It Can Be Made to Go.

"The melancholy days have come;" has rheumatism come with them? It can be made to go right off by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which cures and leaves no trace behind.

Macaroni With Mayonnaise.

A delicious way to serve macaroni is to place it on the same plate with lettuce, the mayonnaise doing sauce service for both. The macaroni is cut into thin slices from macaroni and cheese baked the day before. It is served cold.

Every Action

And every thought requires an expenditure of vitality which must be restored by means of the blood flowing to the brain and other organs. The blood must be pure, rich and nourishing. It is made so by Hood's Sarsaparilla which is thus the great strength-giving medicine, the cure for weak nerves, scrofula, catarrh, and all diseases caused by poor, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

Stewed Fruit Is Healthy.

There is no doubt that stewed fruit is a most wholesome addition to ordinary diet. There are, however, many persons who cannot eat it, either on account of the acidity of the fruit or of the large quantity of sugar required to make it palatable. It should be remembered that sugar does not counteract the acidity of the fruit, it simply disguises it, and if much of it is used it is apt to interfere with the digestive organs. Before cooking the fruit, sprinkle over it a small pinch of carbonate of soda; this renders the dish more wholesome, and certainly more tasty.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Maori girls in the North Island of New Zealand are being tattooed by a Urewera tohunga for $15 apiece.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

An English physician has discovered a way of producing local anaesthesia without the loss of consciousness or the use of ether or chloroform. He uses moderate currents of electricity frequently interrupted.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The rate at which Zulus can travel in an emergency is astonishing. Some will cover as much as 50 miles in six hours. Eight miles an hour is an ordinary pace.

If you want the best wind mill, pumps, tanks, plows, wagons, bells of all sizes, boilers, engines, or general machinery, see or write JOHN POOLE, foot of Morrison street, Portland, Oregon.

The horse, when grazing, is guided entirely by the nostrils in the choice of proper food, and blind horses are never known to make mistakes in their diet.

$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 known 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.

Zoologists say that all known species of wild animals are gradually diminishing in size.

In the fall cleanse your system by using Dr. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke is trying to show the authorities in Paris that the study of astronomy is a suitable career for women. Miss Klumpke has, through the patronage of Admiral Mouchez, been placed at the head of a new department at the Paris observatory. She is in charge of the bureau of measurements and is now engaged in producing a huge photographic chart of the heavens and compiling a new stellar catalogue.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CULTURE OF SUGAR-BEETS

As Sugar Is Made in Fields, and Not in Factories, Good Seed Is an Important Requirement—German Consul's Report.

Henry W. Diederich, United States consul at Magdeburg, Germany, sends the following report to the state department. The report will prove of interest and value to the farmers of the Northwest, who are just taking up the industry. Mr. Diedrich says:

The results of the war with Spain are bound to effect changes in various directions that no one could have foreseen at the beginning of this year. Not the least important is the bearing they will undoubtedly have on the sugar industry in Germany and in the United States. An enormous increase in the production of sugar in the islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii is probable in the near future. With coolie and Chinese labor in the Orient and in the Pacific, with the stimulus of American energy and capital in the West Indies, and with the more or less intricate bounties of Europe, the sugar question has become a very complicated one.

Though the outlook of the young beet-sugar industry in the United States is not so promising as it was a year ago, it is much too early to become discouraged. While it may be advisable for those planning to start new plants to make haste slowly, yet the good work already begun should continue. Especially should the work of locating the areas in the United States suitable for the culture of the sugar-beet be continued, as this can be done without risk or loss of money, the sugar beets being capable of utilization as feed. In reading the reports of our experiment stations in various states, both as to yield of sugar-beets and also as to their saccharine qualities, one cannot but admire the wonderful progress made in this new industry within a few years, and to congratulate our people engaged in it upon their success.

Sugar is made, not in the sugar factories, but out in the fields. Therefore it is impossible to pay too much attention to the cultivation of beets containing the highest proportions of sugar, and, at the same time, with the largest tonnage per acre. In order to produce such, the selection of suitable soil, the climate, the rainfall, and length of season, the fertilizing, planting, cultivating and harvesting—all these are very important factors. But the most important of all is to start out with the best seed obtainable; for good seed, after all, is the foundation of successful sugar industry. If I may express an opinion, based on my personal observation, it is that some of our beet growers should insist more than they have upon getting none but the best of seed, no matter what the price may be.

