Feel the Tenderness.

Cold and heat alike aggravate neuralgia, because the nerves feel the cold and heat sensitively, but nerves are sensitive to treatment and feel the influence of St. Jacobs Oil, which cures the ailment promptly.

Condensed eggs are prepared in Passau, Bavaria. First the eggs are dried, then reduced to a fine powder, which is placed in air-tight cans. Thus a most nutritious food is compressed into smallest possible space.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Danish flag is the oldest in existence, dating back to 1219 or thereabouts.

A church at Seidlitz, in Bohemia, contains a chandelier made of human bones.

India has an anomaly in the shape of a fly which attacks and devours large spiders.

Indiana's cement belt covers about 20 square miles. Seventeen miles are in operation.

It is reported that rats climb the orange trees of southern Italy and suck the blood oranges.

Last year the United States exported 866 locomotives, valued at about $3,000,000, sewing machines to the value of $2,500,000 and typewriters worth $1,500,000.

An unusual accident befell Mr. J. Thompson at Portland, Me. He jumped from a moving train and the shock caused a rupture of his windpipe, resulting in death.

"The only thing we can do now," says Dupuy de Lome, speaking for Spain, "is to repent and reform." Such things are quite possible, even to Spain, when she can't do anything else.

YEAR'S WORK IN ALASKA

Progress Made in Mining Development—Value of the Salmon Industry—Agriculture in the Far North—Necessary Legislation—Interesting Report of Governor Brady, of Alaska.

One of the most interesting documents recently received at the interior department is the annual report of John G. Brady, governor of Alaska. The report is very elaborate in its treatment of subjects relative to the great Northwest territory, covering everything from mission stations to the mining industries. Probably more space is devoted to gold mining than any other subject, that being the predominating industry at the present time. Of this, Mr. Brady says:

"The past year has been one of wonderful progress. During the winter and spring all sorts of vessels were put into the Alaska trade, and were filled with passengers and cargo to the very limit. Before long, thousands of tons of freight could be seen piled upon and under the snow upon the summits of the Alaskan mountains. The United States contributed by far the largest number of prospectors, who came from all quarters, a large number from every state in the Union, California, Oregon and Washington sending the largest contingents. These prospectors, as a class, were fine specimens of manhood.

"It is calculated that 3,200 outfitted for Copper river, several hundred went over the divide at Yakutat, and some parties went over the Dalton trail and worked their way up the White river, one of the largest branches of the Yukon. Cook Inlet, Resurrection bay, Golovin bay, Kotzebue sound, Koyukuk river and many other places have all been visited by prospectors this season. The declaration of war against Spain checked the tide. Most of the Americans who proceeded to Dawson complained of the mining rules and regulations, and the manner in which they were carried out. This had the effect to drive many upon the Alaska side, and the claims which were abandoned for the first onrush to the Klondike were relocated, and much other valuable ground discovered, which will keep large numbers of men there this winter.

"There is no way of ascertaining the amount of dust washed out upon the Alaska side. The amounts given for the Klondike and its tributaries vary very much. Several reasons are given why the output is smaller than was anticipated—the scarcity of supplies, especially lights, the high price of labor, and the 10 per cent royalty exacted. Many claims are being held with the expectation that supplies will be more abundant and not so dear, and consequently cheaper labor, and that the loud complaint against the royalty will cause the Ottawa government to abolish it. There will be no lack of supplies this winter, but there appears to be a determination among the miners to keep up wages, and the royalty is still demanded. So we can expect the product for the coming year to be much curtailed."

Speaking of quartz mining, he says:

"Very rich ore was discovered in the vicinity of Ketchikan, and many locations have been made and developed. Quartz locations have also been made at various places around the coast and upon the islands, as far as Unalaska. The greater number of these are held by poor men who are not able to make developments of any considerable extent. Alaska is a splendid field for a class of men who can command capital and who can examine these discoveries and come to terms with the owners for the purpose of development and sale. While important discoveries of gold have been made on Pine creek, flowing into Lake Atlin, the fields in the vicinity of Bald Eagle and Sum Dum Chief, as well as Sheep creek, near Juneau, have made even better showings in the past year than previously."

Favorable reports are made of the operations of the large American mining companies at work in Alaska, their efforts seeming to be more abundantly rewarded than are those of foreign corporations.

Land Laws.

