DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

IN THE FAMOUS OAXACA VALLEY.

The Utah Expedition Passes Through Historic Lands in Mexico - Noted Scientist is Making Excavations - A Great Tree.

dummanumanumanumanumanumanumanumati

Special Correspondence.

20

Rancho Dom Pedria, near Mitla, Oaxaca, Mexico, February 7 .- It sometimes happens that we are forced to travel on Sunday, Sometimes for want of water, other thezs for lack of feed, and once or twice to overtake members of the expedition or to meet when the party has been accidentally separated. Last Sunday, Feb. 3, there was no feed for our animals in Domingillo, and we were forced to move on. Before sun up we were on the road. The air was cool and pleasant, and both animals and men felt the invigorating influence of the morning's freshness. Business was already resumed in the town as we passed through, if you could call it business. The two or three little shops, where candles aguardienti and corn are for sale, were open, and the banana stand that had supplied us the evening before was ready for another sevencent sale. All was quiet, except the barking of the hungry dogs, of which every Mexican village has more than its share. The tramp, tramp, tramp of our animals on the dry, hard road, the "andele burro" of some of the boys as an unlucky little beast of burden, would not move sufficiently rapid to keep out of reach of a willow stick, caused the otherwise quiet people to rush to the door and see what was passing.

A choice of two roads was given as we left town. One leads by way of the river or creek, and crosses the stream over sixty times, and the other leads over the mountain. We had had enough of the mountains in the Sierra Madre, and as we had learned a few days ago that the river road was better, we de-termined to take it. But at the very forks we met a gentleman who advised us to take the upper road, as the lower was almost impassible. He told us that in places there are many rocks and in other places the water was deep. we changed our course and wisely took the mountain road. For four miles the climb was steep, being a thousand feet to the mile, then for the rest of the day it was more gradual, but still ascending until we reached an altitude of seven thousand five hundred feet.

The change in the vegetation was in-teresting. At first we had cactus, mes-quits and other trees bearing thornes. The paradise tree or hely tree as the Mexicans call it, the only prominent thorneless tree growing in the dry re-gions, was also present with its scattering white blossoms, shaped like morning glories. We counted eleven varieties of cactus, from a small bellshaped plant almost unseen as it pushes itself out of the ground, to the tall giant cactus, as straight and as tall as a telegraph pole. Not gradually, but quite suddenly all these dis-appeared, and in their place we saw the oak and later on the pines. There were several varieties of the oak.

A CURIOUS FEATURE.

One curlous feature that a person help but notice is the abunber. dance of parasitic plants on the oak, and in fact on almost all the trees in the higher altitudes. We counted five varieties on one tree, and I suppose there would be as many on almost every tree. Some of the trees were utterly covered, and weighed down with the abundance of parasites. Others had already succumbed to their enemies and were dead and dry. The parasites, however, lived on and seemed to flour-ish on the richness of the corpse. Other trees still struggled manfully on, grew and even flourished in spite of the bleeding process to which they were subjected. It was a noble struggle, a giant against pigmles, but the end any one could fortell. Some of these para-site plants resembled the pine apple plant, only they were not quite so large Others were long trailing mosses that hung down nearly to the ground and swung and swayed with every little breeze, while the hardest wind would not blow them off. Still others were like a cactus in nature, about as large around as one's finger, and six to ten around as one's inger, and six to ten inches long. These formed a knot on the tree and sgemed to be the most victous of all. Then there was a bush bearing a red flower, that grafted itself on the smaller limbs, killed the tops and continued itself the growth of the and continued itself the growth of the tree. These gave the tree the appear-ance of having two kinds of leaves. We saw further back a mesquit tree so completely covered with these plants that the true leaf of the tree could be seen only on the lower branches. At first we mistook it for a new kind of tree, and discovered our mistake only on close inspection. on close inspection. On Sunday night we camped in the little Indian village of Salome, away up in the mountain's out of the way of everybody. The people are intellgent. and know how to drive a bargain. No sooner had our tents appeared than women came around to sell something. Some had tortillas, others eggs, and others still squash boiled in syrup. This is a kind of a sweet cake to them, and is not unliked by us. We had some diffi-culty in getting fodder and a corrai to feed it in. The man that owned the corral wanted two prices for his fodder: another man would let us have folder cheap, but had no corral for us. But we patched things up by buying some beans and meat from the man owning the corral, and then the fodder from the other.

