry as to the direction of the earth's axis. Many persons suppose that the north pole is elevated per se, and the south pole depressed. Now, toward what part of the heavens does the northern part of the earth's axis point? The answer will be that it points toward the north. Yes, but does it point north near the horizon, or does it point considerably above the horizon? Let us investigate. The earth's axis points very nearly toward the north star. If we were at the equator the horizon and the earth's axis would be parallel, and we should see the north star due north in the horizon. If we should come one degree north the star would seem to rise one degree above the horizon. If we come ten degrees north, the star would seem to rise ten degrees; if forty-five degrees, the star would be half way between the horizon and zenith. If we should stop at Medina, the north star would be 41 degrees, 8 minutes, and 54 seconds above the horizon, because Medina is so many degrees, minutes and seconds in north latitude.

So you see the direction of the earth's axis and the position of the pole of the heavens depend on the position of the observer. If he is thirty degrees north, the north star will be thirty degrees above the horizon, and if he should go to the north pole the north star would be exactly overhead, and while the earth turned around in one direction, all the haevenly bodies would seem to move horizontally in the opposite direction.

Well, the north pole is elevated, then, is it not? No, not per se. It is only elevated relatively to us who live in the northern hemisphere. The same phenomena obtain in the southern hemisphere. If one should go ten degrees south from the equator, the south pole of the heavens and the south star, if there is one, would be ten degrees above the heavens, and so on.

Neither pole is elevated or depressed generally, only relatively. Let no one pass hastily over the point discussed above, thinking it unimportant. I assure you it is the open sesame to arriving at a somewhat familiar acquaintance with either mathematical geography or astronomy.

Our second inquiry follows the first as naturally as effect follows cause. It is in reference to the apparent daily motion of the sun. In the summer the sun at sunrise is far away in the northeast. But as it climbs the morning sky it seems to swing far southward, so that at noon it is never less than eighteen degrees and some minutes south of our zenith. In the afternoon it makes its way back again to the north. What causes this curious swinging to and fro, north and south? Are the phenomena the same at all places, here and at Hudson's Bay, at the equator and in Chile? Not at all. At the equator there is no such swinging south in the forenoon and north in the afternoon. If a person at the equator sees the sun rise in the east, at noon it is exactly overhead, and sets exactly west. If it rises a little north of east, it is north at noon, and sets a little north of west. But at Hudson's Bay the sun seems further north at sunrise and further south at noon than at Medina. Strange as it may seem, the farther one goes north, the further north the sun seems at sunrise, and the further south at noon. In South America these phenomena are reversed. In their summer the sun rises far in the south, but at noon it is north of them.

Again I ask what causes this apparent swinging to and fro of the sun? For it is only apparent. The sun is no farther north at sunrise than at noon. I have stated above that north of the equator the north pole of the heavens and the northern part of the earth's axis are elevated above the horizon equal to the latitude of any given place. At Medina the earth's axis makes an angle with the horizon of a little over 41 degrees. Of course the plane of the orbit of the sun's apparent daily motion is at right angles to the axis. It will be seen, then, that the plane of the orbit of the sun's daily motion westward is tipped from a perpendicular to the horizon 41 degrees toward the south, and this makes the sun seem each day to veer to the south in the forenoon, and to the north in the afternoon.

CURIOSITIES OF MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

If two stakes be set five miles (or any other distance) apart, in an equal distance from the equator, and the same latitude, then another stake be set midway between them and exactly in range, the middle stake is farther from the equator than the other stakes.

If two places be equally distant from the equator, the shortest route from one to the other is all of it farther north than either of the places. Let it be remembered that the shortest route between two places on the earth's surface is part of a great circle of the earth, and that no part of a great circle coincides with a parallel of latitude.

A person wishes to go from Oregon, where the forty-fifth parallel intersects the Pacific Ocean, to where the same parallel meets the Bay of Fundy. The shortest route between these two places is not along the parallel. Following the line of latitude, the distance is 2,783 miles; but following a great circle, north of the parallel, the distance is only 2,723 miles—60 miles less than following along the parallel. The middle of the shortest route is 236 miles north of the parallel. "Well, this is strange," says one; "I do not quite believe that circling round 236 miles north makes the distance 60 miles less than keeping straight along the parallel." Well, truth will remain truth, whether believed or not. When I speak of a straight line, I mean straight except conforming to the curvature of the earth—such a line as is made when a small cord is drawn tight between two places on the earth's surface.

