

ADVISES FROM SYDNEY.

Reports from the country districts of Victoria show that the cyclonic storm of November 18 did immense damage...

December 3, Jack Griffiths, of Cobarr, who held the world's record, and Professor Bax, of New Zealand, engaged in a club-wrestling contest for the world's championship at Newcastle...

Percy Cavill, upon his return to Sydney with the mile and five-mile championships of the world to his credit, was accorded a reception by the swimming association...

CAUGHT BY A CAVE-IN. Five Men Entombed in a Tunnel Near Anaconda.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 17.—At an early hour this morning the discovery was made that five men were entombed in a tunnel which the Anaconda Copper Mining Company is constructing...

Immediately at 11 o'clock communication was established with the imprisoned men. Four of them were reported alive and well and one dead.

The work of reaching them is going on vigorously. The men through the improved speaking tube, reported that they suffered neither thirst nor hunger, but they wanted candles.

New Canadian Mining Laws. Washington, Jan. 17.—In a few days the treasury department will make known the details of the arrangements recently concluded with Canadian Minister of Interior Sitton...

Ordered to Egypt. London, Jan. 17.—The morning papers announce that the first battalion of grenadiers, now at Gibraltar, has been ordered to get in readiness for service in Egypt.

A Pillboxer Captured. Havana, Jan. 17.—The Spanish gunboat Alagaria has captured off the coast of Cuba, near Manzanillo, a fishing smack from Jamaica...

President of the French Senate. Paris, Jan. 17.—M. Loubet was re-elected president of the senate today. M. Scheurer-Kestner was defeated for re-election to the vice-presidency.

No Danger of Starvation. Seattle, Jan. 17.—The report of Major Rucker, who was sent to Dyea recently for the purpose of reconnoitering the ground preparatory to starting the government relief expedition...

The French-Fingstaff Mining Company has determined to adopt the use of cyanide, which is necessary to treat the ore from the deep levels of the mine.

The famous Louis XV drawing-room suite, composed of a sofa and six arm-chairs, with old Beauvais tapestry, has been sold in Paris to a London dealer for \$70,000.

Peru balsam with nine times its weight of cod-liver oil is advised by Professor Klein for an elastic and waterproof coating for small wounds.

IMPROVING WILLAPA HARBOR.

A Washington correspondent says in his report recommending the improvement of Willapa river and Mailboat slough, Captain Taylor, of the corps of engineers, says:

Willapa river empties into the Pacific ocean through Willapa harbor about 25 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia river.

The mouth of the Willapa river is considered to be in the harbor about 12 miles in a direct line from the ocean bar. From the ocean bar to this point the depths are ample for any class of vessels, ranging from 27 feet to as much as 70 feet at mean lower low water.

The bottom of the river at this bar is lumpy, and the material forming it appears to be fine, hard sand and silt.

The principal businesses of Willapa harbor are the lumber business and the fish and oyster business.

The lumber is mostly shipped to San Francisco in small schooners, as deep-draft vessels are denied charter for cargo from this harbor on account of the two bars above mentioned.

The estimated cost of this improvement is as follows: Dredging at lower shoal, 250,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$50,000; dredging at upper shoal, 100,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$20,000; engineering, contingencies, etc., \$7,000; total, \$77,000.

Northwest Notes. Antoine Maxine, a half-breed got into an altercation with John Emmanuel, an Indian, at a dance at Little Mission, and fatally stabbed him with a butcher knife.

The state board of audit and control has rescinded the rule which it adopted of taking from the old soldiers who are inmates of the State Soldiers' Home 50 per cent of their pensions.

Sherman county farmers have not sown as much ground to grain this fall as is customary, owing to the fact that they were kept busy harvesting potatoes, and since harvest have devoted their time principally to getting their grain to market, leaving but little time to devote to seeding.

The action of the state board of equalization in raising the Jackson county assessment 50 per cent on stocks of merchandise has caused a storm of criticism and protest in that county.

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WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Exports of flour and wheat from both coasts last week were 4,595,000 bushels, or 700,000 bushels more than the previous week, and double the same week last year.

Receipts are expected to fall off. We have now reached the time where the exports generally decrease; at least they have in the past years, as the first six months of the crop year generally marks the largest export business.

There is every indication, however, of a good export movement from now on, as liberal engagements have been for wheat, corn and oats.

Foreigners continue to buy moderately when the market gets weak, so that the outward movement will gradually cut into the wheat stocks, which are none too heavy if the exports are to keep up large.

