AN ABOMINABLE LEGACY.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether preexistent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but subjugates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude

Modern Conveniences.—"They had a telephone at the farmhouse where I went this summer." "What did they use it for?" "They telephoned to town every day for fruits, butter and fresh eggs."

PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

For Lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. I. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drips is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

CHEAP IRRIGATION.

The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, Cal., the largest builders of gas, gasoline and oil engines on the Coast, are making extensive preparations for the season's business.

They are filling several orders for large irrigating plants and as this line of their business increases each season, it is safe to say the farmers throughout the State are appreciating the advantages of irrigation with water pumped by this cheap power.

The Hercules Works are at present building an 80 H. P. engine for Geo. F. Packer, Colusa, which will raise 6000 gallons per minute from the river and distribute it over his land. This will be the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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TAPE WORMS EXPELLED ALIVE WITH

HEAD complete, in from 17 minutes to two hours by "SLOCUM'S TAPE WORM SPECIFIC," requiring no previous or after treatment, such as fasting, starving, dieting, and the taking of nauseous and poisonous drugs, causing no pain, sickness, discomfort or bad after effects. No loss of time, meals or detention from business. This remedy has NEVER failed. CURE GUARANTEED. Over 6,000 cases successfully treated since 1883. Write for free information and question blank. Address,

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Wine Presses

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DIFFERENT SIZES.

ALSO **Stemmers AND Seeders**

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 609 Mark't St. S.F.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 793. New Series No. 36.

SILK FROM THE SPRUCE.

Pulp Fiber Is Found to Make a Very Good Substitute.

Silk of excellent quality is being made from the spruce tree in Europe, and a movement is on foot to establish the industry in this country. It is said that the cost of making silk by this process is one-fifth that of the spinning from the silkworm cocoon. The fiber takes dye as readily as the animal product and can be woven as securely and as rapidly. It is also claimed that the tensile strength of the fabric is as great, as if not greater than, the real silk.

Although the spruce lends itself to the process better than most woods, other forms of pulp can be used, the inventor even declaring that old newspapers, after they have been cleaned of the printer's ink, may be readily made into silk. The inventor, who has made the subject a study for 20 years, based his experimental work on the fact that the silkworm, in eating and assimilating the leaf of the mulberry tree, obtained the foundation of the silk from vegetable fiber. In trying to hit upon the particular chemical process that the original fiber went through before it was spun as silk by the loom he found that after the fiber had been separated it needed the chemical action of a certain form of glucose. In the new treatment the tree is crushed, and the resulting fiber is mixed with glucose and then placed in deep metal tubs. A disk, somewhat like a steam piston, is then forced down on the mass by hydraulic pressure until it is compressed into a very heavy gum. At the bottom of the tubs are tubes terminating in tiny glass nipples, with exceedingly small apertures. Under the hydraulic pressure the mixture is forced out of these glass nipples in silklike fibers, which are so fine that the girls who are employed in this portion of the process are obliged to wear highly magnifying glasses in order to see when any of the fibers break. The material is then carried over electrically heated drums, which dry the ether and the alcohol out of it. It is then plunged into iced water, dried and spooled for the looms. —Buffalo Express.

Fresh Figs For Northern Markets.

Fresh figs are not known or appreciated in northern markets, and consequently the demand is too limited to encourage shipments. It seems doubtful if the distant shipment of fresh figs will ever become a profitable business. The fruit is more perishable than any other that is generally marketed. It can be handled only by the most careful and experienced persons, and even then it is not in a condition to show its best quality. Ripening in midsummer, when the northern markets are crowded with many well known fruits and not being especially attractive to the eye, fresh figs would at best gain favor slowly.

The fact that many people do not care for them at the first would be another obstacle in the way of their popularity. Moreover, the fig is a tedious crop to handle when in proper condition for the market. It is necessary to pick the trees over carefully every day during the season or much fruit will be overripe. With large trees this involves much labor. The acrid juice of the immature fig eats into the fingers of the pickers and packers, while rainy weather occasions heavy loss by the cracking of the fruit, which renders it unfit for market.—Southern States.

Home Duties of Indian Children.

