Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE DANGER IN SUGAR

Industry in Which the United States Should Lead.

YET THE COOLIE TRADE THRIVES

Supported by American Consumers, Ignorant of the Dangers to Which They May Be Exposed.

Few people probably the world over, particularly in this active, vigorous life, as they drop the little sweet crystals into their tea and coffee, ever stop to consider the origin of sugar, its centuries of use and improvement, its enormous factorship in trade channels ramifying the complete circle of the globe, in almost every nation, of every clime, and the prodigious figures reached in the volume of its manufacture and consumption. A brief synopsis of the growth of this remarkable product might not prove uninteresting to the reader hereof. Formerly chemists called every sweet substance sugar. The original habitat of sugar-cane has never been fully established, but so far as known, was first cultivated in the country from China to Bengal, and did not reach the West from India until a later date. The art of boiling sugar was known in Gangetic India from which it was carried to China during the first half of the seventh century, but sugar refining was not known, for the Chinese learned the use of ashes for this purpose only in the Mongol period and from European visitors. Cane sugar was first analytically made practical in 1610 by Frabrizio Bartoli, who isolated the sugar of milk and proved its individuality. Not, however, until the 18th century did Marggraf make the important discovery that the juices of beets, carrots, etc., were identical with one another and with sugar of caue. It is remarkable how the trade centers of sugar have during the ages varied. Sugar refining was developed by the Arabian physicians. In the age of discovery the Spaniards became the producers of sugar cultivation, being planted by them in Maderia in 1420, carried to San Domingo in 1494, and thence into the West Indies and South America in the 16th century, and from the duties levied by Charles V, that monarch obtained funds to build his palaces at Madrid and Toledo. In the Middle Ages, Venice was the great European center of the sugar trade and toward the end of the 15th century, it is recorded of a Venetian citizen being awarded 100,000 crowns for his invention of loaf sugar.

The earliest reference to sugar in Great Britain is that of 100,000 pounds shipped to London in 1319 in exchange for wool. At this same time the accounts of the chamberlain of Scotland show the payment of 1 shilling 9½ pence per pound for sugar, or about 47½ cents per pound in United States money. Throughout Europe it continued to be quite a costly luxury, being used for medicinal purposes only, until increasing use of tea and coffee, in the 18th century, brought it into—as it is today—the list of staple products. The first discovery of common sugar in beet root referred to above, was in 1747, by Sigmund Marggraf, but no practical use of his discovery was made until his pupil and successor, Franz Carl Achaed, in Silesia, in 1801, took up his sugar predecessor's work and established a beet-sugar factory. To show the phenomenal growth of this product, the consumption of sugar in Great Britain in 1700 was 10,000 tons; in 1800, upwards of 150,000 tons, and in 1885, it had grown to over 1,250,000 tons.

In Europe it is an industry of national importance, especially in Germany, which nation controls an immense output. The world's product a few years ago was about 1,750,000 tons, the greatest consumers of which are the Gothic and Teutonic stock, the English and their offshoots being the highest. The output in Europe of beet root a few years ago was 35,000,000 tons, and its product in sugar 1,811,000 tons. Crops range from five tons of root per acre in Russia, to nine tons in Germany, while in England it has risen to twelve tons per acre. It takes about fourteen tons of root per ton of sugar generally in Europe, the proportion of saccharine matter being 7 per cent now, to 4 per cent twenty years ago.

Where Do Americans Stand?