Were the earth's surface smooth like ice, and two points taken on the same parallel, a few miles apart, and a cord drawn tight between them, this would be a straight line, and it would also be a part of a great circle; it would be the shortest route between the two points, and the entire route would be further north than either of the two points. If a person in north latitude starts in a direction at right angles to a meridian, that is, if he starts due east and keeps on in that straight line he will in 90 degrees cross the equator, and in going 90 degrees further he will be as far south of the equator as he was north of it when he started.

If in north latitade a line be run due east to an object a mile off, and then from this object a line be run a mile due west, this last line will not run back to the point of starting, but will run a little south of it. Not only will this be the case in running lines east and west, but the same results obtain in running lines in any direction except north or south. For instance, let a line of one mile be run north by 20 degrees west, then set the compass at the other end of the line to run south by 20 degrees east, and this last line will not run back to the place of starting. I will here beg pardon beforehand of all persons that live on a so-called east and west road. Please be convinced that a line or a road that is straight never runs due east and west, so far as one rod of its course, though it be a thousand miles in length.

If the road is straight, and runs east and west at the Court-house, it does not run east and west at the depot. How can it? For a line or a road to run east and west, it must cross meridians at right angles. If the road cross a meridian at right angles at the Court-house, it cannot cross a meridian at right angles at the depot, for meridians are not parallel. So you see that the idea of living on a straight road that runs due east and west through a township, or half a mile beside your farm, is a myth, a humbug, a delusion.

Well, are the above propositions applied to practical purposes? Indeed, indeed they are. Short lines across one's farm are run without paying any attention to them. But when long lines are run the surveyor should understand the above principles and practice them. Were any of my readers with Captain Seward two years ago, when he was running from Akron through Medina to Tiffin for a contemplated railroad? If so, did you notice that in some respects his method differed from most surveyors while running lines across farms? Suffice it to say, his method for running a straight line from Akron to Tiffin is a complete indorsement and adoption of the propositions set forth about.

Whether Captain Seward found that straight line from Akron to Tiffin or not, there is an imaginary straight line between those places, and it is hedged in by the following conditions: If it is the shortest route between those places it is a part of a great circle, and no two rods of a part of a great circle except the equator run in the same direction in reference to the points of the compass. Therefore if a straight line be run from Akron to Tiffin, no two rods of its course run in the same direction.

In writing on this branch of geography I have omitted many of the most interesting and useful propositions because I could not use diagrams to illustrate and explain them. I have regretted that I could not use diagrams to illustrate the points to which I have referred. But perhaps it is as well that I have presented this subject to the teachers of this county without further illustration. I hope that the mere mention of the somewhat curious proposition above will excite curiosity and stimulate investigation to see if these propositions are true. My young teacher friends will make a mistake if they delude themselves with the idea that the above points, though true, are of no utility.

Two more propositions will suffice. One half of every great circle of the earth, except the equator, is north of the equator, and the other half is south of it. If a line be run one mile to a stake, then the compass be set at the stake to run east another mile, and so on continuing to set the compass to run east at the end of each mile, such a line will approach the equator forever, yet never reach it.

BELLE OF THE KISSING BEE.

