

THE TURKS REPULSED.

The Greeks Held Their Own at Velesino Junction.

Athens, May 8.—A telegram just received here says a great battle has been fought at Velesino, between a Turkish force of 8,000 and General Smolenski's brigade. The dispatch states that the repeated charges of the Turks were repulsed with enormous losses.

The headquarters staff of the Greek army at Pharsala has been completely captured. General Mavris and Colonel Sapountzakis, Mastropas and Antonides have resigned and started for Athens.

Battle Raged All Day.

Athens, May 8.—The battle of Velesino raged heroically from sundown until 10 o'clock this morning. The Greeks have been reinforced, the reinforcements arriving at a critical stage of the fight. General Smolenski telegraphs that the Turks will be unable to capture Pharsala because the Greek position is strong and the morale of the Greek troops completely restored.

Why the Turkish Attack Failed.

London, May 8.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Pharsala telegraphs: The Turks attacked Velesino Junction Tuesday night with four squadrons of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery. The large force of Greeks beat the Turks off, but not before they had displaced half a dozen rails and cut the wires. The latter were repaired and on Wednesday the train service was resumed.

Fighting was renewed Wednesday night, but without special results. On Thursday night, the Turks assembled in great force in the direction of Velesino. The Turks made an attack before dawn, but were successfully repulsed. Three times in the course of the morning was the attack repeated, each time from a different direction, and each time the result was a repulse. Apparently it was intended that the attacks should be simultaneous, but this plan failed, owing to lack of proper organization. The Turks, however, pushed the attack with the utmost determination for six hours, and only abandoned the attempt to seize the junction about noon.

The Greeks behaved well. The third brigade and artillery particularly distinguished themselves under General Smolenski. The Turkish losses were heavy. The Greek loss was much lighter. Colonel Janninost, the Turks' eighth regiment, pursued the Turks several miles.

Full-grown and mature men, well armed, though without uniforms, are arriving here with every train. They are supplied with ammunition. The transport service is improving rapidly. Heliograph and night watching signals have been established, covering the entire territory occupied by the forces. An excellent spirit animates the men, who work hard from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening, besides sleeping on their arms at night.

The Turks Claim It.

Constantinople, May 8.—The Turkish government has issued the following announcement: "Far from being repulsed at Velesino, the imperial troops continued their victorious march forward."

Another Retreat Probable.

London, May 8.—The Times correspondent at Athens says: "The news from Velesino is unfavorable. Fighting at Thessaly was resumed this morning. The Greek right repulsed vigorous cavalry charges, but their left was compelled to retire. It is feared their position at Pharsala will be outflanked, thus compelling a retreat to Demokos."

Turkey's Terms of Peace.

New York, May 8.—A World special from Washington says: The terms of peace which Turkey has offered Greece have reached the Washington legation. They are as follows: The restoration of the boundary fixed by the treaty of 1831, which gave to Turkey all of Thessaly, including its extensive seacoast; the evacuation by Greece of Preveza and other points in the province of Epirus; the withdrawal of Greek troops from Crete and the acceptance of the plan of autonomy offered the island by the porte, and the payment of a war indemnity large enough to cover the expense of the mobilizing of the Turkish troops.

Both Want to Fight.

London, May 8.—It is semi-officially stated that in the recent belief that European intervention between Turkey and Greece in the present position of affairs is regarded as wholly impracticable, both Greece and Turkey having resolved to continue the war. The powers are thus obliged to stand aside until one of the combatants is finally defeated.

Americans Had the Advantage.

London, May 8.—In the house of commons today the president of the board of trade, C. T. Ritchie, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent, conservative and free trader, said the government was not prepared to compel charterers to buy their equipment in the United Kingdom. In the case of the Waterloo City railway, Mr. Ritchie added, twenty-two cars had been ordered in America, because out of seven English firms tendering bids for the work, not one was able to deliver the stock in the time required by the railroad company.

Aged Woman Tortured by Thieves.

Sisterville, W. Va., May 8.—Last night Mrs. Shock, an aged lady living at Adonia, was tortured and robbed by a negro and white man, who forced an entrance into her home. The fiends brutally beat her bare feet with switches, burned them with candles, and also burned the hair from her head and roasted one ear. The woman finally told where her money was hidden, and the robbers secured \$500 and escaped. The woman will probably die.