I will not enter upon the history of the origin and development of the beet seed. Nor will I dwell upon the different varieties and their merits. I have had occasion to visit several of the celebrated German stock farms, where they produce seed that is sold to all sugar-producing countries of the world. With the accumulated knowledge and experience of a century of investigation, with an investment of enormous capital, and with a vast amount of science and skill, energy, and labor, their methods of producing a pure and high-grade seed are as perfect and successful as are those employed in the raising of fine breeds of horses and cattle.

The high-grade seed grown in this country is now in the lead everywhere. Even France is beginning to import German beet seed, thereby conceding its superiority. I know that one German firm alone shipped 80,000 sacks of seed to France. I feel safe in saying that altogether not less than 100,000 sacks of German beet seed were bought by Frenchmen last season, in spite of the 30-francs ($5.97) customs duty which they had to pay on every 100 kilograms (220 pounds). I am informed that most of these orders have been duplicated for next season, and the amounts in many cases doubled and trebled; all of which shows clearly that even France now prefers German beet seed, and I am not at all surprised to learn that there is a movement on foot in that country to increase the tariff on imported seed.

The first-class sugar factories of Europe buy none but the very best seed, grown from high-grade individual "mother" beets, to distribute among the best growers; thus not only maintaining the standard of their sugar beets as to quality and quantity, but also putting themselves in a position to compete in all the markets of the world. This first-class seed is sold and delivered by the growers on board cars in the Prussian province of Saxony, at from 8 to 10 cents per pound, which is a moderate price, considering the fact that it takes at least four years to get it into the market.

There is also a second-class seed offered for sale in this country, at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. This is commonly called the "Nachzachtsamen," being a seed produced not from the mother beets, but from the first first-class seed mentioned above. This inferior grade, however, is not used by first-class sugar men in Germany, France, Holland and Belgium, but most of it goes to Austria, Russia and the United States. And this is the reason why I deem it my duty to call attention to the importance of getting only the very best of seed obtainable. In my opinion, those American growers of sugar-beets who buy cheap grades of seed, make a great mistake. All kinds of seed have a natural tendency to degenerate. Even the first-class beet seed mentioned above will not bring forth beets that come up to the standard of the original or mother beet, but will show a loss of ½ to 1 per cent of sugar content. Now, the second generatilon of seed will degenerate more than as much again, and lose from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. This is a small amount when considered by itself, yet it is sufficient not only to turn the profits of a sugar factory into a loss, but even to drive the concern to the wall.

To illustrate this: Factory A slices 50,000 tons (short) of beets, which would yield about an average of 15.5 per cent sugar in the extraction. After deducting the sugar left in the molasses and in other waste, this would leave about 13 per cent—6,500 tons of pure granulated, marketable sugar, which at $50 a ton would net $325,000.

Factory B slices the same amount of beets, grown from second-class seed, which, at a fair average, have about 1.3 per cent less of sugar in the extraction. After this material has also gone through the process of refining, there will be 11.7 per cent—5,850 tons of marketable sugar, which at $50 a ton would net $292,500.

It will be seen at a glance that while both factories use the same amount of material, and have the same expenses for labor, fuel, etc., there is a difference in the gross receipts for manufactured sugar amounting to $32,500.

Factory A bought 55 tons of first-class seed, at $180 per ton, $9,900; factory B bought 55 tons of second-class seed, at $120 per ton, $6,600. It will be seen that factory B wanted to buy "cheap" and to make money fast. It did, indeed, save $3,300 at the start; but factory A began by planting the very best seed obtainable, and came out at the end of the season with $29,200 cash ahead of its competitor, and was in the position of declaring a handsome dividend.

Like so many other things in life, the cheapest beet seed are the dearest. It pays to get the very best, and only the very best is good enough. Let the good work of experimenting in the field of sugar-beet culture continue, in order to learn exactly what we can do in the face of fierce and growing competition, but let American growers determine not only to try different varieties of seed, but also to plant none but seed of high grade and pure pedigree.

NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

The state of Oregon has attached the Loewenberg stove foundry at Salem to secure a claim of $36,267.12.

One of the apple orchards of Southern Oregon has this season paid $100 an acre clear, and this is only the second year of bearing of the trees.

The Commercial Club, of La Grande, Or., is sending out a little booklet, descriptive of the new beet-sugar factory at that place.

Good prices for sawlogs have had the effect of stimulating activity in this industry along the Lower Columbia, and a recurrence of last year's scarcity is improbable.

The governor has ordered a special election in Multnomah county, Oregon, November 15, for the purpose of electing a state senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Simon.

T. W. Lee arrived in San Francisco last week from the Hawaiian islands, whither he went recently to judge business prospects. He declares that the field in Honolulu is already too fully occupied.

The Fulton Engineering & Shipbuilding Company, of San Francisco, has brought suit against the Alaska-Yukon Transportation Company to establish two liens, one for $12,223.13 on the steamer J. W. Scammell, and the other for $8,598.83 on the steamer H. J. Barling.

The American schooner, E. K. Wood, sailed last week from the wharf of the St. Paul & Tacoma Mill Company, with a full cargo of 666,000 feet of fir lumber for Shanghai, China. The vessel has been in the Puget sound-China lumber trade under her present skipper seven years.

The $10,000 issue of Park bonds, recently advertised for sale at Spokane, has been purchased by W. E. Bell, of that city, who offered a premium of $57 and accrued interest. The bonds are to be dated August 1, 1898, and to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent for 10 years.

The Chilkat river, in Alaska, is full of salmon; they are so thick they cannot all keep under the water. They are there by the tens of millions, and they make such a noise splashing that they sound like a storm. The river is full of the big fish from the mouth to the source and the silver-tip bears are having a rich feast while the run continues.

A new gold strike has been reported on the Dalton trail, less than 100 miles from Skagway, and the story that comes back is that five men who were wintering on the trail washed out in five days over $400 in coarse gold from a bench claim, utilizing only pick, shovel and pan. The dirt from which this gold was washed had to be carried from the bench to the creek bottom, where there was water. The new gold find is in American territory, about 75 miles from Pyramid harbor.

The halibut season of 1898 on the Flattery banks is nearly ended, and most of the fishing schooners are on their way to Ketchikan and other Southeastern Alaska points to remain during the winter. Probably the last boat to leave for the north will be the schooner Alcedo, which will make one more haul off Flattery and then proceed up the coast. The Alcedo brought in 18,000 pounds of halibut on her last trip and the Pilot 15,000 pounds. This has been an off year in fishing, and the catch has not amounted to two-thirds.

The Astoria Progressive Association has decided to co-operate with the Oregon Road Club, of Portland, in a crusade in behalf of better roads throughout the state.

Word comes from Dawson City that Commissioner Ogilvie will issue a license to saloons, but not to gamblers or dance halls. The gamblers and dance halls will be allowed to run as long as they conduct their places in a quiet and orderly manner. Gamblers caught operating crooked games will be summarily dealt with, but as long as they run a square game they will be allowed to operate.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

The wheat trader's success last week depended upon the direction in which he happened to be faced. If he looked toward the west he made no money out of the market. The influence of the largest primary receipts on record kept him off the buying side. He was lucky if he resisted the temptation to put out a short line. The operator who kept his eye on the seaboard was the lucky one. He saw there the largest export engagements ever known, about a million wheat a day. If he did not have some money to the good at the close Saturday night it was because he has no aptitude for the opportunities.

Chicago was inclined to be skeptical of the export figures. It was not doing much itself, but the man who was closest to the shipping position knew that Duluth was, quality and freights considered, cheaper than this market, and that the seaboard also had grain of its own bought on cheap freights that could be sold ahead of Chicago offerings. The best export authorities agreed as to enormous sales abroad. Consequently there is no room for denial or for pretense that it is largely a matter of exaggeration. Lohrke, whose word is to be accepted in this matter, in an interview yesterday, said the business accomplished during the past fortnight was on a scale probably never exceeded. This authority, when asked as to the probable permanency of the foreign demand, in an interesting explanation showed how the foreigners themselves were so uncertain of the situation they were not venturing to speculate any on the bull side.