It would scarcely be doing the proper thing for me to write the name of our host or any of his family, but to such an extent did one of his many girls attract me that I have called her the "Catamaran," and will endeavor to describe her. A girl of medium height, with a deep brunette complexion, hair as black as the raven's plume, eyes as deep as the sea and as black as coals, with long eyelashes, and teeth like a minature graveyard, white and regular as the tombstones; about five feet three inches high, and as straight as an arrow. A calico dress adorned her shapely person, and we looked with admiration at her as we sat in front of the door, and asked the distance to Coffeeville. She said not a word, but her rosy lips seemed to curl with mingled scorn and admiration. Dimples graced her cheeks, and when she laughed—as she did after a while—her whole face was lit up in a way that is indescribable. Mr. Dash said it was not too far to Coffeeville, but urged us to stay with him. Jake seemed to know him, and we concluded to stay for the night. The home was much like all others in this section, but the wife was a New York (Oswego) woman of culture, and we spent the evening very pleasantly. And here I will again notice the "Catamaran." She said but little, but seemed to be ubiquitous. Here and there, everywhere in a minute. I could hear her talk to the other children—for she seemed to be the general manager—and her tongue would swing like a bell-clapper, but before us she said but little. About 8 o'clock she disappeared, and I looked in vain for her. After a while a wagon was heard coming, and in a moment more a strapping big fellow of about 20 came in and asked for the "Catamaran." "I'll be there directly," said her voice from some invisible quarter, and in a moment more she came bounding into the room completely metamorphosed. But I will not speak of her dress—for beauty unadorned is adorned most. "Come, let's hurry," said she, pushing her gallant to the door; "we'll be back when we get here," said she, as she passed into the darkness, and in a moment more the sound of a hay wagon rumbling across the prairie was all that was heard. I asked where she was going to, and her little sister said she was going to a "kissing bee," about ten miles away. She spoke as if it was nothing unusual and no comments were made upon it; but I thought of it after I had laid down, and wondered if such was the custom of the country. She returned about 4 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock was up and working as usual. A greater number of "grass widows" does not, I venture to say, live anywhere in the same number of miles than can be found in the counties of Labette and Montgomery, Kansas. I think that out of twenty houses we passed, ten of them were inhabited by those peculiar kind of widows whose husbands (or sometimes the wife) had "lit out" and gone away to the East, West or Indian Territory.—[Corr. St. Louis Republican.

OPOSSUM HUNTING IN AUSTRALIA.

Professor H. N. Moseley, in his "Challenger Notes," speaks of a visit he made to the domain of Sir William McArthur, at Camden Park, forty miles from Sydney, New South Wales, and gives his experience in hunting the opossum. He says: The Park is 10,000 acres in extent. Here I went out on several occasions to shoot opossums by moonlight. The opossums are out feeding on the trees at night, or are out on the ground, and rush up the trees on the approach of danger. They are very difficult to see by one not accustomed to such work, but those who habitually shoot them discover them with astonishing ease. In order to find the animals, one places himself so as to get successive portions of the tree between his eye and the moonlight, and thus searching the tree over, at last he catches sight of a dark mass crouching on a branch, and usually sees the ears pricked up as the animal watches the danger. This is called "mooning" the opossums. Then, with a gun in one's hand, one fully realizes for the first time the meaning of the saying, "'Possum up a gum-tree." The unfortunate beast has the toughness of his skin alone to trust to. "Bang!" and down it comes with a thud on the ground, falling head first, tail outstretched; or it clings with claws or tail, or both, to the branches, swaying about wounded, and requires a second shot. It must come down at last, unless, indeed, the tree be so high that it is out of shot, or it manages to nip a small branch with its prehensile tail, in which case it sometimes contrives to hang up even when dead and remain out of reach. Nearly all the female opossums which I shot had a single young one in the pouch. The young seemed to be attached with equal frequency to the right or left teat. I shot the animals in the hopes of obtaining young in the earlier stage, but found none such. Among stockmen, and even some well-educated people, in Australia there is a conviction that the young kangaroo grows out as a sort of bud on the teat of the mother within the pouch. We killed about twenty opossums in a couple of hours on each occasion on which I went out.

They Must Have It.

Mr. Byron Pope, Chief Deputy Sheriff of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "St. Jacobs Oil has become a household fixture in our home. My little boy when suffering with the tooth and earache, his first cry is for St. Jacobs Oil, and will not be satisfied if any other medicine is administered to him." It always cures.

ASIDE from their excellence, there is economy in buying Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, as the bottles hold one-half more than others purporting to hold the same quantity. They are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality and quantity, there are no other flavoring extracts that can compare with Dr. Price's.

HUGGING AS A FINE ART.

