HIDDEN PLACES.

Why a weasel should hate a rat is strange as he is only an elongated rat himself. Rats and mice love hidden places, and a weasel is about the only living thing that can find them out. Aches and pains are like rats and mice. They seek out the hidden places of the human system and gnaw and ravage the muscles and nerves. St. Jacobs Oil, like a weasel, knows how to go for them. It will penetrate to the secret recesses of the pain, and breaks up its habitation and drives it out. Rats and mice shun the corners where a weasel has been, and pains and aches once fairly driven out by St. Jacobs Oil are permanently cured and seldom come back to their old haunts. There must be patience with the treatment; some chronic forms are stubborn and resist, but the great remedy will finally conquer and give health and strength to the afflicted parts.

A fish with nine mouths was captured in California recently, and ichthyologists are in doubt what to name it.

THE FAULTS AND FOLLIES OF THE AGE

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

Salicylic acid, boric acid, borax and formaldehyde are some of the chemicals added to prevent milk from souring.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. *"Tea Garden Drips"* is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine *"Tea Garden Drips"* have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., March 26, 1895.

Most British geologists are now prepared to admit that the earth has passed through several glacial periods, instead of only one, as is commonly supposed.

A London scientist has invented a mirror of celuloid which accurately reflects every object. The celuloid mirror is unbreakable, and is cheaper than glass and lighter.

The hissing sound produced by serpents is greatly exaggerated, as the quantity of air contained in a snake's lungs is too small to produce a loud sound when ejected.

In the opinion of Crispi, former prime minister of Italy, Americans are working to prepare a future for the people of the Old World which is not an agreeable one.

Hunters in Kansas earn about $2 a day slaying jack rabbits. The skins are sold for three cents each to Eastern hatters, who use the hair in the manufacture of soft hats.

St. Louis, Mo., is the largest street-car manufacturing city in the world. The output last year was about 3,000 cars.

A Young Woman Gains 20 Pounds

Her Physicians in Iowa Said She Was Going Into a Decline, and That Her Lungs Were Affected—They Sent Her to Nevada.

But to Fight Lung Troubles or Any Wasting Disease, Build up Your Flesh.

From the Express, Los Angeles, Cal.

Two years ago, back in Eastern Iowa, Miss Maude Lease began to go into a decline. She lost flesh rapidly. Her appetite failed. Fearful headaches nearly drove her frantic. She consulted local physicians—good, honest, practitioners. They told her that her lungs were affected; that medicine might alleviate, but a change of climate was the only remedy that offered a prospect of cure.

Ill and despondent she delayed as long as possible her departure, but at last it became imperative, and she came to an aunt at Verdi, Nevada, in the hope of finding health and strength in the pure air and among the pines of the Sierra Nevadas. But she continued to fail, and to add to her miseries, learned to know the anguished sufferings which attend that complication of ills, that for want of better nomenclature, has been denominated "female weakness."

And now comes the miraculous part of the story, just as she told it to the interviewer last night:

"I ran down to 118 pounds," she said, "suffered tortures from those terrible headaches and from sleeplessness. My aunt persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had used nearly every kind of 'prescription,' could get no relief from them, and hoped for none from these pills.

But to please auntie I began to take them. From the first day I noticed a beneficial effect. The headaches grew less severe; my appetite gradually returned. I could sleep nights and began to get good and strong.

"I used to take one of them three times a day. In two months I weighed 138 pounds, and was entirely well, and have been well ever since. The winters at Verdi were very cold and, besides, I had heard so much about Southern California that I came to Los Angeles.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have helped me more than anything I have ever taken. I thank them for my health and ability to enjoy life. I am living at No. 800 Hope street, Los Angeles, and shall be only too glad to repeat what I have just said to anybody, either in person or by letter."

So spoke young and attractive Maud Lease, and no one who saw her big eyes snap as she said it could doubt the earnestness and sincerity of her statements.

And that is why we say the story of a miracle is floating through the air, although now the miracle has become an established fact.

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 effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. 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 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The banks of Newfoundland are made by the sand, ice and stone brought from the north by the icebergs.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure knows to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

America is the only country in which a baby elephant was born in captivity.

TARIFF BILL CHANGES.

A General Remodeling by the Senate Committee.

