

SKAMANIA GOLD BOOM

A Prospector's Discovery Stirs Up Excitement.

ORE WILL BE EASILY WORKED

He Found the Mother Lode, and Many People Are Rushing in to Secure Claims.

Portland, Or., Aug. 7.—F. Woodworth, a fireman on the O. R. & N. Co., and likewise an experienced prospector, has just returned from Stevenson, Skamania county, Washington, where the recent gold discoveries in the vicinity of Lookout mountain have caused excitement. Six months ago, Timothy Sullivan, an old prospector, who has lived in Portland off and on for many years, while following up traces of color from the Vancouver side, at last stumbled upon the much-sought-for mother lode that the prospectors in that section have been trying to locate ever since it was found that the places at the headwaters of the Washougal river would not pay.

After staking out claims on several of the supposedly rich leads, Sullivan made his way down to Stevenson, and of course could not keep his discovery to himself. The news quickly spread that an immense gold field had been discovered at the headwaters of Rock creek, which rises at the foot of Lookout mountain and makes its way down to the town of Stevenson, fifteen miles south on the Columbia river. Reports of the gold discovery caused a great flurry of excitement in the little country town, and in less than a week's time dozens of parties were on their way to the new Cripple Creek. The gold fields, it is estimated, run fifteen miles up the mountain side and within a stretch of ten or twelve miles there is an number of leads. When Mr. Woodworth left, a week ago, there were already between fifty and one hundred claims staked out, not a few of them by Portland parties; while on his way into Stevenson he passed at least fifty men on their way to the fields. There are immense quantities of ore, according to Mr. Woodworth, the supply being practically inexhaustible, and as Rock creek affords plenty of water power and the country is heavily timbered, the mines ought not to require a great amount of capital for development.

Mr. Woodworth, who is authority for the foregoing, said yesterday to a reporter:

"There is no doubt in my mind that this will prove a rich find. I had been over that country, about four years ago prospecting, and, as soon as I heard of Sullivan's discovery, I took a lay off from my engine and went over to see what there was in it. When I got to Stevenson I found every one there wild with excitement, and hundreds of stories about the mines going the rounds; but I paid no attention to these and made up my mind that the best thing to do would be to go out to the mines without delay.

"I pushed on up Rock creek to the gold fields, which are about fifteen miles north, and got there that afternoon. There was already a great number of claims staked out and I hurriedly selected a couple of locations and then gathered some of the float, which I brought in and followed right up to the assayer's office, so that there could be no salting. I just received a report from the assayer this morning, in which he says the rock assays about \$4 a ton. This is regarded as being pretty good for croppings, as I took it just as it came, and the ore is sure to improve further down. It is free milling ore, too, and easily worked, and wood and water are handy to develop the claims. As there are more than 150 square miles in that tract, you can see that the supply of ore is practically inexhaustible.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Revisers Find Louisiana's Climate Very Unhealthy.

St. Joseph, La., Aug. 7.—Some days ago a respectable white woman employed as a domestic in a prominent family on the border of Franklin parish, was sent across Texas river on an errand, and failing to return in proper time, the family became alarmed and sent parties in search of her. The searching party, after several hours, found the dead and horribly mutilated body of the woman in the woods, partly concealed by brush. The most intense excitement followed the discovery and in a short time the whole section was aroused and in the saddle. Suspicion pointed to a white tramp who had been seen near there. Dogs were used and in a few hours the tramp was caught. He confessed he had outraged the woman and to cover up the crime had murdered her. The infuriated crowd found the brutal wretch, staked him to the nearest tree, and after burning his body and ridding it with bullets quietly dispersed.

A Plunge Ends All.

Portland, Or., Aug. 7.—Charles R. Howes, whose family resides at Tigardville, Washington county, committed suicide at 9 o'clock last night by plunging headlong into the river from the Morrison-street bridge.

Organizing a Military Company.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 7.—The Knights of Labor at a meeting last night took steps toward the organization of a military company. Letters were ordered sent to local assemblies, asking each to furnish a certain number of able-bodied men. The intention is to organize a regiment of about 700 members and drill them in military tactics.

Colored races never have blue eyes. Their eyes are always dark brown, brownish yellow or black.