So much of the land laws as relates to mineral lands and mining claims, inasmuch as they are the same as are now in force in the United States proper, have given perfect satisfaction throughout Alaska, but in the matter of homestead laws, quite a different state of affairs exists. The idea that a man may dig out ore upon lands and obtain patent for the same but cannot build a house and improve land for a home, nor obtain title to it, is regarded as highly unjust and imprudent by the residents of that country. As a matter of fact, the land office has issued but one patent under the law of March 3, 1898, for trade and manufacture, and the amount of land an applicant receives depends not on any law, but entirely on the will of the land officer.

Even the law which passed last May, extending the homestead rights to Alaska, is found to be practically valueless.

"There are no surveyed lands in Alaska, nor has any system of survey been provided. It is impossible, therefore, for a poor settler to acquire a homestead. If he were able and willing to stand the expense of a survey, he would have no assurance that it would be accepted by the government. If he settles as a squatter and makes improvements, he cannot tell how future surveys may affect him. In consequence of this condition of affairs, not a single homesteader has attempted to make entry under the new law in the land office at Sitka."

In the matter of wagon roads, railroads, etc., a different condition exists. As soon as the right of way bill had passed, numbers of filings were made, and several roads of various character are now in progress of construction. At Unga, Berner's bay and Douglass island there are railways in operation, although solely for use in connection with the mines. The Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Company has probably made more progress than any of the other large companies, having completed 14 miles of road over almost impassable country. Moreover, so much of the road as is completed is constructed of the best material, by the best of workmen, and is in every way first-class. Money has not been spared, and as a result the road stands without a peer. It might be mentioned, in this connection, that, owing to the limitations of the timber laws, it was found best to import a great deal of timber, and nearly all the timber and lumber used in building Dyea and Skagway, their railroads and mills, was shipped from Puget sound.

The governor expresses the hope that congress, during the short session, will pass upon a code of civil procedure for the district of Alaska.

Salmon Industry.

Of the salmon industry, a great deal is said. There can be no doubt that this industry is one of great importance, for from figures given it is seen that the Alaskan output in the last year marketed at $2,977,019. The red salmon seems to far outnumber all others, although the pink and silver salmon are found in large numbers. Comparatively few king salmon were taken last year. To pack these salmon for shipment, over 5,000 laborers are employed, and, strange to say, the most of them are Chinese. It has been found almost impossible to educate the native Alaskan Indian to American canning methods, and this, together with the fact that Chinese labor is exceedingly cheap, may account, in a measure, for the large number of Chinese in the canneries. This salmon trade during the past year was of sufficient proportions to keep in constant use, during the season, 58 steamers, in addition to the 712 lighters and small boats.

In the opinion of the governor, Alaska should be well supplied with inspectors, the present force of two being decidedly inadequate.

Agricultural Possibilities.

As an agricultural country, Alaska is still in its infancy, little being known of its possibilities. Enough can be learned, however, from experiments made in the past year, to satisfy those interested that such crops as potatoes, cabbage, beets, peas and other market vegetables can, with proper attention and care, be raised in parts of the country without difficulty. But grass, beyond everything else, promises to be the agricultural wealth of Alaska. This is but little appreciated at present. The native grasses are nutritious, and grow luxuriantly. Timothy, clover and other cultivated varieties do well, one acre of ground in grass there, for pasturage, being worth several acres in a drier climate. There are many varieties of native berries, such as currants, huckleberries, etc., but berries from the States, as a rule, do well under cultivation.

"Of stock raising," says the report, "but little can be said. Reindeer will soon be reared in vast herds. In the near future we expect to have the mail transported by reindeer all over Northern Alaska during the winter, and at much less cost than at present."

The Governor's Recommendations.

Before closing the report, a number of recommendations are made. Among them is the suggestion that Japonsky island be built up as a naval station. Attention is also called to the fact that at Kadiak, Unga, St. Michaels, Circle City and Dyea there is a great lack of proper courtrooms and jails, as well as at Sitka, where the buildings are in miserable condition.

The appropriation for Alaskan schools has been found quite insufficient, being but $30,000 per year. An appropriation of twice that size could easily be utilized to good advantage.

A further recommendation is made to the effect that lighthouses and other beacons be placed at conspicuous points along the coast, as the commerce has greatly multiplied of late and demands such protection.

Governor Brady closes his report with an appeal to the Republican party to live up to its pledge and extend to Alaska the privilege of sending a delegate to the national congress.

Heaviest Oriental Cargo.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Kinshiu Maru, which sailed from Yokohama for Seattle November 29, is bringing the heaviest cargo ever shipped from the Orient for Seattle. It consists of 3,600 tons of tea, silk and curios. The heaviest previous cargo was brought on the Agapanthus, which arrived in December, 1896, with 2,700 tons. The Kinshiu is also bringing the marines to man the Japanese cruiser Chiyose, under construction in San Francisco.