Having given the above very brief synopsis of the history of sugar, let us now look for a moment at the position of the United States in this industry and the possible dangers constantly surrounding us, particularly on the Western coast, from importations from Chinese-made sugar, and realize the consequence of paying tribute to foreign labor, foreign capital and foreign ships in an article placed upon nearly every table in the land; from the banquet table of the rich, to the lowly, humble, uncovered board, serving as table, in the lowliest cottage of its poorest inhabitant, and deduce, if possible our remedy in the matter. It will be conceded, we think, that the American workmen, as a whole, receive more pay than corresponding labor in any other country; are the most prosperous; have more money to obtain their desires, and consume more of the necessaries and luxuries of life, generally speaking, than those of any other nation, yet it is a singular fact that in the consumption of sugar they are behind the English about 14 per cent, the proportion being about 781½ pounds per capita in Great Britain, to 591½ pounds per capita in the United States. For a long term the working classes have groaned under depressed times, continued taxation, and want of employment, and it is of and to our own home people of the Pacific coast we desire to speak more directly, with all the sincerity words may impress. We have called upon our lawmakers to protect them from the notoriously cheap labor across the Pacific, by the passage of the exclusion act, yet every day we are aiders and abettors in sending money to that filthy, pestilential, disease-spreading race. Just think of this for one moment! During the years 1894-1895, the people of Oregon and Washington paid to foreign manufacturers and producers in Hong Kong the enormous sum of $1,000,000 for Chinese sugar alone; this appalling figure, made up from the quarters, halves and dollars of the people, never to return. Just think of it! Could this amount have been retained among ourselves, what a wonderful factor those 1,000,000 hard earned dollars would have been during the many hard, hard months of economizing and pinching and starving through which we have just passed. If it were necessary that we should buy a a necessary staple like sugar abroad in order that we might sell our surplus of some other products, we might as well, perhaps, buy sugar as anythng else, but such is not the necessity. We can sell our products at the world's price, which is our market with others, and what we do when we export. If in return, however, for our products we receive back coin in payment we are just that much better off. The pernicious trade in Chinese sugars which has grown to large proportions on our Pacific coast, is deplorable to think of. Americans, free workingmen, supporting the labor of a race of people born in poverty, reared in squalor and living in pestilence and disease. You have but to walk through any city of any consequence, having a Chinese quarter, made to a certain extent wholesome by the sanitary laws of a better civilization surrounding them to realize the beggary, the stench, the nauseous handling of a moribund population whose labor exists upon the payment of 12 cents for a day's labor. We have seen how the Chinese live in our own midst, thousands of them huddled and bunked together in dark, narrow rooms, void of ventilation, the foul stench of which makes the strongest heart grow sick, and draw our own conclusions, in buying Chinese sugar.

A gentleman who came to America when the cholera and plague prevailed in the Orient, said "that every package of merchandise, and even silk, etc., should be fumigated thoroughly to eradicate the cholera germs lurking in that disease-stricken country."

These are not idle words, but the deep sounding words of warning from one knowing well the dangers to which we are subjected, from an eye-observer of the natives themselves, and the horrors of the ghastly work of death among that myriad of fast-breeding, pestilential people. Such are the risks taken by every person buying Chinese-made goods. Such the chances, unnecessary chances against the homes of our working people, and without cause other than the support of degraded, ill-paid labor, as described. These facts are daily becoming better known to our own people. So much so that many stores now display the sign, "We handle the American Refined Sugars only," and it is a safe rule to follow, where no such announcement is made, to be sure you are not getting China-made sugar is to ask the question or promptly transfer your custom.

See that you are supplied with no other than the American-made article, made by American workmen, in American cleanly factories, operated by American capital, paying American wages, in good American coin and keeping that American money at home, not sending it abroad to support the Chinese nation.

We have here in our own glorious state of Oregon and sister state of Washington as evidenced by the exposition of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, one of the greatest fields for beets this or any other country can produce. In rejecting the coolie-made sugar, and buying only American made goods, you are encouraging and strengthening the hands of your neighbor farmer, and building up an industry in which you will yourself share, and in time proudly realize the greatness of the soil upon which we live and which God has blessed with a special providence as unsurpassed on the face of the globe.

Conan Doyle on Cycling.

Conan Doyle, who is an enthusiast on cycling, says in Demorest's Magazine:

"When the spirits are low, when the day appears dark, when work becomes monotonous, when hopes seem hardly worth having, just mount a bicycle and go for a good spin down the road, without thought of anything but the ride you are taking. I have myself ridden the bicycle most during my practice as a physician and during my work in letters. In the morning or the afternoon, before or after work, as the mood o'ertakes me, I mount the wheel and am off for a spin of a few miles up or down the road from my country place. I can only speak words of praise for the bicycle."