Welcomed with Enthusiasm.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 7.—The party of merchants from the United States now visiting this city today inspected the public buildings, banks, the exchange and other points of interest. The visitors were welcomed everywhere with great enthusiasm.

Bald Lowered a Record.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 7.—In the bicycle tournament today Eddie Bald lowered the third of a mile record, held by W. W. Hamilton from 0:33 5/8 to 0:33 flat. He was paced by a triplex.

ORR TACOMA'S MAYOR.

Declared by Judge Pritchard to Have Been Duly Elected.

Tacoma, Aug. 10.—Edward S. Orr was today declared by Judge Pritchard to have been duly elected mayor of Tacoma, by a majority of fifteen votes, at the election held last spring. He will take his seat as mayor as soon as the judgment in the case is signed, unless a supersedeas bond is permitted to be filed, pending an appeal to the supreme court.

Judge Pritchard handed down his decision on the disputed ballots at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. It covers twenty-five pages of typewritten manuscript, and deals exhaustively with the case.

A. V. Fawcett, who was, after the official canvass, declared elected by a majority of two over Orr, the previous mayor, and candidate for re-election, will have to step down and out.

The contest case has been on trial two weeks. It was at its commencement that it was discovered that the vote of four precincts, that gave majorities for Orr, had been stolen from the city vaults. The court, however, went ahead with the count of the other ballots, taking the figures of the missing ballots from the returns.

The undisputed ballots gave Orr 2,620 and Fawcett 2,605 votes, including the four stolen precincts, the official returns of which were counted. Four disputed votes which were counted for Orr gave him a total of 2,624, and nineteen disputed votes, counted for Fawcett, gave him a total of 2,609, a majority for Orr of fifteen votes.

ROBERT J. A WONDER.

The Fastest Four Consecutive Heats Ever Paced or Trotted.

Columbus, O., Aug. 10.—Robert J. Agan demonstrated today that he is the greatest pacer ever harnessed to a sulky. Frank Agan was the favorite in the free-for-all pace, and, relying upon his remarkable performances at Cleveland, nearly every horseman on the track backed him to win. Previous to the second heat of the great race, Robert J. had few backers in this town outside of Hamilton and the attaches of the Village Farm stables. When Robert J. took the second heat, however, he became a hot favorite. It was evident from the first that Robert J. was to be driven to win, and the fact that Agan was so heavily backed made it certain the race would be hotly contested. And so it was. It was the greatest race of the year, the fastest four consecutive heats and the greatest fourth heat ever paced or trotted on any track being made.

In the first heat, paced in 2:03 1/2, Agan lowered his record half a second, and broke the track record. The second and third heats, in 2:04 1/2, were considered phenomenal, but the crowd was not prepared for the great surprise when the fastest fourth heat ever paced or trotted, was made, the time being 2:02 1/2.

NO LONGER CITIZENS.

Admission of Negroes to Creek Nation Declared Unconstitutional.

Perry, O. T., Aug. 10.—The final decree has been promulgated from Okmulgee, capital of the Creek nation, as it had been handed down by Judge Adams, chief justice of the supreme court of the nation, in the citizenship case. It strikes from the rolls of citizenship of the nation the names of over 1,700 negroes.

The decision held that the action of the emancipation act by the United States, in admitting the negroes to tribal relations, was unconstitutional, and, therefore, at this time invalid. Since the passage of the act these negroes have drawn in annuities \$1,000,000 from the Creek government, and have improved their farms, and have educated their children at the nation's expense for twenty years. From the decision of the court there is no appeal. The interior department has held to the same opinion in a similar case. The Dawes commission, which has been appealed to by the deposed negroes, claims it has no right to interfere with the decision of the Indian court.

BOOKS IN A MUDDLE.

Expert Report of Ex-Treasurer Minto's Accounts.

Salem, Or., Aug. 10.—The report of the expert committee, appointed to ascertain the ex-treasurer's standing with the county, which was given out by the county court today, corroborated the information before published and showed that besides the \$1,577 held back in the First National bank, there was \$741.45 wholly unaccounted for. The experts further said the accounts were so badly confused and the methods so poorly adapted to the requirements that the office books would have to be rewritten for the period of the treasurer's incumbency. The treasurer's receipts for the special school fund and taxes, amounting to \$79,817, were not entered on the book of receipts and disbursements, nor was the payment thereon, amounting to \$83,114, entered. The entire amount handed by Minto was \$349,373.