Cartersville, Ill., May 8.—Fire which broke out early today destroyed a large number of business houses, causing a loss of at least \$75,000. Several people were injured. The families of Simon Simons and J. O'Neill had narrow escapes from being burned in their beds.

Spokane, May 8.—Ground was broken for the Spokane army post today, and it is expected that most of the construction will be completed this summer. As soon as the railroad spur is completed, a large force of men will be put to work.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

With a large cash demand for wheat at all points, with stocks being reduced to a lower point than in years by the end of the crop, and with prospects for an average crop of winter wheat very poor, it is enough to warrant the maintenance of present values, and also the prevalence of good prices for wheat for the coming twelve months. How high prices will go depends on three things—speculation, crop prospects, and the war. There will be a short crop of winter wheat for the third consecutive year. The conditions are also uncertain for as large an acreage of spring as was expected earlier in the season, owing to the wet weather and the lateness of the seeding in some sections. High prices, however, will stimulate farmers in the Northwest to get in as large an acreage as possible. There has been a good deal of seeding, but in the Red River valley, where a large part of the crop is grown, there is too much water to admit of early seeding. Kansas gives good promise, but a change for the worse may come. The only things that can injure the crop are hot winds and sand storms. The outlook in California is uncertain. Reports say that hot winds have deteriorated the crop. Latest reports from France and Russia are against a large crop of winter wheat, but in the other foreign countries there is promise of about an average yield. Stocks, however, are low, and consumers will go into the new crop with less than the usual quantity.

Greece and Turkey are not important factors as wheat growers, the former raising 4,800,000 bushels, and the latter 24,000,000 bushels. Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, and Montenegro raise 125,000,000 bushels. A liberal proportion of their crop is exported to the continent. If Greece has a navy of sufficient strength to prevent a free export movement of wheat from these countries, it might make a great difference in the supplies of the continent.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 4, 1897. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat—Walla Walla, 78@74c; Valley, 76c per bushel. Oats—Choice white, 33@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c. Hay—Timothy, \$14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, \$12.00@13.50; wheat and oat, \$13.00@13.50 per ton. Barley—Feed barley, \$18.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$28. Butter—Creamery, 35c; dairy, 25@27c; store, 17c@30c per roll. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 50@60c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 80@85c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cwt. for Merced; new potatoes, 30c per pound. Onions—\$2.50@2.75 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75 to 3.50; geese, \$5.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen. Eggs—Oregon, 10@11c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon, 11c; Young America, 12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c. Hops—4@7c per pound. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$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@5.25 per cwt. Veal—Large, 3c@4c; small, 4@6c per pound. Seattle, Wash., May 4, 1897. Wheat—Chicken feed, \$28 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$21 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; ducks, \$6@6.50. Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40. Milletuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30. Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$15. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 14@15; California, 9c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$14.00@14; 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, \$4.25. Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13c@14c. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6c; mutton, sheep, 8c per pound; lamb, 6c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4c@5c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c. Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound. Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$2.50@3; choice, \$; California fancy navals, \$3@3.50. San Francisco, May 4, 1897. Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@1.10; Early Rose, 60@70c; River Burbanks, 50@55c; sweets, \$1.40@1.60 per cental. Onions—\$2.25@3.00 per cental. Eggs—Ranch, 10c@12c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 13@14; do seconds, 13@13c; fancy dairy, 12c; seconds, 11@12c. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6c@7c; fair to good, 5c@6c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@14c. Wool—Choice foothill, 10@13c; San Joaquin plains, 8@11c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound. Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7@10; best barley, \$6.50@8.00; alfalfa, \$6@8; clover, \$6@8; compressed wheat, \$6@8.50; do oat, \$6@7 per ton. Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2@4. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.25@2.00; seedlings, do, \$1@1.50; common lemons, 75c@1.00; fancy, \$2@2.25 per box. Apples—\$1.25@2 per box; Eastern, \$1.85@4 per bushel. Hops—8@12c per pound.

Malaria Fever.