Washington, April 5.—The Republicans of the senate committee on finance are continuing their work day and night on the tariff bill with the intention of reporting it to the senate at the earliest possible day. They are not prepared to give out any results of their investigations and state that they have not reached any conclusions as to the proposed changes. There is, however, a well-defined impression about the senate that the bill will be generally remodeled and the rates considerably reduced in many schedules.

There is a general belief among Western senators that there will be material changes in rates on wools, especially those of the third class.

Among other suggestions urged is a return to the Wilson law of 8 cents a pound duty on hops, instead of 15 cents, as proposed by the Dingley bill. It is claimed that the proposed increase will be an injury rather than a benefit to the producer, and a hardship to the consumer.

There is much contention about the lumber schedule. The American lumbermen interested in Canadian forests appear to be especially concerned over the Dingley rates.

The committee is not receiving any verbal statements except from senators, but is giving close attention to typewritten presentations of fact and argument.

Secretary Gage Will Comply.

Washington, April 5. — Secretary Gage today announced that he had decided to comply with the requirements of section 27, of the pending tariff bill, providing for the retention of samples of merchandise, imported under orders given subsequent to April 1, and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for import into the United States prior to April 1. This action, however, will be taken under section 249 of the revised statutes, which authorizes the secretary to exercise a superintendency of the collection of customs duties.

Discussed by Americans in France.

London, April 5.—The Times will publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, saying:

The Dingley tariff bill has caused considerable excitement among American business houses here. The questions growing out of it have been discussed at a large meeting of the American chamber of commerce, at which the American embassy was represented by Henry Wignaud, secretary of Ambassador Eustis. The vice-president of the chamber said:

"America sends France 180,000,000 francs' worth of goods duty free, as against 80,000,000 worth sent by France, duty free, to America. The chamber suggests that the United Sataes should reduce the tariff in some important French exports, the natural result of which would be that France would admit many American manufactures at a reduced tariff. The advantage to America under existing conditions by France admitting some articles at the minimum tariff is over 18,000,000 francs. The chamber hopes that President McKinley's request for additional discretionary power may be granted, so that reciprocal commercial relations may be established in order to open new markets for manufactured American products."

SPAIN'S EASTERN WAR.

Madrid Authorities Declare the Philippine Revolt Ended.

Washington, April 5.—The Spanish legation has received official dispatches from Madrid, under date of April 3, announcing the most decisive engagements in the Philippine islands since the insurrection there began. The losses were heavy and 1,630 prisoners surrendered as a result of the shelling of Cavilevego. The officials of the Spanish legation are highly gratified at the announcements, and state that the results practically close the conflict in the islands, these being the last of a series of severe engagements.

Sand in Their Powder.

London, April 5.—The Daily News will publish a dispatch tomorrow from its Salonica correspondent who says he has been informed on reliable authority that a large quantity of gunpowder sent to the frontier from Constantinople has been found to consist chiefly of sand. The vali of Manistir has discovered gross abuses in the supply of provisions and accoutrements to the army.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.

San Francisco, April 5.—An order has just been received by Superintendent Dagget, of the mint, from Director Preston for the coinage of 800,000 silver dollars. This, in addition to the regular coinage of gold, will keep the present force employed for some time, and thus render unnecessary a reduction of the number of employes which has been expected to take place.

Turkey Wants to Fight, Too.

Constantinople, April 5.—The fighting between the Christians and the Mussulmans, which is daily reported from Crete, is creating a very bad impression here, and it is believed that the Turkish government will soon propose to the powers that Turkey herself be permitted to take action against the insurgents.

Reason for the Blockade.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—A blockade of Greece, which the Russian press thinks the best way of forcing the situation, by exciting the Greeks to hostile acts on the Turkish frontier, has evidently been decided upon.

Insurgents Attack a Blockhouse.

Athens, April 5.—The insurgents today fired several rounds at the Bulsunaria blockhouse, occupied by the international troops. The Italian guns returned the fire.

The Borrego Gang Hanged.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 5.—Francisco Gonzales y Borrego, Antonio Gonzales y Borrego, Lauraino Alarid and Patricio Valencia, condemned to death for the murder of ex-Sheriff Frank Chavez, who was killed from ambush on the night of May 29, 1892, were hanged at 9:10 A. M. today.

Fire at a Health Resort.