A New Orleans Bank Suspends.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—The American National bank failed to open today. The directors have decided to go into liquidation.

Killed by Lightning.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—During a heavy thunder and rain storm this evening Walter Scott, 27 years old of the firm of Bauer & Scott, stone dealers, was instantly killed by lightning on Calumet avenue. While the thermometer did not register as high as during the previous two days, the effects of the great heat were more deadly. During the day there were four fatal cases of sunstroke and nearly a score or more of serious prostrations.

Fire at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, Aug. 10.—The Park theater, Tugby's museum and other buildings were destroyed by fire shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The International hotel was on fire several times and the guests fled to the streets. The loss will reach \$250,000.

Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 10.—The Bethlehem iron works has shipped the ballistics plate for the side armor of the Russian battleship Rostislav, to Admiral Virozhowski, commander of the port at St. Petersburg. The plate weighed twenty-one tons.

NINE KAFIR WARS.

Nearly All the Hard Fighting Has Been with the Zulu Tribes.

For us the curtain rises upon the Kafir people when the Dutch settlers, spreading slowly eastward from the neighborhood of the Cape, came into contact, and presently into conflict, with them. Hostilities first broke out in 1770, and in the century that followed there are reckoned no fewer than nine Kafir wars. The natives fought with a fierceness comparable to that of North American Indians; and though less skilled in the arts of ambush and surprise, they were not less swift in their movements, or less fearless in meeting death. Had the policy of the colonial government been firmer and more consistent, much fighting and suffering might have been saved; yet some of its errors were due to a desire to deal gently with the natives, and to stop an advance of conquest which we now perceive was inevitable. The worst blunder was committed in 1817, when Sir Bartle Frere attacked a native power more formidable than any which had yet been encountered by British troops—that of the Zulus.

The Zulus are a branch of the Bantu race, eminent for their courage, their physical strength, and their absolute submission to their king. Tshaka, the able and relentless chief who reigned for about twenty years, and was murdered by his brothers in 1828, had by his force of will, his military talents, and the system of strict drill and discipline which he introduced, subdued all his neighbors, and devastated vast tracts of country, slaughtering or chasing away their inhabitants. His nephew, Cetewayo, when the war broke out in 1879, was at the head of an army of 30,000 men, and inflicted a serious defeat upon the British forces before he was finally overthrown and his country brought under British sway. After his fall there remained only two strong native kingdoms south of the Zambesi. One of these kingdoms, that of Lobengula, king of the Matabele, was conquered in 1893 by the British South African Company; and the other, that of Gungunhana, whose territory lay northeast of the Transvaal State, has within the last six months (December, 1895, and January, 1896) perished at the hands of the Portuguese. With many tribes there has been no fighting at all. A few, however, the boldness of the white man, these less warlike tribes accepted the rule of the intruding settlers with scarcely a murmur, and, in many cases, looked on as protectors. Nearly all the hard fighting in South Africa has been with the Zulus, to whom the Matabele belong ethnologically, and with the Xosa clans on the south coast, while the Bechuanas and Ba-Rolong, and the Tongas, and the tribes of Mashonaland as far as the Zambesi, have, as a rule, submitted promptly and quietly.—Century.

What a Bicycle Saves.
The "literary bureau" feature of the bicycle factories has come to be one of the essential parts. The contributions which they send out to the newspapers are sometimes among the most beautifully pathetic that find their way to the waste paper baskets. Once in a while, however, one of the bureaus sends out an "article" of true value to the factory at least. Here is one of them:

"No investment pays such high interest as the money paid for a bicycle. The average rider saves 20 cents a day in carfare, say five days a week for fifty weeks in the year, or a saving of \$50, and if he owns a high-grade wheel he will have had to pay nothing for repairs, thus obtaining a return of 50 per cent upon his original investment. Should he wish to obtain a new mount he can, if he has been careful of his wheel, sell it for half the price, which with the \$50 it has earned in car fares alone, will have given him his year's riding for nothing. This is exclusive of all doctor's bills, or the various little expenses that go out for medicines during the year, railroad fares usually expended for short pleasure trips and like expenditures."

It begins to look as if bicycles would soon begin to rival the banks as a place to save up money.