A comical sight it is to see a bluejay eat an acorn! He pecks it gently at first to break the shell, pecking it harder as he finds the acorn matching him, looks at it in an astonished manner, tries once more, when his greed overcomes propriety, and he takes the great morsel in his mouth and assumes the attitude, and attempts the act of deglutition, much like a child swallowing a pill. It doesn't go. But it must. He swallows again, makes a series of powerful gulps and gasps, and it is down at last, distending his throat and perceptibly all the way. He subsides a minute, looks rather foolish, gives a final gulp, and then the handsome glutton is off for another nut.—Lewiston Journal.

BOTH GRAY AND BLUE

PROPOSAL FOR A MAGNIFICENT PARADE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Colonel Garnett's Suggestion For a Reunion In New York on July 4, 1896—Approved Heartily by Southern Veterans. A Spectacle That Will Be Worth Seeing.

We are pleased that our patriotic fellow citizen, Colonel Garnett, once a Confederate soldier, has taken up our suggestion for the holding of a grand parade of veterans in New York. We accept at once the amendments to our original suggestion which Colonel Garnett has made. He would not confine the parade to the veterans of the Confederacy living in the city, but would bring here from the south as many of their brethren as would like to join the grand march. This is a larger and finer thought than that which we had in mind. Again, instead of making the parade one of Confederate veterans only, he would unite both Union and Confederate veterans in it. This is a most patriotic and noble conception; it is an inspiration of the new Americanism We can but trust that his ideas will be realized. Perhaps it might be a fine thing to put the Union contingent under a Confederate officer, General Longstreet or Colonel Garnett, for example, and the Confederate contingent under a Union officer, General Daniel E. Sickles, for example. What a spectacle that would be for Broadway and the Bowery, for Avenue D and Fifth and Sixth avenues! Let the veterans rally on the Battery, from which the British troops took their departure 112 years ago; let them encamp on Harlem heights, associated forever with the name of the immortal Virginian.

Colonel Garnett thinks that the parade of the gray and the blue, vanquished and victors, should take place on the Fourth of July next, a day that knows no north, no south, no east, no west. It is a choice of which we fully approve That parade upon Independence day of 1896 would be a novel and glorious episode in the history of New York.

We should like to see The Sun's suggestion, as wisely amended by Colonel Garnett, taken up by the city government, the regiments of the national guard, the chamber of commerce, the board of trade and all the great patriotic and business organizations in the city If they do their duty in this case the parade will surely be held, a parade of unity and honor, peace and Americanism, that will thrill the soul of our country.

We learn from Colonel Garnett's letter in yesterday's Sun that he has taken the pains to ascertain the sentiment of the Confederate veterans in the south upon the subject, and that their judgment is wholly favorable. "I beg leave to say," he remarks in his letter published by us with pleasure yesterday, "that the idea has met with the most unqualified approval in all directions."

This being the case, it is time to begin to make preparations for the grand and auspicious event, the more especially as the business of preparation must extend over the whole country.

What, then, is needed at this time? Colonel Garnett has answered the question, "The thing now wanted is the formation of a committee to arrange the details of the demonstration." This suggestion is the right one. We say that the committee ought to be municipal, military and commercial; there ought to be both Union and Confederate veterans from north and south among its members.

The occasion is one which may well enlist the interest of Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, the national guard, the chamber of commerce and all patriotic citizens.

It will be a spectacle for the world that will be seen here next Independence day, if New York does her duty, and that with American energy.—New York Sun.

Religion and Business.

In order to bring the religious and business interests of the community into a more hearty sympathy and co-operation, some of the churches and many of the business men of Minneapolis have arranged for a series of Sunday evening meetings to be addressed by prominent men of that municipality who are not clergymen. The theory out of which this arrangement has sprung is, we suppose, that business ought to be conducted on religious principles, and that there is need of sound business principles in prosecuting much of the work of religious bodies. There is no natural antagonism between business and religion, and the promotion of cordial relations between the business and religious interests of a city cannot be undesirable —Washington Post.

They Want to Smash Our Records.