There are home duties as well as pleasures for the children. Boys are required to look after the ponies, to lend a hand in planting, to help in the harvest, and they are often made to do active duty as scarecrows in the newly planted field, where, like little Bopeep, they fall fast asleep. The girls help to gather wood, bring water and look after the younger ones. As they grow older they are taught to cut, sew and make garments. In former days, the old Omahas say, no girl was considered marriageable until she had learned to tan skins, make tents and clothing, prepare meat for drying and could cultivate corn and beans, while a young man who had not learned to make his own weapons and to be a skillful hunter was not considered fitted to take upon himself the responsibilities of the provider of a family.—"Home Life Among the Indians," by Alice C. Fletcher, in Century.

Precautionary Measure.

Patient—Isn't it a little dangerous to administer anæsthetics? Must be terrible to have one die in your chair after you have given him ether.

Dentist—Yes. It was for that reason that we adopted a rule that where an anæsthetic is administered the patient must pay in advance.—Boston Transcript.

Life, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in progression. We must always purpose to do more or better than in time past.—Johnson.

A GIANT PUMPING PLANT.

Packer's Great Irrigation Enterprise a Success.

Hundreds of Acres of Wheat Land Along the Sacramento River Supplied With Water.

Pumping plants have been so improved in the last few years as to lead one to hope that in that direction lies the solution of the irrigation question. George F. Packer, although considered one of the most conservative men in the county, has led off in a number of things. Some years ago he checke off some land and put in a flume for winter irrigation and planted alfalfa. He made a survey himself to determine the practicability of taking the water out of the river below Stony creek to water the river lands, and wanted the co-operation of some of the farmers to build the canal. He opposed both the Colusa and the Central districts because he did not believe in that plan —and time has shown that he was wiser in that than many of us. He wanted to know who was to manage.

Again he comes to the front. The Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco has just completed, on his home place, the largest gasoline pumping plant in existence, which will be used for pumping water from the river with which to irrigate several hundred acres of land.

This plant consists of an 80-horse power, horizontal single cylinder, Hercules engine and a Krogh Manufacturing Company's 15-inch centrifugal pump, guaranteed to raise six thousand gallons of water per minute twenty-seven feet high. There is also a smaller pump of four hundred gallons a minute capacity driven by the same engine. This is for tank purposes.

The engine is arranged to use either gasoline or distillate oil, and as the latter is very cheap it will no doubt be the fuel selected for use. The 20-inch suction pipe, made of No. 10 steel, passes through the levee, on an incline, into the river, and at its lower end is a large foot valve weighing twelve hundred pounds.

A 20-inch discharge pipe carries the water from the pump to a head box twenty-two feet square and six feet high. For the foundation of the machinery an excavation was made and filled with concrete. The first test made showed a much larger pumping capacity than the contract called for, the flow of water exceeding seventy-two hundred gallons a minute. Seventy-two hundred gallons a minute are four hundred and thirty-two thousand gallons an hour, or ten million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand gallons per day of twenty-four hours—enough water to cover three hundred and eighty-four acres an inch deep, or thirty-eight acres ten inches deep every day of twenty-four hours.

A very important part is the exceedingly small cost of the fuel, it being only one-eighth gallon per hour for each horse power actually used, and the price of the fuel is less than ten cents a gallon. If the whole force should be used, there would be only eight gallons an hour, or less than two hundred gallons a day of twenty-four hours. The fuel item then is less than twenty dollars for covering thirty-eight acres, ten inches deep with water—or less than sixty cents an acre. If used for wheat, one sack to the acre will pay all the expenses of putting ten inches of water on it just as it is wanted most.

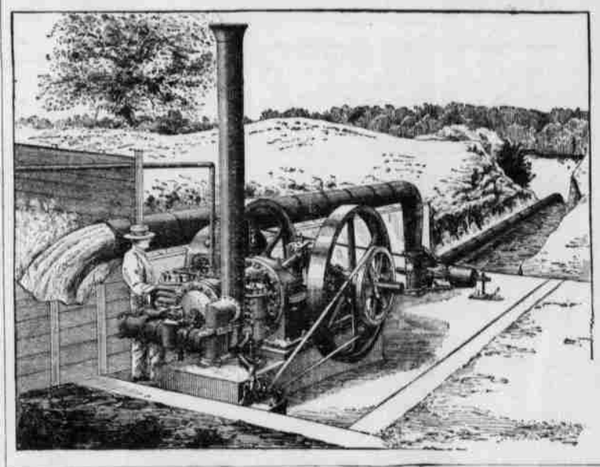
This pumping plant, destined to revolutionize agriculture in the Sacramento valley, was put in operation Friday, August 6th.