Meadville, Pa., April 5.—Cambridge Springs, a health resort fifteen miles from here, was almost entirely burned today, involving a loss of one life and a property loss of $200,000.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

An Alleged Plot to Control the Produce Markets.

Toledo, April 5.—Farmers are trying to form a trust. It is to spread all over the land, and if present plans carry, not a dollars' worth of farm proudce of any kind will be sold for general consumption. In a nutshell, the idea is for the farmers to limit crops to the actual liivng needs of the members of the trust. The organization is secret, oathbound, and its principles known just now to only a select few outside of those directly concerned in its development. According to the promoters, however, the country is practically in condition to be placed in the grip of this remarkable combine.

Lancaster, Pa., was the birthplace of the trust. It saw light there several months ago, and was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as the Agriculturalists' National Protective Association. The supreme body is made up of one representative from each state, whose duties are similar to those of the board of directors of an ordinary corporation. Each state has a subordinate board of directors, consisting of one representative from each congressional district. Each district in turn is governed by a board of two members from each county. Each county is under control of a board of from five to eleven in number, who direct the movements of the township organizations.

It is the purpose to do nothing this year in the way of controlling the markets, because the organization is not complete. Next year, however, the crops will be limited to actual living needs of members.

If the plan is carried out, not a dollars' worth of farm product of any kind will be sold for general consumption, it being the purpose to compel the people to import all food products. It is believed that by this method the power of the association can best make itself felt.

To Enable the Deaf to Hear.

New York, April 5.—It is announced from Denver that Professor Dussand, of the university there, has invented an apparatus to enable the deaf to hear. A microphonograph he has just issued magnifies the human voice in the same way that a lens magnifies matter. It is simply a telephone connected electrically with a phonograph, but a far more sensitive phonograph than Edison's ordinary model. A battery of from one cell to sixty, according to the degree of deafness, is used.

Of course the apparatus is useless in the case of absolute deafness, but such infirmity is far rarer than is supposed. Ninety-five per cent of stone-deaf persons can be made to hear and understand by Dussand's invention. You speak into the phonograph and make it repeat the words which are transmitted by a sort of microphone and speaking tube into the deaf ear. Professor Dussand is preparing for the 1900 exhibition an apparatus which will enable 10,000 people who may all be deaf to follow the lecture.

Butler Tried Suicide.

San Francisco, April 5.—Murderer Butler has made his anticipated attempt at suicide. Despite the presence in his cell day and night of guards supposed to be watchful, the fiend of the Blue mountains almost succeeded in cheating the gallows today. Early this morning Butler was observed to be unusually quiet. Investigation showed that his blanket was tight-drawn over his head, and when that was removed his face was found to be covered with blood. Butler has allowed his thumb nail to grow very long, and with the nail had opened an artery in his forehead from which he hoped to bleed to death. The wound was closed and greater precautions than ever will now be taken to preserve his life at least until after he sails on the Mariposa for Australia tomorrow afternoon.

Colonel Grant Declined.

New York, April 5.—Colonel Fred D. Grant has decided to decline President McKinley's offer of the position of first assistant secretary of war.

Mr. Garnt sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

"Altohugh you are pleased to urge me to think over the matter, it is impossible for me to consider the position of assistant secretary of war, which you were good enough to offer me. I therefore decline with thanks the appointment, at the same time regretting that I am not to serve the administration, for which I worked earnestly."

Mr. Grant declined to be interviewed beyond giving out the foregoing telegram.

A Powder Mill Wrecked

Shamokin, Pa., April 5.—All the buildings of the Shamokin Powder Company were wrecked by a terrific explosion which occurred in the mill early this morning. Fortunately no lives were lost, all the men having gone home. Three houses half a mile away were damaged badly. Mrs. David Hann was badly cut about the face and body. Mr. and Mrs. Hann and Mrs. Klinger were buried in their beds beneath debris and boulders weighing 200 pounds. The loss is nearly $50,000.

Child Instantly Killed.

San Francisco, April 2.—A child named James Holmes was instantly killed today by being run over by a loaded truck. The driver, H. Meyer, was charged with manslaughter.

Wages Increased in Michigan.

Ironwood, Mich., April 5.—The Metropolitan Iron & Land Company has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wage scale here. The increase affects 1,000 men employed in the Norris and Pabst mines.