English railroads have been stirred up by the recent feats of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads. They are now preparing to beat all records next year. The Midland railway, which took no part in the race to the north last summer, is building an engine at Derby that will be able to run from London to Sheffield and thence to Carlisle without stopping. The Great Northern is improving its tenders so as to make an unbroken run to York, and the London and Northwestern is substituting bogies for its compound engines. They all declare they will reach Manchester in three hours and a half or a quarter from London, instead of four and a half hours.—New York Sun.

The Plague of Words.

The appalling statement is made that Gladstone is at present engaged in editing the letters which he has received and which he thinks worthy of preservation, and these are said to number not less than 200,000.

It is risking nothing to say that Gladstone has not 200,000 letters that are worth preserving. There are not 200,000 such letters in the world. Letters worth preserving are very few in number.—New York World.

His Strange Mission.

Henry Shull, an old and wealthy farmer living near Auburn, Ind., has just left for Montana on a strange mission. Several days ago he had a vivid dream, in which was pictured the exact spot where some miners, pursued by Indians, had buried a large amount of gold years ago. At first the old gentleman paid no attention to the dream, but the memory of it clung to him so tenaciously that he at last made up his mind to investigate the matter and set his mind at rest.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SAVED OVER A MILLION.

Secretary Morton's Record For a Year of Economy.

The report of the secretary of agriculture for 1895 has been submitted to the president. It is a volume of 64 printed pages, devoting considerable space to matters of meat inspection and to foreign markets for American meat products, including the inspection of animals for export trade. Among the items of economy it shows that the $130,000 appropriated by the Fifty-third congress for the purchase and distribution of seeds this year is entirely intact, and consequently not drawn from the treasury of the United States.

The total amount remaining unexpended out of the appropriations for the years 1893, 1894, 1895 aggregates $1,300,000 available for return into the treasury. Of this sum, however, $1,120,000 has been saved in 1894 and 1895 out of appropriations slightly exceeding $5,000,000 for the two years. The point is made that while the saving of $1,300,000 may attract but little commendation, yet in the best counties in the Union it would be difficult to find 1,300 farmers who have together earned and saved as much in the same time. "Farmers pay the most taxes on their property," says the secretary, "and are especially interested in an economical and judicious management of the government. Governments are born without money, and never get any except by taxing their citizens. That tax is paid for protection to property, life and liberty, and no class can legitimately demand the expenditure of public funds for any other purpose than that for which they were taken from the people."

It also appears from the secretary's report that the appropriation for the department for 1895 was more than $100,000 less than the appropriation for 1894, and yet it was $183,000 more that the amount estimated for by the department.—Washington Post.

HILL'S NEW MOVE.

Rumor That the New York Senator Is About to Be Married.

Senator Hill has set all his friends and enemies to guessing again by giving up his hotel lodgings, which he has occupied ever since coming to Washington, and renting a big house in one of the most fashionable parts of the city. There is nobody here to speak for Hill, and so it is all a matter of conjecture what his future course will be. The leasing of the house naturally gives rise to the rumor that he is to bring a bride to Washington at the opening of the session of congress, but no one in Washington appears to have information on this point. Indeed Senator Hill is always a mystery to everybody and gives little advance information about his plans, either of a public or private nature.

It has been announced in the newspapers that he will commence a lecture tour in Chicago a few days after the opening of congress, but there is no confirmation of that announcement obtainable in Washington. Whether he is to be married or not and whether he is to be present when congress meets are questions that his best friends in Washington cannot answer. The house that Senator Hill has leased is on the west side of Lafayette square, within a stone's throw of the front door of the White House and directly across the park from the new opera house erected on the site of the historic mansion in which James G. Blaine lived and died. The house was built and for some time occupied by Major Rathbone, who occupied the box at the theater with President Lincoln and family on the night Lincoln was killed. Since that time it has been used alternately as a boarding house and private residence. Its latest tenant was Senator Dolph, an old friend of Senator Hill, who frequently dined there with his Republican colleague.—Washington Cor. New York Sun.

A HORSE PICKS UP A GUINEA.

It Sticks In His Frog and With the Aid of a Small Stone Lames Him.