This disease—also called fever and ague—is best described as a periodical fever. Its chief characteristic is not so much the nature of the single attacks as the peculiar manner of their repetition. The two principal types of malaria are intermittent fever and remittent fever. The intermittent type is characterized by recurring attacks, in which, as a rule, chill, fever and sweating follow each other in orderly sequence. One generally knows a few hours beforehand, by unpleasant sensations, and sometimes by headache, that a chill is approaching. The entire duration of an attack is usually from twelve to fifteen hours.

The periodicity of the attacks is most striking; they occur with regularity at the end of twenty-four, forty-eight or seventy-two hours. During the intervening period the patient feels pretty well, and except in unusually severe cases is able to be about. The remittent type of the disease has no distinct intermissions of the fever; the temperature is constantly above the normal, though marked remissions occur.

Malaria is caused by the presence in the blood of a parasite, a minute organism which can be seen only by the aid of a microscope. The natural history of this parasite is not known; nor do we know how the organism enters, or how or in what form it leaves the human body. It is known, however, that these organisms are always present in the blood of a person suffering from malaria, and that they disappear with the disappearance of the symptoms, or with the administration of quinine. Low, marshy ground, with abundant vegetation, badly drained, low-lying districts, old river courses, tracts of land which are rich in vegetable matter, and particularly districts which have been allowed to fall out of cultivation, are favorite localities for the development of the malarial poison.

In regions where malaria constantly prevails, it occurs most frequently in spring and autumn; in temperate regions it is at its worst in September and October. Wherever it prevails the drinking water should be boiled, and unnecessary exposure to the night air should be avoided.—Youth's Companion.

Wives Sold at Auction.

There is a town on Vancouver Island overlooking the Pacific Ocean that is in need of 3,000 women. The town is a cheerful place in its general aspect, its streets are well paved, and the climate and surroundings combine to make it attractive. But there is a shortage of women and young girls in this locality that begets an air of melancholy in the bearing of the superfluous male inhabitants.

The Mayor of this town is a resourceful man. Finding that it was impossible to relieve the gloom that had settled over his bailiwick without foreign aid, he raised a fund to import a carload of marriageable women from the East. A hundred young women comprised the first consignment to this center of high-pressure bachelorhood.

The town received the newcomers with open arms. A reception followed by a "bargain sale" of wives acted like a tonic on the despairing community. Men who had begun to fear that a long journey must precede the chance to wed found a honeymoon within their reach. The bidding was spirited. In some instances great bargains were obtained, a forlorn bachelor obtaining a better half at actually panic prices. One man had a life partner knocked down to him before he had been introduced to her.

There was not a large amount of money involved in this curious sale. A girl who owned \$50 was rich enough to indulge in the luxury of spinsterhood if she so desired. A man with \$100 to spend at the auction was in a position to make his own choice practically. Beauty was at a premium, and frequently caused very lively competition. On the whole, the experiment was a great success, and the town has taken on an air of gaiety that it sadly needed. The number of weddings since the auction has been sufficiently great to encourage the town in the effort to obtain another carload of spinsters from the East.—New York World.

Discouraged and Downcast.

A Well Known Yolo County, California, Druggist, Pines for the Nirvana. He Finds a More Pleasant Remedy for His Ills Than Buddha's Fanana.

From the Mail, Woodland, Cal. There is probably no man in Yolo county better known than William R. Pond, formerly of the drug firm of Pond & Lawson, of Woodland, Cal. For five years Mr. Pond was a terrible sufferer from nervous prostration, and at and during these attacks, pined for "sleep that knows no waking."

Physicians were powerless to aid him, and he was becoming rapidly worn out, when an old friend, Mr. Hendrickson, of San Francisco, recommended him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In much the same way that a drowning man grasps at whatever comes his way, Mr. Pond clutched at the idea of Pink Pills, and they cured him, on his following the printed directions. Mr. Pond is chairman of the Republican county central committee, and is never tired of singing the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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 lagrippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, 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 by the bulk or 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

When the Price Is Low Feed Barley to Stock—Kaffir Corn Grows Successfully in Regions Affected by Drouth—How to Sow Cloverseed.