A queer case has just come to light in Chicago. A young man spent an evening with his girl, and during the evening, while the family was present in the parlor, he was as demure and bland and child-like as could be wished. The mother came into the room after the family had retired to get a handkerchief she had left, and the young man was seated in a chair in the middle of the room, while the girl was seated on a sofa, and nothing that the mother could see in the actions of either led her to think they were more than passing acquaintances. It seemed to her as though the young people had met before, but there was no evidence that they were very well acquainted. All night, after he had gone, the girl complained of a pain in her side, and in the morning a doctor was called, and he found that two of the girl's ribs were broken. How it was done nobody knew. The girl could not tell for the life of her, though she blushed when asked about it, and the mother looked very wise as she looked at the doctor. The doctor made some inquiries, set the ribs and went away, and the girl proceeded to recover.

That evening the young man called and was astonished when informed of the extent of the girl's injuries, and wondered how it could have happened, though the mother watched his face close as he spoke, and detected not only a blush, but a profuse perspiration on his face. She had been a girl once herself, and though she had never had any ribs broken, she had been hugged some. It was a trying position for all of them. The father was away on a trip to Wisconsin, and when he came home the matter had to be explained to him. He was told that the ribs just simply broke themselves, and that neither the mother nor the girl nor the young man could account for it, and yet all three of them blushed terribly. The father patted his girl on the head, told her she would be better when she got over it, and then called the young man into the library. The young man was so weak he could hardly walk, and when he sat down he took out a handkerchief and mopped his brow, and wished he was dead. The father looked the young man over and was sorry. He finally said:

"Young man, I guess I can give you some points on hugging. You must first learn that a girl is not constructed on the same principle of an iron fence or a truss bridge. A girl is a delicate piece of mechanism, like a fine watch, full of little springs, wheels, jewels, etc. The breaking of any one of these would cause her to cease keeping time and necessitate her being taken to a jeweler for repairs. In hugging a girl you don't want to go at it as if you were raking and binding, or catching sturgeon. I know that where the family sits up late with a young couple and spoils several precious hours of hugging, that unless the young man has a good head when left alone with the object of his affection, that he is liable to overdo the matter and try to make up for lost time. He seems to want to hug up a lot ahead, and grabs the girl as though he wanted to break her in two. This is wrong. You should go at it calmly and deliberately, even prayerfully, and be as gentle as though she was an ivory fan. The gentle pressure of the hand that a girl loves, even the touch, is as dear to her as though you run her through a stone-crusher. You should not grab her as you would a bag of oats, and leave marks on her that will last a lifetime. A loving woman should not be made to feel that her life is in danger unless she wears a corset made of boiler-iron. I hope this will be a lesson to you, and hereafter, if you cannot control your feelings, I will provide a wooden Indian for you to practice on at first, until you have developed your muscle and got tired, and then we can turn our daughter loose in a room with you and not feel that it is necessary to keep a surgeon handy. In allowing you to keep company with my daughter I do not agree to provide you with a human gymnasium, dressed in a Mother Hubbard wrapper and wearing bangs. You can readily see that a girl would not last a season through if she had to have ribs set once a week. Please think this thing over, and if the girl is well enough next Sunday you can drop in and try some more ribs. Now you go home and hug a hat-rack for an hour or two, and have it repaired in the morning."

The young man went out into the night air, took his hat off to cool his head and hired a man to kick him.—[Peck's Sun.

HYDROPHOBIA.

For some time M. Pasteur, the French investigator, has been experimenting, with a view of discovering whether the fatal infection of rabies can be disarmed of its power by inoculation. It is said that he now possesses four dogs which are proof against the infection, whatever may be the method of inoculation used or the virulence of the matter, while other dogs inoculated with the same virus invariably perish. The experimenter raises the question whether these four animals owe their impunity to spontaneous recovery from a mild attack, which may have escaped observation, or whether they are naturally refractory to the disease. One of the three dogs which he inoculated in 1881 survived, and though twice inoculated in 1882, he did not become rabid. The importance of finding a remedy for all forms of hydrophobia is magnified by two facts brought to light by the researches of M. Bert. One of these is that even if the saliva of a mad dog does not communicate rabies it may prove fatal by producing serious local injuries—in other words, the secretions of rabid animals have poisonous properties over and above the special rabic virus. The second fact is that it does not follow because a dog which has bitten any person does not die that the animal is free from rabies. These conclusions will add to the terrors of the disease. But there is some consolation in learning from M. Bert that the mere salivas of rabid dogs do not always communicate the deadly virus, and apparently never communicate it unless they contain the mucus from the respiratory organs, which seems to be the favorite portion of the saliva.