Don't Crack the Finger Joints.
Many people have the habit of bending and pressing down the fingers till a sound something like a crack is emitted from the joints; but they would give up that habit if they knew the injury to the nerves of the fingers that might accrue therefrom.

The crack is caused by the temporary dislocation of the joint, and each time this occurs the nerves in that part are affected in such a manner as to increase their irritability, or, in other words, their liability to be stimulated into action and induce the muscles to act at the slightest cause.

If the practice is continued, this irritability is accentuated as years go by, and many old men, who have lost in a great measure the control of their fingers, which can often be seen trembling, owe that affliction in no small degree to this pernicious habit of cracking the finger joints.

An Enterprising Woman.
Miss Millard, of Teddington, has been in the business of buying and selling anything for which there is a market for about fifteen years. She has dealt in horses, oil paintings, instruments of science and torture, playing cards, pearls, old-fashioned firearms and fans, sun dials, carriage gates, laces, books, autographs, coins, medals, antiques—in fact, there is no end to the list. She once bought a church, and also bought and sold the gates of Hampton court palace. With the late Frank Marshall, editor of the Henry Irving Shakespeare, she traded a sapphire ring for a sow and litter of nine pigs. She has a great fancy for curios, and her collection includes some very rare articles.—London Globe.

His Substitute.
Dobson—Goin' to get my wife a pug. Hobson—What for?
Dobson—Why, she says she wants it for company while I am away at business. What are you grinning at?—Commercial Advertiser.

Where the Paper Goes.
Paper-makers estimate that the consumption of paper for books is only six per cent of the entire manufacture, the largest portion of the paper made being used in the form of wrapping paper or paper for the newspaper press.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Creameries Do Not Make So Large a Proportion of the Butter Used as Many Suppose—One Reason Why Wheat Is Cheap—Farm Notes.

Farm and Factory Butter.
The idea is generally prevalent that the amount of butter which has of late years been made by individual dairymen was insignificant as compared with the output of creameries and butter factories, but figures given in "Statistics of the Dairy," by Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division, shows this belief to have had no foundation in fact, up to 1890.

While the increase in population from 1850 to 1890 was about 170 per cent, the production of butter for the census year of 1890 exceeded that of 1850 by 284 per cent. This increase was not uniform with either population or butter production, but quite the contrary, as may be seen by the following figures:

Per cent.	Butter.
Increase from 1850 to 1890.....	46.70
Increase from 1860 to 1870.....	11.83
Increase from 1870 to 1880.....	66.88
Increase from 1880 to 1890.....	40.40

Per cent.	Population.
Increase from 1850 to 1860.....	35.58
Increase from 1860 to 1870.....	22.02
Increase from 1870 to 1880.....	30.08
Increase from 1880 to 1890.....	24.85

Emanating from some other sources the figures given by Mr. Alvord might reasonably be subject to doubt, but Mr. Alvord is not one who would knowingly send forth false information nor base an official statement on mere guesswork, and being in a position to know whereof he speaks, his figures may be relied upon as correctly representing the situation. But it will be a genuine surprise to nearly all who have given the matter a thought to learn that 85 per cent of all butter produced in this country was, as late as 1890, made on the farm. Here is what he has to say on the subject:

"The most noteworthy fact in connection with the production of butter on farms is that, notwithstanding the great extension of the creamery system and the decline in the amount of butter annually exported, such production has increased even more rapidly than population. To go back to the census of 1850, it is found that the total production of butter on farms in 1850 was 313,345,296 pounds, or 13.51 pounds per capita of population. In 1890 the amount reported was 459,081,372 pounds, or 14.02 pounds per capita. In 1870 the amount reported was 514,092,983 pounds, which gave an average of only 13.33 pounds for each inhabitant. Up to this time there had been no creamery butter reported, but in 1880 the production of farm butter averaged 15.50 pounds for each inhabitant, and that of creamery butter the total average being thus 16.05 pounds. At the eleventh census, however, the production of butter on farms alone averaged 16.33 pounds per capita of the population, and such had been the increase that the total production of butter averaged no less than 19.24 pounds per unit of the population."