A Good Farm Crop. Barley must be gotten in early. A light, sandy loam, if it is rich enough, will grow a fine crop of barley. A well-worked clay loam will also produce heavy crops, and in some years extraordinary crops. The ground for this crop should be manured the year before. Potato ground or beet land will grow excellent crops. The best growers plow their land in the fall, and early in April, when the ground is fit to work, harrow the land both ways, and then drill in two bushels of seed and two hundred pounds of fertilizer to the acre. The fertilizer gives the seed a good start. The grain ripens earlier and has a brighter color. After the crop is about two inches high, it should be rolled. The rolling should be done when the soil is dry. Cloverseed may be sown with barley. If the ground is in the fifth and rich six quarts of clover will give a thick set. One of the advantages of this crop is that it takes but four months to grow the crop, and, if the grain is high, it can be sold, and, if low, it makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock, especially for pigs. Barley ripening early, the land, if not seeded to clover, should be harrowed over with the disc harrow, first one way and then across the field, and prepared for wheat.

Another year's experience with this dry-weather crop has justified the claims of its friends and put to flight its enemies. All over that section of the United States west of the Mississippi River, where Indian corn falls occasionally, kaffir corn was more largely grown than ever before during the season of 1897. The yield was larger than ever, and as farmers become more and more familiar with cultivating and handling the crop the early objections gradually disappear. Of course, last season was not marked by drouth except in limited areas, but in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and particularly Oklahoma, dry weather did some damage to Indian corn, but failed to hurt the kaffir. There is some objection on the score of difficulty in curing when it is cut as hay, or put into shocks, as in Indian corn. As a rule, in the sections where it is most largely grown, rains are not at all frequent during harvest time, and in addition the atmosphere has peculiar drying properties, so that experienced growers find nothing to complain of. The stalks make a high grade of forage, and the grain, when ground, is excellent for stock feed, and in a number of cases kaffir meal has been made into acceptable bread. Broadcasted seeds are cut and harvested as hay, but where the corn is planted in rows it is usually cut and shocked, remaining in the field until thoroughly dry, after which it is stacked. The ground is prepared as for an ordinary crop of corn. Drill in the seed so that there will be a stalk about every six or ten inches.—Agriculturist.

Cloverseed. Before sowing clover seed, harrow the grain crop, the drills, then sow the seed right behind the harrow. If the land is rich, six quarts of seed will be enough to sow upon an acre; if the ground is poor, sow eight quarts to the acre. The secret of successful clover growth is a thin coat of rich manure, spread over the field either in the fall or in the spring. Six two-horse loads will cover an acre. If the stable is heavy, cut it off, setting the mower bar high. The time to cut is about the middle of August. Make it into hay; it makes a fine feed for young cattle in winter. The clover should be given a coat of sixty bushels of lime to the acre early in the fall, or during the winter. Clover seed sown late on hard, dry ground is only a waste of seed, as there is not enough moisture to start the seed, and being late the hot, dry weather will kill the plants if they germinate.

Winters—ired Vermals. Animals kept in warm stables are less liable to protect themselves against vermin that they can easily destroy by rolling in the dust when given free range in summer. The fact that a horse will often choose to roll on bare soil, especially if dusty, rather than on the grass, is itself pretty good evidence that the horse is troubled by lice. A shrewd horse will often do this if the soil be wet, and thus cover himself with mud. When it dries it is turned to dust in the process of grooming. Dust will kill lice, and when animals have access to bare ground they are never troubled in this way. Often in stables where poultry are allowed, the vermin come from the bodies of the hens, finding a lodgment on the woodwork of the stable. Prepare a kerosene emulsion with one part of kerosene to ten of water, and enough soap to make it come together in a mixture. Wash the necks and shoulders of all horses in stables with this occasionally, and the vermin will cease to trouble. But whether horses are or are not pestered with hen lice, poultry have no business in horse stables. They are very apt to get in unless doors and windows are kept closed or protected by screens. More horses are kept poor by having fowls soil their feed boxes than by lack of feed when working hard during the warm spring weather.—American Cultivator.

Growing Seeds by Contract. It is a great convenience to young farmers who have too little capital to make a contract with some seedsmen to grow a part of the crop of seeds or potatoes that he requires for his customers. There are few seedsmen who have the land to spare to grow all the seeds they require. At the same time they cannot purchase seeds in the open market that they know will be pure and without admixture of other varieties. Hence they are glad to furnish seed for planting or sowing to some one who will keep it free from mixing with other kinds. And for this trouble they can and do pay more than the average market prices.