Early in the morning a party of Colusans drove to the ranch of Mr. Packer, which is on the river below Princeton, to see the great pump make a trial of its strength. The air was cool and the drive most pleasant, though dusty. Arriving, they found the engine placed in a concrete oblong, square basin, sloping towards the cut in the levee that leads to the river and the great twenty-eight inch iron pipe extending from a 22x22 foot reservoir down the concrete basin, on through the cut in the levee and river bank into the water. The machinery was all clean and bright and G. W. Tibbetts and Arthur Pope were on hand to put it in motion. John E. Doak of San Francisco having the work in charge, was there, and as the engine started, the great belts moving slowly at first, and increasing in velocity, the water began to come with force into the reservoir. It gushed for awhile, when one of the smaller parts of the engine became clogged, and it was stopped for arrangement. Just then, as all stood still, there was a splash and a wild shout came from those who had climbed upon the edge of the reservoir. All rushed up and found Mr. Stice of Red Bluff, who is here buying fruit, floundering around in the water, having lost his balance and tumbled in. There was much merriment at his expense and it had a healthy action on the crowd, bringing laughter and good will all around.

Again, the engines started, and forcing seventy-two hundred gallons to the minute, the great reservoir was soon overflowing and all pronounced it the grandest of successes.

The success of Mr. Packer's enterprise will show conclusively that it will be immensely profitable to irrigate even wheat lands that are at all favorably situated. Who would not give a sack of wheat an acre for the privilege of ten inches of water at will? It would make a difference, one year with another, of five to ten sacks there need be no summer-fallowing. A certain crop every year. But then there comes in a more profitable crop—alfalfa and sugar beets.

This plant was put in for Mr. Packer for $35,000, but the head of the company informs us that this was an inducement and that another would come higher.—Colusa Sun, August 6, 1897.



BLOOD WON.

Fair Anna Was a Deacon's Niece, but She Enjoyed the Race.

One of these men who came in from the country and has climbed from the bottom of the ladder to the top likes to tell a story on his wife, whose second beauty is crowned by a mass of silken hair as white as cotton.

"We both lived on a farm then," he says. "Anna was an orphan and brought up by a strict old uncle, who was a deacon. She was pretty and bright, but so prim and straitlaced that she would sanction nothing to which the deacon himself objected, and no old Covenanter ever drew the lines more closely than he did.

"Next to Anna my affections were centered on a colt that was good to look at and developed a wonderful speed and gameness that spoke of aristocratic descent. I told this to no one but Anna, and it was with great difficulty that I induced her to ride one Sunday with me to a camp meeting behind a real trotter.

"Going to the meeting I regulated the colt's pace to suit the day and the occasion, and he was as sedate as the deacon himself. The only girl of the neighborhood who pretended to rival Anna in beauty was there with a young fellow who prided himself on having the fastest horses in the county. Toward sundown she told Anna that we had better start home early. They would require much less time and would probably pass us on the way. That made me mad and I thought I detected an unwonted fire in her eyes. We were jogging homeward as decorously as we had gone, talking solemnly as we should, when there was a rush past us, a cloud of dust and a mocking laugh that bade us 'goodby.' My colt was prancing and pulling like a tugboat. I was bound to please my girl, grinding as it was.

"'Let 'er go!' came between her red lips and white set teeth just as a girl of the period would say 'Let 'er go, Gallagher.'

"That was enough. Fences and trees flew the other way. Blood told, and the colt seemed on wings. When we were nose and nose, Anna was so excited that she wanted to take the reins for fear I couldn't win the Sunday race. But the gallant colt shot us through ahead. It wasn't long till Anna wore a little jewelry and tolerated cards to the extent of playing 'old maid.'"—St. Louis Republic.

WINDFALLS FOR GAMINS.

Two Lavish Gifts Bestowed on a Pair of Bright Boys.

Quite recently the pretty wife of a prosperous manufacturer was looking into a confectioner's window when a barefooted lad of about 10 coolly walked up to her and placed his rugged arm through hers.

"Excoose this liberty, mum," he said, with comical ceremony, "but I ain't got a mother o' my own, an I feels lonely. Will ye kiss me?"