As no creamery butter was reported until 1880, when only a little more than one-third of 1 per cent (.636), to be exact, was thus produced, it follows that of the 15 per cent, shown by the eleventh census, nearly all was gained during ten years. There is no doubt that the ratio of gain has been much greater of late.—New York Times.

Drying Wheat for Seed.

There is often an injury to winter wheat seed from heating after the grain is gathered, which is always done in hot weather. If the straw and grain are slightly damp when put in the mow or stack, it will almost surely heat. This heating may not be injurious in itself, but it leaves the grain damper than before, and it only dries out when cold weather comes. So it often happens that when winter wheat is used as seed, it often is sown when very nearly as damp as it was when garnered. Such wheat germinates slowly. It is already expanded with moisture, and so does not swell in the soil as it should. For this reason many old farmers who grow winter wheat prefer what a year old for seed. It is, however, no better than if as good as this year's wheat, which has been thoroughly dried and if possible without any heating in its moist state. Put the seed wheat in a bundle on scaffolds where it will dry, spreading so that it will not heat. Then thresh it out with the flail and put it in a fruit evaporator for twenty-four hours. By that time the grain will be much less plump than new wheat ought to be, but it is all the better seed for that.

Why Horses Slobber.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator expresses the belief that the reason why the second growth of clover makes horses slobber is because of its seeds. Clover seed at present and prospective prices is altogether too dear to be given horses, even the most valuable. But, says the Cultivator, we think our correspondent mistakes in ascribing the slobbering to the clover seed. Neither do we think it is the second growth of the clover itself. Many years ago we made an investigation, and found that the slobbering only occurred where the lobelia plant, often called Indian tobacco, was found mixed with the clover. This lobelia is, as every farmer knows, a most powerful emetic. Even on land where it is abundant, it does not get large enough to go into the first crop of hay. But after the first and heavy clover crop is removed the lobelia makes a very rapid growth, and its blue flowers are often very plentiful where clover is grown on low, moist ground.

The Tassel of Corn.

The flower of the corn plant is divided into two portions, the tassel, or male section, which furnishes the pollen, and the silk, which is the female portion of the flower, which receives it. Each thread of silk carries some of the pollen to the ear, and there a grain of corn is formed. The profusion of silk is so great that the grains of corn are compacted on the ear, as closely as possible. When this is not the

fact it is more likely due to the drying up of the tassel, so that not enough pollen is formed to fertilize all the silk. If there is either a very dry or very wet time when the tassel should be disintegrating pollen, these defective ears will be plenty. Heavy rains in one case wash the pollen off, and the dry weather causes the tassel to shrivel and become worthless. The blossoming is exhaustive. If the season is just right one-quarter of the tassels produced would make a full crop of well-developed ears. But as in every crop there are more or less defective ears, it is unsafe to cut them out. The suckers usually tassel later, and for this reason they often increase the corn crop on the main stalk after the earlier tassels have dried up.

Eggs and Young Chickens.

In the twenty-one days that it takes to turn a perfectly fresh fertile egg into a chick, there is more profit in proportion to the capital invested than in any other farm operation. So the old lady was not so far out of the way when she said she would not sell eggs under a shilling a dozen, or a cent each, because it didn't pay for the hen's time. If an egg is worth one cent, a lively young chick, newly hatched, is worth at least six cents, if not ten. Six hundred to 1,000 per cent profit in twenty-one days' time is not to be sneezed at. There is another side to this, of course, when sickness or something else thins out the young chicks, and their dead little bodies are not worth even the cent that the egg costs from which they were hatched. It is by looking on all sides that conservative farmers usually called rather slow are saved from enthusiasm in the egg and poultry business that have deceived and disappointed many who have gone in without experience and have come out with more experience, than they wanted.

Eye Straw for Binding Corn Stalks.

It is a good plan for farmers who grow rye to save a few bundles to be threshed by hand, and use the straw for binding corn stalks. We cut corn much earlier than we used to do, and it is wise to do so. In using green corn stalks for binding the tops of stalks, perhaps two or three will break, wasting stalks, spoiling patience and taking time, all of which would be saved by having a wisp of long rye straw to use in binding the tops. There is still another advantage of the rye bands. They will hold, while if a dry, hot spell comes a good many of the stalk bands will break, letting the stock fall apart, and when rains come most of the stalks will be found in the mud. Those who use rye bands for binding corn stalks will never after be without them, even if they have to grow a small piece of rye every year for this purpose alone.—Ex.