Argentine news favors an exportable surplus of about 35,000,000 bushels, but some good authorities make it only 8,000,000 bushels.

This is used as a club by the bears and consumers to prevent an advance here. There will be no Argentine wheat available in European markets before the latter part of March.

In the meantime their light stocks will be reduced, and they will have to come in as buyers. The American visible supply of wheat increased this week 47,000 bushels, and now totals 58,865,000 bushels against 53,872,000 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago.

Although the movement of corn for 1897 was 119,747,000 bushels, and the shipments 97,427,000 bushels an increase in the receipts of 24,000,000 bushels and in 10,000,000 bushels in the shipments, they were less than the arrivals of oats, receipts of the latter being 1,338,000 bushels in excess of corn, while the shipments were 7,000,000 bushels greater, aggregating 104,666,000 bushels.

The feeling in corn and oats is bullish. There is a strong disposition on the part of many local traders to keep on the long side.

The Trigo-South people have accumulated a big line, and they are getting quite a following. Exports of corn for the week were heavy.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 73@78c; Valley and Bluestem, 76@77c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$4.35; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton.

Millets—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@13; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—18@20c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@3.25 per dozen; broilers, \$3.00@2.50; geese, \$5.50@6.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.25 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.00 per sack.

Hops—5@16c per pound for new crop, 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Waller, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 5 1/2c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4 1/2@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 4 1/2@5c; small, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

Seattle Market. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 30c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 23c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$23.

Fresh Meat—Choice dressed beef, steers, fat cows, 15c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 8c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 7@10c; sounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@50c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges navel, \$2.75 per box. San Francisco Market. Wool—Navaho 11@15c; Oregon, 11@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12 1/2@16c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@24; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$2.25@2.50 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 25@34c; ranch, 25@28c; Eastern, 15@19c; duck, 16c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12 1/2c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.50@2.50; Mexican limes, \$4.00@4.50; California lemons, choice, \$1.50@2.00; do common, 75c@1.25 per box.

Hay—Wheat, \$13@14.50; oat, \$11@13.50; best barley, \$11@13; alfalfa, \$11@11.50; clover, \$10.50@12. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@1; pears, 75c@1 per box; plums, 30@35c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 25@27c; fancy dairy, 26c; good to choice, 24@25c per pound. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 45c@1. The city of Rahway will soon possess the largest dome in the East. It is to be erected over the New Jersey state reformatory.

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TOPICS FOR FARMERS.

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Potash Fertilizers as Protection Against Frost—Profit in Sheep-Raising—Value of the Silo—Watering Stock in Winter—General Notes.

Protection Against Frost. It has been noticed that the liberal application of potash fertilizers, especially the crude salts, lessens to a certain extent the injuries which the crop may suffer from frost.

This is an item of considerable importance, especially in the case of tobacco, which is often greatly injured by frost in early autumn. The cause of the protection which krait, for instance, offers to plants against frosts is found in two sources.

In the first place, on account of the hygroscopic nature of the salt, the moisture of the soil is more securely held, and there is less rapid evaporation. One of the prime conditions of the formation of frost is a rapid evaporation and consequent cooling of the surface of the soil.

Anything which prevents this, of course, tends to diminish the intensity of the frost. In the second case, the presence of a potash fertilizer produces a more luxuriant vegetation, and thus secures a more perfect cover of the soil, affording in this manner a less rapid evaporation.

These two causes combined undoubtedly have a tendency to diminish the danger from frost to which a crop may be exposed.—Portland Transcript.

Profits in Sheep. The profits on our sheep are governed by the cost of production, by the use of the fanners and straw, the coarse feed, which will not bring anything in the market, especially corn-fodder, and by the cheapness of grain.

We can make the fleece pay the keeping of the sheep for one year, on good, fine-wooled sheep and from these calculations it would leave the owner the lambs and manure for his profit.

One hundred merino sheep, given abundance of bedding, will, between December 1 and May 1, make at least forty two-horse loads of manure. I scarcely need to say that both the summer and winter manure of the sheep is far more valuable than that of the horse or cow.

Its manure on high-priced land that requires fertilizers cannot be estimated at less than fifty cents per head per annum, and I should be inclined to put it still higher. The profit increases just as the market value of land and the cost of keeping increases.

The Western grower gets the lamb and about one-half of the fleece as the profit on each sheep.—Indiana Farmer.

Value of the Silo. On any farm where corn does well, more cows can be kept on a given number of acres by using a silo than without one.

Corn produces more cow food per acre than any other of the ordinary crops raised. When it is made into silage there is less waste than when dry-corned.