For a moment the lady was too astonished to speak, but the sight of the dirty face turned so audaciously up to hers drove away her indignation. Much to the amusement of the passers-by she kissed the lad soundly, asked him where he lived and dismissed him with a few coppers. But that was not the end of the little incident, for some weeks after the boy was hunted up by the lady's husband and presented with £100—"payment for the kiss taken in front of the confectioner's window," the lady said.

A good natured gentleman who is very stout, and on that account does not care to stoop, once dropped his brier pipe in the middle of a busy street. The pipe was a great favorite of his, but he dared not run the risk of bending down, and after gazing regretfully at his fallen treasure he decided to abandon it. Before he could do so, however, a little street arab saw his plight, and, running forward, picked up the pipe and restored it to him.

The gentleman stared at the boy without speaking for awhile, and then pulled a handful of gold out of his pocket.

"Take this, kiddie, and be careful how you spend it," he said. "Mind also that whatever you do with it you are not to spend it on butter scotch, for that's the stuff that made me fat."

He then walked away, leaving the astonished urchin in possession of a windfall amounting to over £30.—London Telegraph.

It is said by philologists that there are 13 original European languages—the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic.

Lismore castle, the Irish seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is beautifully situated on the Blackwater. The town is of great antiquity and was once famous for its university and its monasteries.

"LEAVE TO PRINT.

Speeches in the Congressional Record Which Were Never Delivered.

The greater part of the contents of the Congressional Record these days, says the New York Sun, is composed of belated revisions of remarks made in the House while the Dingley tariff bill was under discussion, or post-mortem observation on the general subject of the bill, which are printed by authority of the House contained in the special order adopted for regulating the consideration of the measure in the House. It provided that for twenty days subsequent to the final vote on the passage of the bill members might print in the Record extensions of remarks made in the debate, or, if they so desired, speeches, no part of which had been delivered. This practice of granting "leave to print" has come down to the present from the mists of antiquity, as it were, and no one knows its origin. It is and has been grossly abused, and at times has been the occasion of animated discussions in the House as to the right of a member to insert remarks he never made in the House.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama holds the record for expansion, under "leave to print." Getting the floor for a single minute on one occasion, members were astonished to see in the Record the next morning that in that minute he had delivered himself of about four pages of the Record, a space which ordinarily covers an hour to an hour and a half of the proceedings. Dr. Hunter, a member from Illinois, whose speech on the tariff bill appeared recently, seems likely to give the genial Alabamian a close brush for first place. His post-mortem effort covers twenty-five pages of the Record, and is believed to be an unequaled performance in its line.

The withholding of speeches for revision, a practice also sanctioned by hoary-headed precedent, is subject to criticism. There is apparently no rule regulating the matter, and the consequence is that the Record occasionally fails to fully record the proceedings. A member on one occasion made a speech, the newspaper report of which formed the basis of an attack by his opponent in the next campaign. The Congressman denied having uttered the remarks attributed to him, and appealed to the Record to sustain him. The challenge was eagerly accepted by his rival, who, not being up to all the tricks of Congressmen, was covered with confusion at his failure to find the alleged speech. The member had simply "withheld his remarks for revision," and then calmly pocketed them.

In the old days of the Congressional Globe the reporters of debates were the victims of this practice. Among the traditions at the Capitol is one in which the late Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, at one time Speaker, was the chief actor. The story goes that at one stage of his career Mr. Banks was a pupil of a teacher of elocution in Washington, and he sought every opportunity on the floor of the House to practice the art. Many of these speeches, evidently, he did not care to embalm for posterity in the enduring record of the House proceedings. After having concluded he would ask the reporter to withhold the manuscript from the printer and give it to him for revision. These speeches, it is related, he never returned, and subsequently a chestful or two were found in his room. In those days the Globe reporters were paid $4 a column for their work as it appeared in print, and it cost them about $1 of this to transcribe their notes. So it may easily be imagined that that part of the tradition is true which avers that whenever Mr. Banks rose to speak a groan traversed the reporters' bench.

Dual Southern City.

"My residence in Texarkana is on the Arkansas side of the town," said B. M. Foreman, recently appointed postmaster of that city, in conversation the other day. "The line that separates Texas from Arkansas runs through the middle of the town, and the total population, approximately 15,000, is about evenly divided by the boundary mark. There are two mayors, of course, and two distinct city governments, but the dual situation works without the least hitch or friction. If a man on the Texas side breaks a State law and crosses over on Arkansas soil, he is arrested by the officers there and held until a requisition can be had from the State authorities, and vice versa. In the great majority of cases the man arrested will go back without troubling the officers to get a requisition. Our city is in a thriving condition and does an immense lumber business. In Texarkana and its neighborhood are some of the largest sawmills in the country. The construction of the Port Arthur road—the line from Kansas City to the gulf—has been of immense benefit to us."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Inferior Sponges in Demand.