horses and get something to eat, ourhorses and get something to eat, our-selves. There was a little ranch house close by, to which we applied for tor-tilles. The lady and her husband, both interesting, and anxious to earn a' few cents, replied to our questions that they would get corn and would have some tortillas ready for us. "We also have some squish, if you wish." suid the lady. To our further question she replied that they cost two cents each, and she would cook them. She agreed to have them ready in three each, and she would cook them. She agreed to have them ready in three quarters of an hour. We bargained for ten, and sure enough, in fifty minutes they were steaning before us as we sat fo dinner, all nicely cooked. During the day we passed by a battlefield where the French and Mexicans came together greatly to the detriment of the former. Nothing marks the place now except a ranch close by.

THE OAXACA VALLEY.

Our descent during the afternoon was Our descent during the afternoon was almost as rapid as our ascent the day before, and in the evening we camped on the edge of the valley of Oaxaca. The evening was windy and disagree-able, in fact the wind had been blowing disagreeably hard all afternoon. To protect ourselves, therefore, we went down in a creek bed, now dry, and camped behind a heavy growth of wil-lows. The Oaxaca valley with lis cities lows. The Oaxaca valley with its cities and towns is one of the most interesting we have yet passed through. It is not so rich as Tepic, GuadaMajara or Leon, but is being but as the source of the so so rich as Tepic, Guadanajara of Leon, but is better known, and has done more for the good of Mexico than all the oth-ers put together. In the east or south-east end of the valley is Mitla, where are located the world-renowned ruins. in which Prof. Saville, of New York, is now loboding and consulting in the in which Froi. Sature, of Acta and Acta now laboring and excavating. In the

Our ride through the valley was a Our ride through the valley was a pleasant one, though the weather was hot and the roads dusty. In Etia we found nearly everybody drunk, as the day was a legal holiday, but no one seemed to be in a quarrelsome mood, and we passed quietly along. Feed is very scarce and very expensive, and for a while it looked as though we would get none, but at last we found a meadow a while while but at last we found a meadow or swamp near a little village, where we were permitted to camp. It was a bad place, and on account of fever a dangerous place, especially as we all went to bed with wet feet, but it was the best we could do. Early next morning, without breakfast, we rolled out, and passing through Oaxaca, camped just outside of town where we fed our animals, had breakfast and read with great interest the mall we re-ceived. In one particular we were much ceived. In one particular we were much disappointed-the "News" did not reach us. We have had no papers since we left Colonia Dublan last Septem-

Oaxaca, has a population of about 28,000. It is not so wealthy as Puebla, but still has some beautiful buildings. The streets are well paved, but in the middle of the street is a g which runs the waste water from the houses and stores, making a bad smeil and giving the streets in places a bad appearance. The city is located in a narrow neck of the valley, and almost reaches from hill to hill. It is picturesque in the extreme. The old church turesque in the extreme. The old church with steps leading to it, suggests the architecture of Uexmal or Pananque, Most of the inhabitants are Indians, in fact all through this valley, yet per-sons of Spanish blood are seen, most all are pure Aztec and speak the Aztec language, though many speak both.





Dismal Dawson-Dis is tough. I looks forward all day ter a good night's . eep in a barn an' den I find it full of dem blame ham-fat actors. Its sleep in a barn an' den I find it fu vnough ter drive er feller ter work.

. . . POOR MOTHER,



Capital. annon ann

A presidential inauguration in Mexico s a matter of a week's celebration. Mexicans never enter into any sort of festivities in a half-hearted spirit, and the recent demonstrations in honor of the sixth, and doubtless the last, inauguration of President Diaz were said to be the most brilliant ever gotten up in Mexico.

There was just cause for the extravagance of the celebration, says the St. Louis Republic. President Diaz is more literally the idol of the Mexican people than has been any man since the days of the Montegumas. Then, too, they were not only honoring him, but they were celebrating their own progress under his long rule. Rule is the proper word, for there is no more absolute ruler in the world than is President Diaz. At the same time, there is no greater

emocrat. While the festivities in honor of the inauguration were most elaborate, the act of inauguration occupied about forty-five seconds. It is a very different ceremony from the inauguration of a President of the United States. It is possibly the one official ceremony in Mexico where there is no speech-mak-

At 9 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 1 last President Diaz drove from his resi-dence in Cadena street, which he occupies during the winter months, to the chamber of deputies, distant but a few blocks. His carriage was preceded by two carriages containing the members of his cabinet, and was followed imme-diately by the carriage of United States Ambassador Clayton. The carriages were escorted by the president's special guard.