THE PAPAL ARCHIVES.—The Papal archives which Leo XII. recommended to the attention of Cardinals Lucca, Pitra and Hergenrother a few days ago as furnishing invaluable materials for the defense and justification of the papacy, are stored in the three floors of one of the Vatican buildings called the "Specola," the lower portion of which was the residence of the Pope's brother before he became a Cardinal. The first floor, consisting of eight rooms, is called the "Department of Avignon," and is entirely taken up with receipts, bills, briefs, apostolic letters, etc., collected by the Popes of Avignon during the period of the schism. The four large rooms into which the second floor is divided contain what is called the Archives "del Castello," a collection of documents referring to the temporal power. The collection derives its name from the fact that it was formerly kept in the castle of St. Angelo. The space of the third floor is entirely devoted to the correspondence of the Popes with the nuncios accredited to the different foreign powers. Among the "miscellaneous" papers deposited in one room of the building is said to be the original manuscript of Dante's "Divina Commeda." Reference to the Papal archives is no easy matter. They are classed and arranged, however, according to the different countries to which they refer, and this affords some help to the explorer in his researches.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

A Remarkable Cure of Scrofula.

William S. Baker, of Lewis, Vego county, Ind., writes as follows: "My son was taken with scrofula in the hip when only two years old. We tried several physicians, but the boy got no relief from their treatment. Noticing your Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup recommended so highly, I bought some of it of you in the year 1862, and continued taking it till the sores finally healed up. He is now 21 years of age, and being satisfied that your medicine did him so much good when he used it, we want to try it again in another case, and now write to you to get some more of it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S REPORT.

Under date of May 16, 1883, Mr. ISAIAH COOK, formerly Sheriff of Skowhegan, Me., writes as follows: "I have been afflicted for over twenty (20) years with a weakness of the kidneys and liver, and have had severe pains in the back and sides, which were brought upon me in the first place by exposure during my stay in California during the early settlement of the land of gold. At times my water troubled me very much, and after trying many different means without receiving any benefit, I was induced to try Hunt's Remedy, although I was much prejudiced against it and all other medicines. I purchased a bottle at Cushing's drug store, here in Skowhegan, and I found that the first bottle relieved all pains in the back and sides; and I have, in my family, used five bottles in all, and have found it a medicine of real merit and of great value, and have gladly recommended it to many of my friends and neighbors, who universally praise it in high terms. You are at liberty to use my name for the benefit of suffering humanity.

TIMELY ADVICE.

I have been troubled with kidney disease and gravel for a long time, with severe pains in my limbs and back, with inflammation of bladder. My sufferings were terrible. I tried several physicians, all to no purpose. I found that I was growing very feeble. I was discouraged and lost faith in physicians and medicines, when a friend from Malden, who had been cured by Hunt's Remedy of gravel and liver complaint, recommended it to me, and from the first bottle I commenced to improve, and three bottles have entirely cured me, and I heartily thank my friend for his timely advice to use Hunt's Remedy, for all the pains have gone from my back, and I am in excellent condition, and I feel that a word from me may be the means of saving some friend that may be suffering as I did, before taking Hunt's Remedy, the best kidney and liver cure.

SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD.
No. 1482 Washington street.
May 12, 1883. Boston, Mass.

HORSE RAILROAD MEN.

Having occasion to use a medicine for general debility in my family, I was recommended by a friend to use Hunt's Remedy, as that was being used with great success all over the country. We have used one bottle with marked benefit, and find it just as represented, and a medicine of great value, and I cheerfully add my testimony in praise of Hunt's Remedy. GEORGE W. SCOTON,
Watchman, South Boston Car Stables.
SOUTH BOSTON, Mass., May 12, 1883.
n6-1yMWF&wly

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF A. H. WARRICK, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of the estate of A. H. WARRICK, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to him, at the office of Grove L. Johnson, 920 Fifth street, Sacramento, Cal.