Will Protect Their Fruit.

The Clark county fruit farmers are at the head of a movement which will compel the plain labeling of all Washington prunes sent out to the general market. The Washington crop has been almost entirely sold to California dealers, who put their stamp on the boxes and sell them as a California product.

Seeking Honolulu Trade.

Birmingham & Co., flour and feed dealers of Tacoma, recently sent a representative to Honolulu to open up business connections for the firm.

Hop Outlook.

A good outlook for the future of the hop crop of this year is presented, as there is a good demand for them and a rather short supply. The market is at present buying cautiously. They have done very little purchasing this year, so far, and it is almost certain that a good demand will in consequence result. English buyers are now purchasing only very choice hops, the price paid here being about 15½c and about 18c to the buyer in England.

Sonoma county, Cal., has the honor of receiving the highest price paid this year for hops on the Pacific coast, some Sonoma hops selling for 19c. Some choice Oregon hops brought 18c in some cases. The crop of the coast is placed at 185,000 bales, there being about 12,000 yet left in the hands of the farmers. Oregon's crop of hops was 85,000 bales, and there are about 1,700 bales yet left with the farmers. This is a decided improvement over the crop of last year, but the crop is still under the figures given before the hop lice got into the yards, which will materially effect the output.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 50@85c per box.
Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, $10@12.
Beets, per sack, $1.
Turnips, per sack, 60@65c.
Carrots, per sack, 65c.
Parsnips, per sack, $1.
Beans, green, 2@3c.
Cauliflower, 50@75c per doz.
Celery, 40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California $1.00@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, 35c.
Cheese—Native, 12@12½c.
Poultry—Old hens, 15c per pound; spring chickens, 15c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½@7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 6@7c; veal, 6@8c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, $21.
Oats—Choice, per ton, $23.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, $9.50@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, $12.
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 meat, per ton, $35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58@60c; Valley and Bluestem, 63c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, $3.30; graham, $3.50; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 42@43c; choice gray, 40@41c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, $22@23; brewing, $24 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, $16 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $16; chop, $15.50 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, $9@10; clover, $7@8; Oregon wild hay, 6@8 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 35@45c store, 27@32c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@13c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.75@3 per dozen; hens, $3.50@4.00; 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, 11@12c per pound.
Potatoes—50@60c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
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, 8c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 75c@$1 per sack.
Hops—15@18c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
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, $3.90@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.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, $19@21.00; bran, $14.50@15.50 per ton.
Onions—Silverskin, 50@60c per sack.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 26c; do seconds, 22@24c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; do seconds, 17@21c per pound.
Eggs—Store, 18@22c; fancy ranch, 35@37½c.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, $2@2.50; Mexican limes, $5@6.50; California lemons, $2.00@3.50; do choice, $3.50@4.50; per box.

Marble Cut by Diamonds.

Many of the stonecutters formerly at work at the shops of the Paris exposition, between the Champs Elysees and the Seine, have lost their jobs. Not, perhaps, on account of a strike or the lack of work, for both the Grand Palais and the new Bridge Alexander-III require an immense amount of hewn stone, but because of a new stone saw, constructed by a mechanical engineer, Felix Frombolt, of Paris. It is the largest diamond saw ever built on the continent, and the diamonds are set into the metal in a novel manner, after the inventor carefully studied the effect of high temperatures upon the crystallized and the powdered diamond.

The saw is of the circular kind, seven feet six inches in diameter, and set with 300 diamonds let into the metal and disposed of in such a way that 80 stones are set into the points of the saw teeth, 80 more into the faces of the teeth near their points and 40 more into the side of the teeth. The saw rotates at the rate of 300 revolutions per minute; its tangential speed is of 120 feet per second, and it cuts into the stone at the rate of a foot per minute for the hard face stones; for soft building stone the saw makes but 19 revolutions per minute, advancing 40 inches into the stone during that time. The stones are mounted on a chariot, the movement of which can be regulated to suit the advance of the saw. Blocks up to six feet high by four feet wide can be cut with this monster saw just like so much wood.

The saw has been in operation for some little time, and has given perfect satisfaction. The saw not only cuts, but also trims rough-faced stones, and its use represents a great saving to the exposition company for the simple reason that while they had to pay workmen to smooth the big blocks $2 per square metre, the same surface is now prepared by machine at an expense of about 26 cents.

The smallest flower known to the botanist is said to be that of the yeast plant. It is microscopic in size and is said to be only 100th of a millimeter in diameter.

FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Urgency Deficiency Bill Passed the House—Carries Sixty-Nine Millions.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The urgency deficiency bill to provide for the support of the military and naval establishments was passed by the house today, practically without opposition. A fear had been expressed that the measure might open up a prolonged debate upon the conduct of the war, but the Democratic leaders decided that such a debate would properly come later upon the regular appropriation bills, or upon the bill for the reorganization of the army. There was not a word of criticism of the war during the debate. The only point upon which an issue was raised today was as to whether the bill, providing, as it did, for the payment of the volunteers until July 1, 1899, might not be construed as a modification of the law under which the volunteers were mustered into service.

McRae offered an amendment providing that it should not be so construed and upon it there was a general discussion as to the advisability of mustering the volunteers out before the regular army was increased. Cannon finally accepted the McRae amendment, and that removed the only shadow of opposition to the bill. A number of amendments were adopted upon the recommendation of the appropriations committee, which received some supplemental estimates after the bill was prepared. The largest of these was an item of $3,000,000 for an emergency fund for the war department, increasing the amount carried by the bill to $69,295,802.

The conference report upon the bill to render the securities of consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents liable for damage in suits at law, was adopted.

The house adjourned over until Monday to give the committees an opportunity to work without interruption.

The senate held a short session and then adjourned until Monday, after making the Nicaragua canal bill the unfinished business before that body. Morgan called up the measure, whereupon Pettigrew moved to adjourn. This motion failed, 18 ayes and 42 noes, and the bill was brought forward. Adjournment was immediately taken.

During the session Vest stated his opposition to the hurried manner of passing pension bills in the senate and gave notice that he would insist upon a quorum being present when pension bills were being acted upon.

The senate in executive session ratified the treaty for the extension of the time for the completion of the Mexican boundary one year. There was no opposition and no debate.

FIRST BILL PASSED.

House Disposed of the Anti-Scalping Measure.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The house today passed the anti-ticket scalping bill by a vote of 119 to 101. This action is the culmination of a 10 years' struggle on the part of the railroads to put an end to the business of ticket-scalping. The interstate commerce commission first called attention to the subject in its report of 1888, and it has been before congress ever since in one form or another. During the last session extensive hearings were given both to representatives of the railroads and the scalpers, and Sherman, of New York, secured 174 pledges for the measure. It was, however, deemed inadvisable to bring the measure forward until the present session. The debate today lasted four hours, and was spirited upon both sides. None of the amendments offered were adopted, and the bill passed as reported by the committee.

No business was transacted by the senate today in open session. A few minutes after the senate convened it went into executive session and discussed the appointment of senators on commissions. At 2:15, business in open session was resumed, the deaths of Representatives Northway of Ohio, and Love of Mississippi, were announced and the senate adjourned as a mark of respect to their memories.

FEARFUL TALE OF THE SEA.

Many Lives Lost on the Londonian, an Atlantic Freighter.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—The British steamer Vedamore, from Liverpool, November 22, for Baltimore, passed Cape Henry last night and reported that she had on board 45 of the crew of 88 men of the steamer Londonian. The Londonian sailed from Boston, November 25, for London.

This is the first news of the whereabouts of the crew. The Londonian has undoubtedly gone to the bottom of the ocean.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.—Those who lost their lives by the sinking of the Londonian are supposed to be as follows: Captain William Lee, Chief Engineer Stafford, Chief Officer Murray, Third Engineer Slater, 21 seamen, firemen and cattlemen, names not obtainable. The Londonian was bound from Boston for London with a large general cargo.

For the Paris Exposition.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Willard A. Smith, of Chicago, has been named for the position of director of the department of transportation and civil engineering of the United States commission to the Paris exposition by Commissioner-General Peck. Mr. Smith will at once assume the duties of his office, and proceed with the organization of his exhibits.

Cuban Army Disbanding.

New York, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The Cuban General Emilio Nunez has returned from a trip to Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Santa Clara, where he has been visiting as a committee of one, appointed by the Santa Cruz assembly to facilitate the disarming of the Cuban troops and establish the men in peaceful avocations. He reports that the Cuban army in the country districts is disappearing rapidly.

Reward for Patriotism.

Washington, Dec. 9.—General Wheeler, of Alabama, today introduced in the house, through Representative Stallings, a resolution providing that in recognition of the patriotic devotion and munificent benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould, to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain, the thanks of congress are hereby tendered her, and congress hereby authorizes and directs that a gold medal, with appropriate designs, be struck by the director of the mint, and that said medal be presented to her by the president.

To Prevent Freezing.