Demand an Eight-Hour Day.

Milwaukee, April 5.—The 10,000 union brewery employes in Milwaukee made a formal demand for an eight-hour working day at the same wages as is now being paid for 10 hours.

Garment Makers Strike.

St. Louis, April 5.—Five hundred employes of the clothing manufacturers of St. Louis struck today. Last fall the price paid for making a coat was reduced from 65 to 50 cents. It was promised the old rate would be restored in the spring, but this has not been done.

Constantinople, April 5.—It is reported that Daratheodori Pasha, who was mentioned some weeks ago as likely to be appointed governor of Crete, is going to Athens on a special mission to King George of Greece.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

One could write yards of matter and fill innumerable columns of space in attempting to describe the wheat market and its variations this week, giving a reason for each and every movement. A well-known operator puts it correctly and tersely when he says "the market is suffering from too much news and too many statistics." There is all kinds of news in wheat, and statistics enough to supply everybody, but whether traders are any better for having so much information is a question. Figures themselves don't lie, but it is said liars can figure, and they evidently have been doing it in a manner that may be satisfactory to themselves but certainly not soul-filling enough for the public who are growing rather chary of statisticians and their methods.

In speaking of figures, it must be confessed that they are unusually favorable for higher prices, but they, like bad crop reports, are ignored. The visible supply for the week was cut 1,407,000 bushels. The total is now 39,023,000 bushels, compared with 61,045,000 bushels last year; for the same week one year ago, a difference of 22,000,000 bushels. The world's stock for the week underwent a decrease of about 5,000,000 bushels. World's shipment for three weeks have been under 4,000,000 bushels, while the supposed or estimated requirements of the importing countries is 7,250,000 bushels per week. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreases steadily, and this week was reduced 1,500,000 bushels. If that is not a phalanx of figures to wararnt purchases of wheat, the buyer had better go out of the business. Sad to relate, however, statistics have little effect upon the market, and professional sellers go right ahead, never thinking that there is the barest sort of possibility of a day of reckoning before the new crop is in the shock.

Corn has held its own, and there is very little change to be noted in the market. That corn possesses merit on its own account has been and is daily demonstrated by the course of the market.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 6, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.10; Benton county and White Lily, $4.10; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76@77c; Valley, 78c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 36@38c.

Hay—Timothy, $13.00@14.00 per ton; clover, $11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, $9.00@11.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $17.50 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs — Bran, $14.50; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 40@45c; dairy, 30@40c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 50@60c; Garnet Chilies, 65@75c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; sweets, $3.00 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 3¾c per pound.

Onions—$2.00@2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@4.00; geese, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c; ducks, $4.00@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 9½c per dozen.

Cheese — Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 13½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $3.00@3.50; cows, $2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.00@4.25; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed $4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., April 6, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $19 per ton; cracked, $19@20; feed meal, $19@20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $5.00; Novelty A, $4.60; California brands, $5.35; Dakota, $5.65; patent, $6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.00 per ton; shorts, $18.

Feed—Chopped feed, $18.00 per ton; middlings, $22; oilcake meal, $30.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $10.00; Eastern Washington, $14.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 26c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 15@17.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $16.50@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, $2.90.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $4.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; ducks, $6@6.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 11½@12c.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton, sheep, 9c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish — Halibut, 4½@6c; salmon, 5@6c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11½; hams, small, 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6¼c per pound.

San Francisco, April 6, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@$1.10; Early Rose, 65@75c; River Burbanks, 50@70c; sweets, $1.00@1.75 per cental.

Onions—$1.75@2.25 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 10½@12c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 13½c; do seconds, 12½@13c; fancy dairy, 12c; seconds, 11@12c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6½c; fair to good, 5½@6c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@14½c.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@9c; San Joaquin plains, 6@8c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound.

Hay—Wheat and oat, $7@10; best barley, $6.50@8.00; alfalfa, $5@8; clover, $4@8; compressed wheat, $6@9.50; do oat, $6@7 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2@4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, $2@2.50; seedlings, do, 75c@$1.25; common lemons, 50c@$1; good to choice, $1.50@2; fancy, $4 per box.

Apples—Good to choice, $1@1.75; fancy, $2@2.25 per box.

Hops—9@12½c per pound.