Arrived at the chamber of deputies the president alighted and walked briskly into the chamber and down the briskly into the chamber and down the aisle to the speaker's platform. The members of the chamber arose as the president entered and remaind stand-ing. The president-elect said simply, without questioning, "I protest that I will observe the constitution of the Re-public of Mexico and cause it to be ob-served." In remanse the speaker said served." In response the speaker said: "If you do not do so, may it call you to "This ended the ceremony, or protest

as it is called. It was witnessed only by the members of the chamber and a few spectators from the gallery, in ad-dition to the cabinet ministers and diplomatic corps. At its conclusion the president was

driven to the national palace, where, in the hall of ambassadors, he received the diplomatic corps and his friends. United States Ambassador Clayton, as spokes-man for the diplomatic corps, extended felicitations to President Diaz in a few words, to which the president replied

words, to which the president replied gracefully and briefly. This was the only formality observed at the palace. The early hour at which the official ceremony was held did not affect the crowds. Mexico is used to getting up early for these occasions, and the route of the presidential party to the chamearly for these occasions, and the route of the presidential party to the cham-ber of deputies and thence to the palace was lined with thousands, eager to get a glimpse of the party. At 11 o'clock, from the central balcony of the palace, from the central balcony of the parade, the president reviewed a great peace parade, which was the chief event of the day. The only soldiers in this par-ade were a company of rurales, Mexi-co's rough riders, who headed it, and a few rurales at intervals in it.

The decorations of the city on this

sions it outdoes any other Amercan city in point of display. The riches of tropi-cal forests are at its command, and bunting and flags, which form the chief material for the decoration of a city in the United States on a patriotic occa-tion are here supplemented with decision, are here supplemented with floral decorations as artistic as they are gor-geous. Whole buildings are covered with panels and festoons and designs of flowers, which in the United States would cost hundreds of thousands of collars. Here they core they be the dollars. Here they cost merely the ex-pense of transportation from the terra callente-"hot country"-the wages of a few peon laborers in gathering them and the expense of putting them up. The route of the inaugural parade, a mile or more in length, was almost lit erally two walls of flowers. The rest of the city was nearly as gorgeous. Every business house was lavishly decorated and nearly every private resi-dence displayed a wealth of flowers and bunting.

The night display was even more gor-geous. Mexico is further advanced in the art of electric illumination than are most American cities. At all the corners of the main thoroughfares strings of incandescent bulbs were strung from posts, crossing in the middle of the street, where they were joined by ros-ettes of green, white and red lights, the national colors. The front of the buildings were illuminated in the most artistic manner.

This path of electricity led to the main plaza, where it culminated in a blaze of countless thousands of lights The front and towers of the great ca-thedral were outlined in incandescen bulbs, and in the center was a great shield in colors representing the eagle and snake of the coat of arms of Mex-ico, in green, white and red. In this shield alone there were more than 5,000 incandescent lights, and on the cathedra1 there were probably 25,000 lights The cathedral occupies the north side The cathedral occupies the north side of the plaza. On the east side is the Na-tional palace, which was also outlined in incandescent lights. On the south side the city hall, and on the west side the great portals were illuminated in a similar manner. A layish display of a similar manner. A navish display of fireworks from the top of the cathedral and city hall, from the center of the plaza and from the south side of the plaza added to the bewildering glare. A band of over 100 places played in the

plaza during the evening. Every street had its illuminations and fireworks. The parade was in keepin~ with the general ensemble. It was composed of twenty splendid floats, interspersed with marching men and children, repre-

senting the various industries schools and institutions of the republic. The floats representing the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the republic were sent by the states and individual haclendas and manufacturing establishments.

naciendas and manufacturing estab-lishments. The feature of the parade was the "Peace" float, which brought up the rear. So artistic was this float that it will probably be perpetuated in mar-ble. It was made in the form of a Corinthian colonade, in white plaster, with the columns at the rear. Inside, resting on clouds of sliver gauze, sat "Peace," represented by a beautiful Mexican girl. She was in the act of placing a laurel wreath on the brow of a bust of President Diaz. At the base of the nedestal on which the bust rested sat "History," looking up into the face of President Diaz and recording his acts on her tablets. In front law a broker cannon and - fragment of shell. In the bore of the cannon a dove had made its bore of the cannon a dove had made its nest. At the front of the car were two pronze llons asleep. Eight thousand