Some interesting things have come to light in the history of the tunnel boring for the Jungfrau railway in Switzerland. Blasting gelatine was used in this work, which freezes at a temperature of about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. It is an exceedingly dangerous substance to handle, being unlike dynamite in this respect, and so the contractors engaged in this work are keeping their explosives in a sort of safe heated by electricity, so that the danger of the gelatine freezing is entirely obviated. In this connection is a proposition to extend this idea to the thawing out of dynamite by some electrical application, as dynamite is commonly frozen for safe handling.

The World's Supply of Wheat.

An English expert claims that the wheat producing soil of the world is unequal to the strain that will be put upon it. Even now when the food supply is ample, thousands die because their disordered stomachs fail to digest the food they take. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthen and tone up the stomach and digestive organs.

Light From Sugar.

The flashes of bluish white light seen in the dark when pieces of sugar are rubbed together have been studied by Mr. John Burke, an English physicist. By rotating a loaf of sugar on a lathe against a hammer he has obtained almost continuous luminosity, enabling him to observe and photograph the spectrum. The light appears to be a result of some change in the crystals, and not due to heating or to chemical action between the sugar and air, as was supposed.

Interlocking Bricks.

A resident of Toronto, Canada, has invented a paving brick which he claims will save cities considerable expense if it comes up to expectations. It consists of a system of interlocking brick, by which the stones dovetail into each other, the economy resulting from its use being that concrete might be superseded as necessary to make a smooth pavement, but the bricks could be simply laid on the foundation.

A curious butterfly exists in India. The male has the left wing yellow and the right one red; the female has these colors reversed.

Submarine volcanoes are constantly being discovered, and are at times, owing to their sudden appearance, a great danger to navigation.

A swordfish weighing 2,970 pounds was lately brought to the market at Taejing. It was 30 feet long, the sword alone weighing 40 pounds.

Concerning Excuses.

If you always tell the truth you will never have to fix up excuses.

If there is no other way in which a woman can be complimented, tell her that she is a great problem.

A man never knows how well posted his wife is on church affairs until she entertains her minister at supper.

According to a census taken by the Maine bureau of statistics there are 1,577,352 hens in that state.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT

Captain Parker, proprietor of the Parker house, Astoria, was in the city last week, and reports himself cured of catarrh by Dr. Darrin seven years ago. He says the cure is permanent.

Ex-Sheriff A. T. Schoepe' wife, of 51½ Third street, Portland, has been troubled with deafness for a long time. Her good genius prompted her to try Dr. Darrin's Electrical cure. She was cured. Her daughter, Nina, was cured by Dr. Darrin seven years ago of rheumatism, loss of appetite and general debility. J. A. Lindsley, news agent on the O. R. & N., residence Mt. Tabor, Or., is very enthusiastic over the cure of consumption, bronchitis and catarrh, performed by Dr. Darrin eight years ago. He gained 20 pounds, and has kept it ever since. Mr. Lindsley has great cause for rejoicing.

Mrs. P. Hayes' daughter, Twentieth street, Portland, is happy in the cure of a large goitre (large neck), of years' standing. She was restored by Dr. Darrin's electrical treatment many years ago. Mrs. T. B. Hatfield's son, 214 Eleventh street, Portland, was cured six years ago by Dr. Darrin. His trouble was discharging ears and deafness. Dr. Darrin gives free examination to all and when necessary gives medicine in connection with electricity. The poor treated free from 10 to 11 daily, except medicines. Those willing to pay, 10 to 5; evening, 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12. Deafness, catarrh, eye, nose and throat, heart, liver, stomach, lung troubles, errors of youth, blood taints, gleet, impotency, varicocele, hydrocele, and stricture a specialty. All chronic male and female and private diseases treated at reasonable rates. No cases published except by permission of the patient. All business relations with Dr. Darrin strictly confidential. Letters of inquiry answered. Circulars and question blanks sent free. Batteries and belts furnished when necessary. Patients when writing please mention this paper. Offices, 268 Morrison street, Portland.

A deposit of earth strontian has been found on Put-in-Bay island in Lake Erie. It is many acres in extent. The nitrate of strontia is of pure white color.

A steady diet of Boston baked beans caused a Boston lion to fall upon its keeper and partially devour him. The implied reflection on the source of Boston's greatness was resented by banishing the ungrateful animal.

Dewey was satisfied to only take up both ends of the Manila episode. The Spaniards ought to congratulate themselves that he did not conclude to take a play in the middle of the game.

Massachusetts claims to have more different kinds of native trees than any kingdom in Europe, the number exceeding 50, among them being nine large oaks.