The wheat price this year is to be a matter of mood—the mood of the farmer the world over. If it were to be decided by the facts as to supplies, the bull, to have any success, would need to make his purchases on the very weak days. Every authority is agreed that the world's harvest last season was the fullest ever known, and with that alone in mind the speculator might make comparisons with the low prices of the other years of great crops.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 63c; Valley and Bluestem, 65@67c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.45; graham, $3; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 37@38c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $21@22; brewing, $23 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.50 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $16; chop, $15.50 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, $10@11; clover, $9@10; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 40@45c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@35c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12½c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.50@3 per dozen; hens, $3.00@3.50; springs, $1.25@3; geese, $5.00@6.00 for old, $4.50@5 for young; ducks, $4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12½@12½c per pound.

Potatoes—50@60c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pounn.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, $1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@$1 per sack.

Hops—11@16c; 1897 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.75; light and feeders, $3.00@4.00; dressed, $5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@$3.75; cows, $2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5½@6c; small, 6½@7½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 20@50c per box.
Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz.
Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, $10@12.
Beets, per sack, $1.
Turnips, per sack, 50@65c.
Carrots, per sack, 65c.
Parsnips, per sack, $1.
Beans, green, 2@3c.
Green corn, $1@1.25 per sack.
Cauliflower, 75c per doz.
Celery, 40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California $1.25@1.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 50c@65c per box.
Pears, 75c@$1 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Peaches, 75c.
Plums, 50c.
Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@20c per pound.
Eggs, 30c.
Cheese—Native, 12@12½c.
Poultry—Old hens, 10c per pound; spring chickens, 10c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½@7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 7@8c; veal, 5@6c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, $19@20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, $22@23.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, $9.50@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $13.
Corn—Whole, $23.50; cracked, $24; feed meal, $23.50.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $24@25; whole, $22.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, $3.60; straights, $3.25; California brands, $3.25; buckwheat flour, $3.75; graham, per barrel, $3.70; whole wheat flour, $3.75; rye flour, $4.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $14; shorts, per ton, $16.
Feed—Chopped feed, $17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, $17; oil cake meal, per ton, $35.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11@14c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, $17@21.00; bran, $15.00@16.00 per ton.
Onions—Yellow, 30@40c per sack.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 25@27c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; do seconds, 20@24c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 18@22c; fancy ranch, 30@34c.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, $2@2.50; Mexican limes, $6@6.50; California lemons, $2.00@.300; do choice, $3.50@4.50; per box.

CUBAN QUESTION SETTLED.

Spain Relinquishes Sovereignty Over the Island Without Conditions.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Spanish peace commissioners have accepted the negative view of the United States commissioners toward the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt.

The American commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States entire or joint responsibility for Spanish financial conditions, and the Spanish commissioners have finally abandoned the effort, and have agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace. Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over any claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions.

It should be said that the adjustments already accomplished will stand in the final treaty, unless opposing views and positions on the Philippine question should develop hereafter and bring to naught the efforts of the future and, at the same time, the results already obtained.

All differences, if any existed, regarding Porto Rico and the cession of the islands of Guam were also arranged by mutual understanding, and the commissioners found themselves well nigh touching the Philippine question, which will be taken up next week.

RIOT AT ARECIBO.

Serious Clash Between Porto Ricans and Spanish Soldiers.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 29.—Full details of the Arecibo incident of Sunday, October 9, have been received here. It appears that the trouble began in a row between some Spanish soldiers and a number of countrymen. The soldiers fired upon the crowd, killing four men and wounding many. The crowd, to the number of 200, secured machets and rushed through the streets, the soldiers retreating to the barracks. The people then carried their wounded to the house of the British consul, where they found several United States officers and soldiers, from whom they asked justice.

The same afternoon, a party of 40 Porto Ricans completely destroyed the business house of a well-known Spaniard. During the affair an American was killed. During the night, 17 different fires in the surrounding country were counted from the housetops of Arecibo, and on the following night 24 fires were counted.

HAVANA CAMP SITES.

Two Locations Selected by the Board of Army Officers.