At Schramm's But why say fine For you know by this time. For you know by this time. that nothing but fine goods No mater what line of goods we sell, you can depend upon whether the hear that the their being the best that the This stationery is made by

Fine Stationery

Whiting, the only America manufacturers who secured prize at the Paris Exposition, And he took the highest. Handsome tints and hes shapes in boxes with envelopes

Prices, 25 cents and up. Paper in tablets, all sizes, 10 cents up.

F. C. SCHRAMM, Prescription Druggist, Where the cars stop, McCornick Building,



malgam or silver filing iold hilings Ran olia gold crowns work, per to Crown & Bridge Work a Specialty



aggravation-Constipa-That Has victims by the score, Don't endure it-R.LP.A.N.S. cure it And to health restore, 10 For 5 Cents At Drug Stores.

Buyers ROYAL are protected of Royal BREAD Bread ASHTON, WHYTE & SKILLIHORN



OFFICE AND YARDS-2 to 34 Non Sixth West street, Sait Lake City.

A ROMANTIC TOWN.

What a romantic little town this is There are a dozen houses, all thatched with grass or corn leaves, and all pic turesque. The gardens are in the turesque. turesque. The gardens are in the back yard, the only fruit tree growing in them being the peach, which now is in full bloom. Around the settle-ment on the hill sides is the field, and higher up among the oaks and pines is pasturage for the hundreds of goats and phase owned by the villagers. and sheep owned by the villagers. Across a deep ravine is another village or, better, a prolongation of this, with a church and a plaza, and in the evening, as the moon shone brightly, swee strains of music came over the ravines strains of music came over the ravines, as the band was practicing for some feast day. And what a quiet, happy life these people live, and their fore-fathers for generations have so lived before them!

In the morning the whole village turned out to see us off, and adios, adios, was heard on every hand.

adios, was heard on every hand. The night was cold, blankets were in demand, and even then we were not comfortable. But in the morning af-ter the sun was up, the temperature was just right, and happily and gaily, some singing bits of songs of home, with perhaps an occasional "Home, sweet home" thrown in, we lined out and proceeded on our way. From the setter theyand, five hum.

From the seven thousand five hundred foot altitude, an ocean of moun-tains was presented to view on both sides. Wave beyond wave as far as the eye could reach, was apparently the eye could reach, was apparently rolling in. On the side of some of these mountains could be seen, especial-ly with the field glasses, paths and roads leading up and down, and there were many patches of cleared land, where corn had once been planted. Many of these patches looked old and desarted now and the been planted. deserted now, and on inquiry we learned from our guide that most of the people, especially the younger ones, had gone to the larger towns and villages. At noon we camped, both to rest our

A. MONSTER TREE.

On Wednesday night we camped in the little town of Santa Maria del Tule, where grows the largest tree in Mexico, and by some thought to be the largest in the world. The town itself is in-teresting especially to those interested in the Lamanites. Many of the houses, in the Lamanites. Many of the bouses, though poor have a neat appearance, and are well built. The streets cross each other at right angles. The stores are all kept by Indians, mostly women, and would compare favorably with some of our little country shops with a hundred dollar stock of goods on hand. But the greater interest is in the church vard, off the main road a the church yard, off the main road a quarter, where stands the great tree. All the inhabitants are anxious that visitors especially foreigners should see the tree, and we were asked several times if we were not going to the church. The tree measures one hun-dred and eleven feet and four inches in dred and eleven teet and four notes and circumference, but if a strip of bark should be cut from around it the strip would be at least one hundred and six-ty feet long. It is a monster! Not would be at least one hundred and six-ty feet long. It is a monster! Not very high, but spreading over a wide area, and one diameter is at least for-ty feet. One naturally asks himself: "How old can this huge pile be?" The "Noche Triste" tree, near the city of Mexico, under which Cortez is said to have wept, is over 500 years old, per-haps by several hundred years, and yet it would not make one of the limbs of it would not make one of the limbs of this tree. Perhaps we would not be out saying that when our Savior was a boy this tree had already started to grow, and it has continued to grow ever since, and looks sufficiently healthy to keep growing for another thousand years at least. Could it but talk and tell us of the events that have trans-pired around it, of the people that have lived in this valley, of the growth and decay of nations, what a precious volame would be given to the world.