A horse belonging to John Brady, a Flatbush, N. Y., teamster, who has been employed hauling earth from the street excavations on the Vanderveer farm in Flatbush, was noticed to be lame on Tuesday. Brady took the animal to a blacksmith's shop. There it was found that driven into the frog was a small, round stone, and when that was removed what appeared to be a copper coin dropped out. A little rubbing brightened up the coin, which proved to be a guinea bearing the head of King George II and the date 1759. It was in excellent condition.

Mr. Brady gave it to Henry A. Meyer of the Vanderveer farm property, and he will wear it as a watch charm.

The horse is supposed to have picked the guinea up in the loosened earth of the excavation in the neighborhood of East Twenty-ninth street and Avenue G, on the farm property. This is the third coin that has been found there. The British soldiery occupied the farm just before the battle of Long Island, and it is a coincidence that the guinea was found within a few feet of the spot where Captain Vanderveer, whose parents then owned the farm, was arrested before the battle of Long Island. He narrowly escaped being shot as a spy of the Revolutionary army.—New York Sun.

A Remarkable Marriage.

Hylon L. Skinner and Annie B. Curry, daughter of the warden of the state prison at Eddyville, Ky., have been married under peculiar circumstances.

Skinner was imprisoned in 1892 for seven years for killing Martin Bigwood, and came near dying in prison. The warden's daughter nursed him and interceded after his recovery with Governor Brown for a pardon, after which the couple eloped to St. Louis.

Warden and Mrs. Curry have forgiven them, and they will return to Kentucky. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Want a Real Supper.

That the Lord's supper ought to be a real meal, and not a sham supper of crumbs of bread and drops of wine, was the radical proposition put before his congregation by the Rev. I. M. Gibson of Plattsburg, Mo., a few days ago. And it is stated that many of the congregation are heartily in favor of the innovation.

From the Horse Standpoint.

The American horse, now at the summit of his glory as a social attraction, has yet another distinction to gain by writing a book and calling it "Society, as Seen From a Box Stall."—New York Mail and Express.

A LIVING SHADOW

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

Strange, But True, Story From the Lumber Regions of a Southern State —Verified by a Reporter of the Greenville Reflector.

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Colonel Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville, N. C. It will interest anyone who has ever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part:

"I was living in Beaufort county, and on the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time, and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort county, and, having secured one in Pitt county, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited. I moved out to Colonel Sugg's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and then my weakness began to disappear, and hope sprung up with a blessedness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams; may he live for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can always satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one."

We are forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Are you the new woman?" "Yes." "Well, come in and I will give you some of my husband's old clothes."

GHOSTS ARE PALE AND SHADOWY,

Say those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spooks are tallow-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and watery in consequence of imperfect assimilation. When invalids resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that unequalled tonic persistently, they soon "pick up" in strength, flesh and color. It should be used also to prevent malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and to remedy constipation, sick headache and nervousness.

"John, did you find any eggs in the old hen's nest this morning?" "No, sir; if she laid any, she mislaid them."

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 inflammed 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.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

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

NEW WAY EAST—NO DUST.

Go East from Portland, Pendleton, Walla Walla via O. R. & N. to Spokane and Great Northern Railway to Montana, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Omaha, St Louis, East and South. Rock-ballast track; fine scenery; new equipment; Great Northern Palace Sleepers and Diners; Family Tourist Cars; Buffet-Library Cars. Write A. B. C. Denniston, C. P. & T. A., Portland, Oregon, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for printed matter and information about rates, routes, etc.

Kentry—Is your flat fireproof? Towne—You'd think so if you'd shivered there all winter.

THE ABSENCE OF IT.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they den't use it.

She—Jack told me that that hospital was built entirely at his expense. Is that possible? He—Well, Jack's uncle cut him off with $1,000, and left the rest of his money to build the hospital.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address **Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York**

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

Aches

And pains of rheumatism can be cured by removing the cause, lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing this acid. Thousands of people tell of perfect cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25 cts.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

Is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh, for catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c per bottle; Pineola Balsam 25c at Druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS**

A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1.6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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