Havana, Oct. 29.—This afternoon a note was delivered to the American commissions by the Spanish, saying that on the day the protocol was signed all the mines at the harbor entrance were removed. They assert also that there were never any others.

The board of army officers appointed to select camps and landing places for the United States troops has definitely selected one site for a camp east and another west of Vento aqueduct, close to the springs. The camp sites will accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 troops. Six million feet of lumber has been ordered, and each individual tent will be floored. Warehouses will be put up, as well as shops and all necessary outhouses, and arrangements will be made for a sufficient water supply by pipe line.

RESOURCES OF NEW MEXICO.

Governor Otero Renews His Plea for Admission.

Washington, Oct. 29. — Governor Miguel Otero, of New Mexico, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, vigorously renews his representations for the early admission of New Mexico to statehood, and portrays the undeveloped resources of the territory awaiting capital. He estimates the total population of the territory now at 282,100, including an Indian population of 25,900. Of the 1,100 officers and men from New Mexico in the war with Spain, at least one-half were national guardsmen.

The report lays special stress on the possibilities of irrigation, and says all the water uselessly running away shortly will be utilized to the highest degree. Meanwhile, individual enterprise is erecting a multitude of windmills throughout the territory.

Eight Were Lost.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 29.—A special to the Herald from Sodus says: The three-masted schooner St. Peter, of St. Vincent, sank this afternoon about five miles northwest of Sodus, on Lake Ontario, with all on board save Captain John D. Griffith, who was rescued in a precarious condition. The captain's wife was lost, also Mate McLaren, of Kingston. Eight persons, at least, perished.

It is thought the St. Peter lost her rudder and that the heavy seas caused her to spring a leak. The vessel was bound from Oswego to Toledo with 700 tons of coal.

Railway to Lake Atlin.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 29.—The official gazette gives notice of the intended construction of a railway from North Vancouver to the Lake Atlin gold fields, via Bridge river and Lillooet. There is said to be strong financial backing behind the scheme, and work will be pushed immediately.

No Paupers Wanted in Santiago.

Santiago, Cuba, Oct. 29.—The French consul here has written to General Wood protesting strongly against the order prohibiting the landing of negroes from Hayti. General Wood replied that he could not allow any more paupers here, as there were too many of them already.

In a recently discovered Roman tomb the skeleton of a woman was found which had a complete set of false teeth beautifully wrought in pure gold.

On the Trail of Old Bog.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 29.—Deputy Marshal Morrison will start in the morning to round up the renegade Indians. Deputies Talman and Warren in a day or two will join in the hunt for Old Bog and adherents. Bog has been seen by many Indians, so there is no doubt he is still alive. His home is empty and furniture removed.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 29.—J. A. Carlson, an employe of the Western Woodenware Company, was caught by a belt attached to a bandsaw and dashed to pieces this afternoon.

A Beautiful Girl's Affliction.

From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

The Tuckers of Versailles, Ind., like all fond parents, are completely wrapped up in their children. Their daughter Lucy, in particular, has given them much concern. She is fifteen, and from a strong, healthy girl, three years ago, had become weak and kept falling off in flesh, until she became a mere skeleton. She seemed to have no life at all. Her blood became impure and finally she became the victim of nervous prostration. Doctors did not help her. Most of the time she was confined to bed, was very nervous and irritable, and seemed on the verge of St. Vitus' dance.

"One morning," said Mrs. Tucker, "the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he brought with him. He said he was treating a similar case with these pills and they were curing the

Discussed Their Daughter's Case for Hours.

patient. We began giving the pills and the next day could see a change for the better. The doctor came and was surprised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until eight boxes had been used when she was well. She has not been sick since, and we have no fear of the old trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous."

FRANK TUCKER.
MRS. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1897.

HUGH JOHNSON,
Justice of the Peace.

These pills are wonderfully effective in the treatment of all diseases arising from impure blood, or shattered nerve force. They are adapted to young or old, and may be had at any drug store

Texas Is a Great State.