Dated Sacramenso, October 2, 1883.

JOHN H. SAWYER,
Executor of the last will and testament, and of the estate of A. H. Warrick, deceased.
GROVE L. JOHNSON, Att'y for Executor and Estate.
o3-1aw4wW

PACIFIC COAST

Land Bureau,

A CORPORATION.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS:
NO. 22 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE.....Auctioneers.

Sub-Agencies at each County Seat of the State.

AT AUCTION,

Saturday,

SATURDAY,.....OCTOBER 20, 1883,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

IN TOWN OF WOODLAND,

We will Sell, on Liberal Credit,

The Extremely Desirable Tract of Land, Especially Adapted for Vineyards, Orchards and Alfalfa, known as

WILLOW OAK PARK,

Being portion of the original "JESUS MARIA" GRANT, lying two miles West of Woodland, on the main County Road, and in the direct line of the proposed Railroad from Woodland into Lake County.

The Property lies along Cache Creek, and the Main Canal of Moore's Ditch Co. passes through the Tract its entire length.

We will Sell in Subdivisions to Suit Buyers,

Ranging from 40 to 100 Acres.

The property is very well located. The soil is a deep alluvial, well adapted to Vineyard, Orchard and Alfalfa.

An Artesian strata of water underlies the whole property, and at a small expense, with windmill or horse power, each subdivision could be irrigated without reference to canal for irrigation.

RAINFALL ALWAYS SURE.

The survey has designated the highest point at which canal for irrigation may be constructed. The Moore ditch will be continued through the property and water can be brought for irrigation.

The climate is unusually mild and even, and for persons suffering from lung, throat or malarial troubles has proven very beneficial.

The Subdivisions are a Group of Villa Sites,

And in the midst of an elegant class of people. With all the advantages of modern society, a home can be made self-sustaining and profitable.

This property has the general appearance of an Old English Park, with the heath and timber. Fine old Willows and Oaks are scattered over the tract, and on many of the subdivisions there is wood enough to pay the purchase price.

The land is clear from any foreign undergrowth or chaparral, and grain has been grown this present season on the entire tract, the stubble being full up to the trunk of the trees.

A number of single trees will cut $150 worth of wood.

We recommend persons seeking a home in interior of the State for health and pleasure or investment to look at WILLOW OAK PARK before the day of sale.

TITLE PERFECT.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in 1 or 2 years, interest 8 per cent.

Excursion Trains to Woodland.

ON FRIDAY, October 19th, and SATURDAY, October 20th, we will issue a "SPECIAL LAND SEEKERS' TICKET," for any Train to Woodland and Return.

Good for Five Days. Fare, $4 for the Round Trip.

A Special Boat will leave (Oakland Ferry) San Francisco at 8 o'clock A. M., on day of sale. Returning, will leave Woodland at 2:45 P. M.

For maps and further particulars, apply to
PACIFIC COAST LAND BUREAU,
EASTON & ELDRIDGE, Auctioneers,
22 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Woodland.
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DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician (graduate of the University of Pennsylvania), will agree to forfeit **Five Hundred Dollars** for a case of this kind the **VITAL RESTORATIVE** (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. **DR. MINTIE** treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. **Consultation free.** Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, **$5.** Price of **Vital Restorative, $3** a bottle, or four times the quantity, **$10;** sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secured from observation, and in private name if desired, by **A. E. MINTIE, M. D., NO. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.**

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Symptoms indicate diseases a continuance, days of suffering—perchance Death! Symptoms are impure blood, costiveness, irregular appetite, headache, sour belching, soreness in back, breast and side, heart pains, giddiness, bad color to stools and urine, hot and cold sensations, yellow skin. "SWAYNE'S PILLS" cure by gently removing all corrupt matter, regulating and nourishing the system. Price, 25 cents (in stamps), box of 30 pills; 5 boxes, $1, at druggists or by mail. Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. fe1-1yMWF&wly

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