There is a scarcity in Florida waters of the best sponge, the "sheepwool," and the returns to the sponge fishers have been gradually lessening. A like scarcity in other waters is indicated by the increased demand for inferior sponges, which have heretofore been looked upon as comparatively worthless. One of these, the grass sponge, is very abundant in Florida. It is of coarse texture and has large internal channels, but has proved to be a fair substitute for the better sponge. A demand for it, both in this country and in Europe, has resulted in raising its price to the fisher from 28 cents to 65 cents a bunch. Its gathering is profitable at 50 cents a bunch, and the demand for it has infused new life into a Florida industry which has been languishing for seven years.

He Escaped.

A bishop of the Methodist Church was preaching a sermon on the vanity of dress, and incidentally alluded to people who wore velvet and gold ornaments.

After the sermon a distinguished member of his conference approached him and said: "Now, bishop, I know you were striking at me, for I have a velvet vest and a heavy watch chain."

The bishop smiled, passed his hand over the vest, touched the chain, and then said, with a merry twinkle in his eye: "No, really, Brother B., for the vest you wear is only a cotton velvet, and I am half persuaded that your watch chain is brass."—Atlanta Constitution.

Most persons think their "trade" is so valuable that merchants would fail should they patronize other stores.

GRANT AS A PEACEMAKER.

Settled With Infinite Tact Feuds Which Arose Among His Officers.

After the capture of Vicksburg Logan chose a prominent and beautiful residence for his headquarters, and General McPherson chose the same, and a quarrel threatened to involve divisions and corps and gave the superior officers great concern, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Both McPherson and Logan carried the case to General Grant. He heard the schemes of each, and his staff officers looked with dismay at his quiet, bashful way of listening.

After hearing both sides General Grant turned to Logan with a smile and said he was sorry that the general had placed his heart on any headquarters in Vicksburg, because he had just written an order sending the whole division on a special expedition to look after the retreating rebels. Logan glowered until Grant, turning to McPherson, said: "I am sorry to disarrange your plans, general, but I have just written an order sending your division on an important expedition. I appreciate the feelings of the men who would like to march through Vicksburg, but it will be impossible. Duty comes first." General Logan's face cleared and McPherson smiled. Each went to his command and there was no further trouble. They possibly suspected that Grant had invented the expeditions to get rid of the quarrel, but they recognized the fine strategy of his maneuver, the fairness of his decision.

The Sacredness of Prayer Rugs.

Verses from the Koran and other passages considered sacred are generally stamped on the fabrics used as prayer rugs by the Mohammedans, and it is criminal in oriental law to export such pieces. This is doubtless because use by the occidentals means the treading of the sacred words under infidel feet, and when you think it over it is not to be wondered at. A few years ago an American succeeded in getting two such pieces as near home as Paris, but the inducements offered to him to return them to the oriental dealer were potent enough to effect their purpose.

MOTHERHOOD.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares No Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. MRS. LUCY LYTLE, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J., certainly thinks so. She says:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhœa and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had It has stopped my pains, and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."

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SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.

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ANTI-JAG A marvelous cure for DRUNKENNESS, can be given secretly at home. It is harmless. All druggists, or write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York. FULL INFORMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 538 Market St., San Francisco.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

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Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

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BREAKFAST COCOA

Absolutely Pure—Delicious—Nutritious.

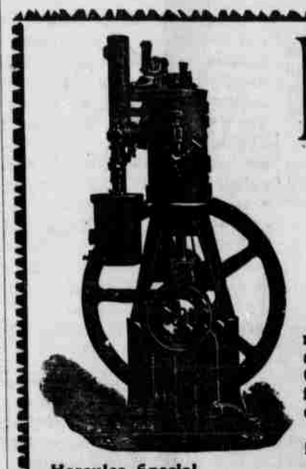
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1780.

....By....

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.



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AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO., Prop's,

(PALMER & REY BRANCH.)

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$1000.00

All, or your share of it, if you find the missing word.

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for each yellow ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again.

B3

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.