A great many people want to know how large Texas is in area. They look in quite a number of alleged statistical abstracts and never find the same figures in two of them. The official figures of Texas area are 252,696 square miles—equal to about 8.9 per cent of the entire area of the United States and territories. Texas is six times larger than New York, seven times as large as Ohio, and 100,000 square miles larger than the eastern and middle states, including Delaware and Maryland. Compared with the countries of Europe, she has 34,000 square miles more than the Austrian empire, 62,0000 more than the German empire, and nearly 70,000 square miles more than France.

The only two animals whose brains are heavier than that of a man are the whale and the elephant.

While You Sleep.

Do not have too much air blowing through your room at night, or neuralgia may creep upon you while you sleep. But if it comes, use St. Jacobs Oil; it warms, soothes and cures promptly.

Imitation ivory is now being extensively manufactured from the fruit of a palm-like shrub called Phytelephas macrocarpa, which is about the size of an apple and possesses a hard interior kernel.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street, American or European plan. Room and board $1.00 to $1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to $1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

It has been demonstrated that the explosive power of a sphere of water only one inch in diameter is sufficient to burst a brass vessel having a resisting power of 27,000 pounds.

With Caucasian Honors.

Tin Loy, a prominent Chinese merchant of Grass Valley, died the other day, and at his funeral was honored as are few Chinese in this country. A brass band headed the procession, and the pallbearers were white men who knew the Chinese in his lifetime and had business relations with him. He left a family, the daughters of which had been highly educated in American schools.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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PHILOSOPHY AND OTHERWISE

Jean Paul Richter: Men, like bullets, go farthest when they fare smoothest.

Washington Irving: Men are always wooing goddesses and marrying mere mortals.

When Roosevelt runs for governor his ranch experience will prove invaluable in rounding up voters.

Henry Ward Beecher: The real man is one who always finds excuses for others, but never excuses himself.

Frederich Nietzsche: All conceited men I have found good actors. They play and wish that folk may like to look at their playing.

The khalifa traveled so fast on his camel that the English could not overtake him. Evidently his camel must have got a hump on itself.

Bradford: It is a characteristic of many men—and a few women—not to come to themselves till they have gone to everybody else and worn out their welcome.

Honore de Balzac: It is absurd to pretend that one cannot love the same woman always as to pretend that a good artist needs several violins to execute a piece of music.

Marcus Aurelius: I have often wondered how every man loves himself more than all the rest of men, yet sets less value on his own opinion of himself than on the opinion of others.

The largest room in the world is at St. Petersburg. It is 600 feet long by 150 feet in breadth. It has been used for military displays, and a whole battalion can completely maneuver in it.

Richard Croker, the master mechanic of American politics, is learning to swim. It has been generally understood, however, that among the floating voters Richard Welstead Croker has always been in the swim.

Captain D. C. Woodrow, of the United States navy, has in his possession the flag floated by the Virginius on its ill-fated filibustering trip to Santiago in 1873. It was taken from the vessel by the captain himself, December 26, 1873, just before the ship sank while being brought back to America.

"Thirty dollars or sixty days; have you anthing to say?" "No, your honor," said 'Boston Pete,' "unless it be to synthetically remark upon the duality of the cause and effect in your optional commitment. Like your honor, I shall take judicial notice that time is money. I have spoken."

What Cuba's Loss Means to Spain.

The loss of Cuba means to Spain the loss of the very sustenance of the nation. In the same way the loss of your appetite means starvation to your body. If any reader of this notice wants to fully enjoy hearty meals, we can recommend Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

The female brain commences to decline in weight after the age of 30; the male not until 10 years later.

Just the Time.

This is just the time of the year we feel the muscles all sore and stiff, and then is just the time to use St. Jacobs Oil to relax them and to cure at once.

How Grapes Can Be Kept.

Purchase a lot of small bags and get a ball of twine. Pick out perfect bunches of grapes, handling them as little as possible, and being sure that they are perfectly dry. Remove any poor berries carefully and place each bunch in a paper bag. Tie up each bag and then place in a shallow box in a cool room. The grapes must not be ripe enough to drop from the stems. Only one layer of the bags must be placed in a box. Concord grapes can be kept until Christmas in this way. It is well to examine the bags every few days, and if there are any damp spots, open the bag and remove the decayed fruit.—The Housekeeper.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, 1895.

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