The tree is a specie of cypress and is known here as sabino, but is called the Great Tree of Tule. We broke camp early this morning.

traveled six lengues, passing through the little town of Tlacolula, and obtained our present camp within a league of the ruins of Mitla. Tomorrow we shall visit these ruins, and if we can make our stay profitable, will per-haps remain two or three days. We haps remain two or three days. We learn that Prof, Saville, who is making the excavations of the ruins under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, is at present at Vera Cruz, but his brother and the government inspector are at Mitla. We shall meet them tomorrow. Our next address is Guatemala, Re-public of Guatemala, where we will be pleased to have you mail a copy of the "News." BENJ, CLUFF, JR.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dys-pepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the Enited States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of Habitual Costiveness. Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and Burning Palns at the Pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, Etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac, For sale at A. C. Smith's Drug Store. Drug Store.



Wifey-I want to buy mother something that she really needs, and I can't. think of a thing. Henpeck-Have you thought of a muzzle?



Limping Lanky-How de trees moan and sigh! Pedestrian Peter-Huh! If you was as full o' green apples as they be, u'd moan and sigh, too.



more: what would I have? Bright Son-A jag.

a show city-it may fairly be called the Paris of America-and on special occa- sides of the car. occasion were lavish. Mexico is always bronze

annonnannannannannannannannannannan ********* THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS

The following excerpts were read at | editor must have both definite and inthe dinner of the Correspondents' club, held in New York recently. They were from some of the responses received from prominent persons in answer to the question, "How can the influence of the press be increased?" Secretary of State John Hay-I do not

consider myself competent to give adlice on this subject.

Whitelaw Reid-By the most scrupu. louseffort in giving the news, to tell the exact truth without exaggeration and without guesswork and by discussion based on fair-minded study and conducted with the courtesy that commands a respectful hearing. Horace White-By an honest effort to

deserve it. Joseph Jefferson-The best means of

increasing the influence of journalism, or inded any profession, is by bringing to bear upon it industry, ability and in. tegrity. It would be a grand departure if the best newspapers were to inaugurate a system whereby only known facts would be published, and would search out and expose every fradulent journal; under such conditions confi-dence would be aroused in the public mind that perhaps does not now exist.

Susan B. Anthony-By advocating the ballot to all women as well as to all men.

H. H. Kohlsaat, Editor of Chicago Times-Herald-There is a widely recog-nized demand that the influence of the press shall make more for those things that are of good report and exalt a people than it does. It can be less cynical and more sincere. It can be more optimistic in its view of life. It can be more considerate toward the unfortunate and more generous in the treatment of those with whom it may not be in accord. The truth, however, should be told with all the vivacity of fiction or the press will suffer. Stupid veracity is the rock upon which more than one truly good newspaper has foundered. Veracity with vivacity is my prescription for what I think your club is seeking af-

ter. W. J. Bryan-A newspaper will exert a greater influence, other things being equal, if it is known to represent on public questions the deliberate convictions of some person, a person of flesh and blood, not a corporation. The in-fluence of a newspaper, other things being equal, will be greater if it is known who owns and controls its policy and that that person has no interest adverse to the interests of the readers. The in-fluence of the press will be increased by greater unity in the support of any good cause and in the condemnation of

any bad practice. Jeannette L. Gilder—I should say by less sensationalism and more truth. Arthur F. Hadley, President of Yale University-Is not the question rather how that influence can be so directed that it shall work more toward permanent ends and less toward temporary ones?

General Russell A. Alger-Let the press be overzealous in ascertaining whether its publications are founded upon facts or not. Thomas A. Edison-By publishing a fact now and then.