Twenty Acres Enough. If you have but one team, twelve to twenty acres will be enough to have under cultivation. Aim to give every crop four good horse cultivations. The smoothing harrow is a very valuable implement. One week after planting, if the ground is fit, run over the field the way the corn or potatoes were planted; the following week harrow across the rows. These crops may be harrowed four times. With a good harrow and a steady team, no hand hoeing will be required.

Grass for Wet Land. The best grasses for marshy lands are red top, meadow fescue, fowl meadow grass, Kentucky blue grass and meadow foxtail. Land which has been for twenty years in pasture will probably not require much, if any, fertilizer, but it would be well, before seeding down, to keep the land under cultivation for one year. Corn would be the most suitable crop for this purpose.

Women and the Garden. Always take the wife's advice about making the garden, but don't let her do the hard work. It may seem pattering work, but if so plant in long, straight rows with room enough between to use the cultivator freely. In this way by horse power much more can be accomplished, and the labor being used economically, and on a rich land, will make more profit than the like amount of labor on any part of the farm outside the garden.

Regular Salting of Cows. It is important that cows be regularly salted at least twice a week. If they have salt before them all the time they will not eat more than is good for them. This regular salting not only increases milk yield, but also makes it of better quality. Where cows are salted regularly their milk will keep sweet twenty-four hours longer than will milk from cows that have suffered for lack of salt.

Vegetable Feeds. In buying vegetable and grass seeds, buy from a first-class house, and get fresh, last year's seeds. If the price is high, get less seed, but prepare the ground properly and put in plenty of fine well rotted manure. Sow the vegetable seeds thin—no more than two or three seeds to the inch. Mangel seeds should be sown but one seed to the inch.

In Court. Lawyer—But when you said that did you not have some ulterior motive in view? Witness—What right have you to question my motives? Lawyer—I'm not questioning your motives, I'm questioning you.—Boston Transcript.

A Bombshell. "Well, you see, old man, I'm afraid the government won't come down with the cash. He's a sort of bombshell." "How so?" "He goes off when I touch him."—Washington Capital.

The Modern Author. He padded his jokes, he padded his books, He padded his poems as well; But good things come in the course of time. For the public padded his cell.—New York Journal.

Organ Grinders in Vienna. Organ grinders in Vienna are not allowed to play in the morning or evening—only between midday and sunset.

PLAYIN' POSSUM.

"Playin' possum" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being captured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people, leaving no chance to feign sleep. On the other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—prevents their increase and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Owing to the unusual snowfall in Switzerland the chamois have become so tame in some places that they visit the stables in search of food.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of diverse dyspeptic ailments and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Bismuth's stomach Bitters, my dear sir or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

The island of Malta has a language of its own, derived from the Carthaginian and Arabian tongues. The nobility of the island speak Italian.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. The "Golden Syrup" 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 "The Golden Syrup" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

The most thickly populated country in Europe is Belgium, and it is also the most temperate. For Lung and Chest diseases, Pisco's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcutt, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Moths may be kept from furs and woollens, United States Entomologist L. O. Howard concludes, by cold storage during the summer at forty degrees.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm has the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public. Sold by Druggists, Etc. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. HALL'S FAMILY PILLS are the best.

Advertisement for WARNER'S SAFE CURE and RAY OF HOPE, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

It has been discovered to bury a man up to his neck in wet sand is a practically certain cure for apparent death from an electric shock. The craze for things Scottish has invaded Africa. The sultan of Morocco has engaged a "braw Highlandman" to play the bagpipes at his court.

Advertisement for BASE BALL GOODS Special Rates to Clubs, featuring text about athletic equipment and contact information for WILL & FINCK CO.

Advertisement for CHILDREN TEETHING, featuring text about a medicine for teething and contact information for Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

Advertisement for Good Health, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt and its benefits for nervous ailments.

Advertisement for REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring an illustration of a woman and a list of reasons for using the product.

Advertisement for Cheapest Power... Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines, featuring text about engine services and contact information for Hercules Gas Engine Works.

Advertisement for WEAKNESS OF MEN WHEAT, featuring an illustration of a man and text about a medicine for men's health, including contact information for ERIE MEDICAL CO.