Cows at the whole plant, dry-butts and all, and do not leave the coarse stalks, as when field-corned. The ears of corn are soft and easily masticated and digested; so there is very little waste of grain.

So the silo saves a great amount of work in husking and grinding corn, which is necessary when it is dry, to get it in proper condition for the cow to get the full benefit of it.

Another thing: If one has a silo, the harvesting, cutting into short lengths and storing the fodder in condition to feed is all done at one wholesale job early in the season, when the days are long and the weather good.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Watering the Stock. A good well of soft water is necessary, especially for cows giving milk. The water should be pumped directly into the trough of a morning; after the stock have all been watered, let the rest of the water out.

The cattle should be watered twice a day. Water freshly pumped from a well about twenty feet in depth, will be about the temperature of 60 degrees; this water is pleasant for the cows to drink, and they will drink a large quantity of it.

Let the water out of the trough after the cattle have finished drinking, especially of an evening, and with a board cover the trough over. This takes but a few minutes, and it prevents ice and snow from filling up the trough.

This is one way of keeping up the milk supply and keeping the stock in sound health. Horses, sheep and hogs need water frequently, but if the water is ice cold they will drink but little of it.—Baltimore American.

Methods of Preserving Eggs. In the consular reports for December an interesting account is given of experiments made in Berlin to test various methods of preserving eggs.

All were treated on July 1 and opened at the end of the following February. Salt water, salicylic acid, rubbing with salt, covering with bran, etc., did not prevent the eggs from spoiling.

But eggs varnished with vaseline were all good at the end of February, and so were those preserved in lime water and those preserved in a solution of water glass. The lime water sometimes gives the eggs a bad taste, the solution of water glass causes the egg shell to break easily on immersion in boiling water and putting the vaseline on eggs takes too much time.

The Hot Shoe Evil. Fitting the shoe hot, so frequently practiced, cannot be too strongly condemned, as the sensitive structures beneath the horny wall are seriously injured, and the pores in the horny tissue closed, and the secretion of the hoof seriously interfered with.

The majority of shoeing smiths argue that it requires too much time to obtain a perfectly plane-bearing surface on the both the foot and shoe with the tools intended for that purpose; that the shoe can be made to bear all around alike much easier and quicker by placing it on the foot but until the foot is charred wherever touched by the hot shoe.

No doubt this is the most rapid way of fitting shoes, but when we take into consideration the harm done by such practice we find that nothing has been gained, but that much of the value of the horse has been lost; for of what value is a horse without a sound foot? It is also important

that shoes should be reset every four or six weeks. With the above precautions the horse's foot may be kept reasonably sound.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Hogs in Small Lots. It is neither profitable nor always entirely safe to keep great numbers of hogs together. Besides the liability to disease getting among them, there is always a certainty that the strongest will crowd the weaker from their feeding places, so that the inequality in size will increase instead of decrease.

In every litter there are always one or two weaklings that were born runts, and unless given a better chance than their fellows, they will always remain runts. The best way to manage this is when the pigs are seven or eight weeks old, take out the stronger ones and wean them, giving them plenty of good food that can be got to make growth.

The runts left to suckle the sow will in two or three weeks more take a start that may make them as good as the others, so that in later feed, all can be fed together. No other feed, without the sow's milk, will do this, though such other feed should be given and the pigs be encouraged to eat all they can be made to eat.—American Cultivator.

Artificial Duck Hatching. This is a great feature in the local native industries of Formosa. This is how it is managed: A long, low shed is built, mostly of wattle and mud, which has a thick thatched roof.

Around the inside walls are arranged rough wood troughs, which are filled up with grain and roasted paddyhusk, on which the eggs are placed as fast as they can be procured. In the summer particular precautions are taken, but in the winter the eggs are covered over with quilted coverlets, and far more care is taken to exclude cold draughts than is ever dreamt of in a native dwelling house.

The grain, which is sprinkled with a little warm water, sets up fermentation, and that with the help of the warm paddyhusk, which is continually being changed, hatches the eggs in about thirty days. By this simple and inexpensive process the breeder is enabled to sell young ducklings at about a penny each.

Retaining Moisture. The farmer who has a little rill, raine or draw running through his farm along which a line of shrubbery has grown up, when cleaning up his land, offended by the sight of this, is careful to clear it away, lest he be charged with negligence and unthriftiness.