Nikola Tesla-The influence of the press might be greatly increased by adopting a better system of informing the world of technical and scientific advances, or, generally speaking, of such news as concerns professional men. Rev. Lyman Abbott-The proprietor must put influence above commercial success. To secure this influence the

telligent convictions on the subjects on which he wishes to exert influence. He must be fair to those who do not share these convictions. He must convince his readers that he is seeking the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth, not a personal or sectarian ad-vantage. He must deal with topics which are both of real interest and of real importance to the public. Cardinal Gibbons-The influence of

the press would be much increased by a strict adherence to facts in recording events and by a scrupulous accuracy in reporting the expressions of public men. Andrew, Carnegie-The paper which retains a reputation for publishing au-thentic news and only that which is fit to print, and which, editorially, writes temperately, although always decidedly, will steadily increase its influence.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister-I will simply say that the influence of the press can be increased by strict ad

herence to facts. Bishop Henry C. Potter-By the education and elevation of its readers. A decent, intelligent, thoughtful constituency w'll compel a decent press. B. B. Odell, Jr., Governor of New York-Accuracy and reliability are the prime requisites.

"INCURABLE" HEART DIS-EASE SOON CURED.

During the last two or three years very great improvement has been made in the treatment of diseases of the heart. Cases formerly considered incurable now readily yield to new remedies. The well known specialist in treating heart diseases, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL.B., of Chicago, will send \$2.50 worth of his new Special Treatment free to any of our afflicted readers.

This liberal offer is for the purpose of demonstrating the unusual curative powers of his new Treatment for heart troubles, such as short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, ir-regular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankies or dropsy. is the result of twenty-four years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various allments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case.

The Treatment is prepared expressly for each patient, as the result is very

much more certain and satisfactory. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. And there is no rea-son why all afflicted persons should not avail themselves of this liberal No death comes more suddenly offer. than that from heart disease.

than that from heart disease. Ars. Frank Smith, of 12 Wabash Ave. Chicago, was cured of heart dropsy, after five leading physicians had given her up. Mr. Keester, of Chicago, was cured after failure of ten able physicians. A thousand references to and testimonials from. Bishops. Clergymen. Bansers. Farmers. and their wives will be sent 'ree on request. These include many who have been cured after from five to fifteen physicians and pro-fessors had pronounced them "Incurable" Am ong them are H. A. Groce, 564 Mountain St. Elgin, III, Mrs. Sophie Snowberg, No. 222 Sist Are. S. Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. A. P. Colburn, Bleesing, Is.; Mrs. M. B. Morelan. Rogers, Ohio, and the presidents of two medi, cal colleges, etc.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M.D., LL. B., 207 State St., Chicago, Ill., for free treatment before it is the late, and please mention this paper.



MOST WITHOUT COST NO MATTER HOW BLEMISHED THE SKIN, FACE BLEACH WILL MAKE IT PERFECT

NOWNED FACE BLEACH AL



Madame A. Ruppert says: "My Face Bloach is not a new, utils remedy, but has been used by the test people for years, and for dissolving aid patches, blackheads, eczema, tan, subari, allowness, roughness or refiness of the skin, and for brightening and beautifue the complexion it has no equal. It is absolutely harmiess to the new dicate skin. The marvellous improvement sfire and the beautifue and the most apparent, for the skin becomes as nature infended it should be, smooth, clear and white, free may full, for its action is such that it dress is impurities out of the skin, and does no source them up, and is invisible during and the beautifue and beautifue to the new the should be a since the should be and the should be a since the should be and the should be a since and beautifue and the should be a since the should be a since a s

way. During this month. I will offer to all trial bottle of my world renowned Pa Bleach, sufficient to show that it is all if claim for it, and any reader of thiss send me 25 cents in stamps or sliver all I will send the trial bottle, scurred packed in plain wrapper, sealed, all clarge prepaid.

My book 'How to be Beautiful' will mailed free to all who will write for it.' MADAME A. RUPPERT,

6 East 14th Street, New Yá 7 me. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorant actually restores gray bair to its name color. Can be used on any state of har-and is not a dye, and does not discoler the skin nor rub off. Perfectly harminess always gives satisfaction. Mme. Ruppert's Deplatory remore superfluous hair in five minutes, without pain; will not injure the most dense skin.

pain; will not injure the note of the second second

Mine. Ruppert's Almond Oil Compenies Mine. Ruppert's Almond Oil Compenies Soap, made of pure almond oil and vir. Delightful for the complexion and ver-santed not to chap the most delosis an All of the above toilet preparations at all ways kept in Stock and can be had ton ways kept in Stock and can be had ton

Mine. A. Ruppert's Celebrated Com-plexion Specialties are for sale in 53 Lake City by The Lace House 10