Growing Melons.

It is natural at planting time to put some composted stable manure in melon hills. The soil is then rather damp and too cool for the melons. The manure dries and warms it, which gives the seed an earlier start than it could get without the manure. But about this time the man who has melons with manure in the hill wishes he had not put any there. No matter how well composted the manure, it will not hold its moisture into midsummer heats. The best way to water these melon hills is to make deep holes down below the manure in the hills, and then slowly fill and refill them with water until the ground is well saturated. Then if the holes are filled with loose soil, and the surface is kept mellow to prevent evaporation, the melons will not suffer for lack of moisture in even the driest times.

Substitutes for Wheat.

Possibly one of the reasons for the low prices of wheat the past few years is that so many substitutes have been found for it as human food. We still use a great deal of wheat, but in cities especially wheaten bread is less the staff of life that it used to be. The use of oat meal has increased, and it daily forms part of the nutritive ration, and very good nutrition it is, too. We use far more fruit than formerly, and also more potatoes. The latter are not so good in nutrition as wheat, and for this reason their increased use is not for our advantage in health and strength. Like all other starchy foods, potatoes are difficult to digest, and should only be eaten in moderation, except by those whose digestion is strong.

Facts for the Farmer.

Mice love pumpkin seeds, and will be attracted to a trap baited with them when they will pass by a piece of meat. An excellent axle-grease: Tallow, eight pounds; palm oil, ten pounds; plumbago, one pound; heat and mix well.

To help the early lambs, the ewes should have a liberal meal of oatmeal gruel, a little warm, every morning, as soon as the lamb is born.

The feet of foals very seldom receive the care and the frequent inspection so necessary to their future protection of form and soundness. Horses' feet from this cause alone frequently become defective and unhealthy. Ignorance and carelessness are, perhaps, equally to blame.

It is the business of the farmer to ascertain if he has any stock that it does not pay to keep. It is suicidal business policy to be feeding and sheltering stock that do not pay for their keep.

A correspondent of an exchange suggests to prevent apple trees from splitting where they grow in forks, taking a sprout that is growing in one branch and grafting it on the other. The branch will grow with the tree and become a strong brace.

A difference of a very few days makes a great difference in all kinds of crops some seasons. Clover sown just before a beating rain would become imbedded in the soil, and would grow better and stand more dry weather than if sown immediately after the rain.

THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Malaria disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. The removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

To a certain extent one's character may be read from one's walk. If any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine, The Pro Co., Warren, Pa.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling victims to the local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cathartic Cure, manufactured by J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. Address: J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after it is taken. It acts directly on the brain and spinal cord, trial free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Quick steps are said to be indicative of energy and ambition.

Cures

Talk in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla as for any other medicine. It has the highest record of cures of any medicine in the world. In fact,

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This medicine is used for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our daily Special Sales, send us your address. You will find both goods and prices right. Write to J. C. HOOD & CO., 815 1/2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, etc. For all ailments, send for circular. HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, etc. For all ailments, send for circular. HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, etc. For all ailments, send for circular.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a Bottle. HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, etc. For all ailments, send for circular. HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, etc. For all ailments, send for circular.

SURE CURE FOR PILES. DR. J. C. HOOD'S PILE REMEDY. For all ailments, send for circular. HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, etc. For all ailments, send for circular.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM
I WANT BLACKWELL'S DURHAM AND NO OTHER. SEE?
You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

It's Pure
Walter Baker & Co's Cocoa is Pure—it's all Cocoa—no filling—no chemicals.
WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Battle Ax PLUG
"A very smooth article."
Don't compare "Battle Ax" with low grade tobaccos—compare "Battle Ax" with the best on the market, and you will find you get for 10 cents almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade brands.

CUT PRICES ON PUMPS.
Everything the farmer needs is low. Who sells low to him? We have repeatedly reduced our prices, and have, since 1890, reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. No one knows the best pump or price until he knows ours. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best steam less brass tube cylinder, lower than any other. Aermotor prices, and goods are always best. Through gratitude, and because we are price makers, and are as fast to deal with, the world has given us more than what its windmill business. We have no branch houses one near you. Write for beautifully illustrated prospectus.