The consequence is that when the rain falls the water is carried off rapidly, taking more or less of the soil with it. The warm sun coming out, soon dries up and evaporates the moisture. This is a great error. Every one of these ought to be carefully preserved by retaining the shrubbery. If already there, or planting it, if already taken away or wanting. Want of proper care in this respect more than counteracts the beneficial effect of all the trees that are planted.

Another method of assisting in retaining moisture is by forming ponds, and surrounding them with shrubbery and trees. This might be thought to be carried on to an hundred-fold greater extent than is at present done.—Western Ploughman.

Straw for Fattening Stock. In all grain-growing districts straw is plentiful, and where it is used as feed it is reckoned, and rightly, as food of very inferior nutrition. The idea of using it to feed fattening stock is said to have originated with Joseph J. Mehl, a London alderman, who a generation ago made his name famous by his writings in agricultural topics.

He largely imported linseed meal for fattening heaves. But he found that if cut hay was used to extend the ration, only a small amount of the linseed meal could be eaten without cloying the animals.

If clover was used still less of the oil meal could be eaten. But when he used cut straw, which has not protein, a good deal of meal could be eaten with relish, and the animals fattened faster. But when he fed Indian corn meal with cut straw, less of the corn meal would be eaten than when fed with cut hay.

This indicates the practice of American farmers, who feed much Indian corn, and comparatively little oil meal.

Value of a Bone Mill. The bone-cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss.

It is claimed that a bone-cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really costs nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no ratio should have them omitted. They are food, grit and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone.

If cut fine, even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it. To meet with success requires the use of the best materials, and green bone beats all other substances as food for poultry.—Poultry World.

Keeping Grade Poultry. The grade fowl is all right for poultry keepers who keep fowls for eggs or for sale as poultry, without trying to begin as breeders for sale alive. The grade can never be depended upon, and the grade roosters should be killed off every year, and only the pullets kept.

When it is desired to replenish the flock a full-bred cock of one or the other of the breeds from which the cross is made should be used. If a third breed is introduced into the strain the progeny will be mongrels, and good for nothing for any purpose.

Most farmers try to experiment with too many breeds. More than two will result in practical ruin to their flocks.

The Thermometer Button. Have you a thermometer button? It is the latest thing out, and consists of a tiny spiral of glass tubing containing the quicksilver, which is fastened to a small metal disk or button that may be worn on the lapel. A circular scale locates the mercury with reference to the heat. So when any one wants to know whether it is hot enough for you, all you need do is to point to the button.

Missunderstood. He asked the maiden to fly with him, but she, what did she do? She merely said: "Are you one of those crazy inventors, too?"

THE FULLNESS SYRUP.

Among the discomforts of life and the fullness thereof, reaching to every family, there is that which can so easily mitigate or entirely cure, the wonder is why we endure and suffer so much. From big pains to little aches, which are the wear and tear of the physical structure of man, there are always remedies good, better and best. The choice should always be for the best as the surest and the cheapest.

In chronic or acute suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, or with the minor ailments of sprains and bruises, or of soreness and stiffness, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil and the fullness thereof in so many complete and perfect cures make it stand out as the best remedy for pain. Why then should we stand on the order of going for it and not get at once? In numberless cases the aggravation of discomfort and pains are from delay. Why should we suffer?

Poe has immortalized the raven, Whittier the robin and Longfellow the snow bird that sang to the monk Felix.

THE CUBAN SCARE. Although the diplomatic entanglement with Spain over Cuba is in some degree influencing the stock market, Wall Street appears no serious complications. Nevertheless serious complications with other markets may be expected in view of an attack of biliousness which is not checked at the outset. The most effective remedy to this ailment is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable remedy, moreover, for dyspepsia, malaria, kidney trouble, constipation and nervousness.

Among the natives of Mexico there are, according to Humboldt, about 130,000 survivors of the Aztec race.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS. We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark, "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the facsimile signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.

Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D. I know that my life was saved by Pitcher's Cure for Constipation.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 23, 1895.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHESEBROUGH, Mayor, do hereby certify that he is the sole proprietor of the firm of F. CHESEBROUGH & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that the said firm has secured and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CASTORIA that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. GLENN, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Beware of cheap imitations. F. J. CHESEBROUGH & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

After being swindled by all others, and as a result of the loss of \$1000, I have secured the ONLY genuine of many styles, MASONS CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 767, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Boston genius has invented a fire machine that will squirt out fires with instead of water.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE. Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphine habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, resistant pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing.

Mrs. LUCY PEARLY, Derby Center, Vt., says: "I was very miserable; I was so weak that I could hardly get around the house, could do nothing without feeling tired out."

"My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."

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