TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Farmers' Boys Should Be Taught Self-Reliance from Infancy—Plant Trees—A Balance for the Grindstone—Feeding Down Young Grain.

Boys on the Farm.

I am acquainted with an instance where a certain farmer brought his boy up just as you would train a colt. He was never allowed to exercise the least amount of judgment in anything pertaining to farm matters. In fact, he was a mere machine. When the boy was 18 his father was stricken down with a lingering disease, but still the latter persisted in pursuing the course of training his boy. He planned everything until three weeks before his death. To-day his boy knows but little more than an infant about laying out his work.

As soon as the boy is 12 years old his training should begin. Show him that he is of more consequence than a machine, that he is put here to think, plan and carry out work. Give him a piece of ground and teach him the first rudiments of farming, letting him see all the while that he is working for himself. As he grows older, give him a colt or a cow, and let him raise stock for himself. Then take him into confidence as to the buying and selling of farm produce, and occasionally let him manage the farm for a day or so. Above all, be patient with him. Nothing discourages the average boy more than fault-finding, which makes him gradually lose all confidence in his ability to work. Good judgment, patience and self-control will train your boy so that, when at last you are unable to run the old farm, you will have some one who can easily assume the entire management in everything and do credit to his parent's early training.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Plant Trees.

If you happen to live on the prairie where you have no woodlot, suppose you make the experiment of planting a few trees. Some yards even are bare of trees. Shade is grateful in the hot weather and you owe it to your wife and children to at once beautify and cool the yard with trees. Get a few thrifty young maples and set them along the road in front of the house. Put in one good white elm where it will shade the yard and porch (lightning is not so partial to the elm as to some other trees) put a frame around them to protect them, and in a few years you will be surprised at the amount of pleasure you will all get out of it.

Then, if you have a spare sandy, low-lying corner that is not good for much else, you might put it to good use by planting a lot of cottonwoods there. You won't miss the ground and in a few years the value of the wood for light fuel will more than repay your trouble.

Of course you will not forget the importance of putting out some fruit trees. Three or four dollars will give you enough cherry, apple and crab trees to supply your family needs in the course of three or four years; and by judicious repetition of the process it will not be long before you will have a thrifty orchard which will prove to be the most profitable spot on the farm. Select a gentle southern slope if you have one, and if not, do the next best thing.

Balance for Grindstones.

One of the most satisfactory little improvements I have lately made is a balance on my grindstone. I turn with a treadle, operated by my foot, and this balance not only makes the stone turn easier, but also makes it run much steadier. To make the balance, I got a piece of iron about five-eighths of an inch thick, 3½ inches wide and 10 inches long. Had blacksmith punch a hole in iron 2½ inches from one end, of size to fit on grindstone shaft, on end opposite treadle. It should be put on so that long end of iron would be opposite the little crank that treadle is fastened to, so that when treadle is being pressed down by the foot the long end will be going up, and when the treadle is going up the weight of iron will be going down and help raise treadle, thus forming a balance.—Farmers' Union.

Planting Cucumbers in Ridges.

Instead of planting cucumber seed in hills where the roots of a dozen or more plants will crowd each other, we long ago learned that it is much better to plant the seed in ridges only very slightly raised above the soil around them. In the ridges the seed may be put five to six inches apart. If some of the vines are attacked by the cucumber beetle others will escape, while it is rarely that a hill is attacked without losing all the plants in it. Cucumbers thus grown are much less likely to dry out late in the season than if planted in hills.—Ex.

Feeding Down Young Grain.

On very rich land spring grain is apt to grow too rank and its straw will break down before the grain is filled, making the entire crop a failure. It is on such cases that pasturing stock on spring grain may be a benefit to the crop. We say "may be" advisedly, for the trampling of the plants in soft earth must always be injurious, however great may be the advantages of cropping off its surplus growth. The amount of feed that can be secured by feeding down spring grain is very small. It may pay to pasture with sheep, or even with calves which will not seriously poach the soil. But better than this, on very rich land, is to run over the piece with a mower, cutting the leaves to within two inches of the ground. These leaves will not grow again, but their check while the root beneath is rapidly growing will send up two shoots for one.—American Cultivator.

Effect of Food on Eggs.

A systematic series of inquiries in regard to the effect of food upon the size of eggs, develops the fact that most feeders are very much in the dark upon this subject. It has been found, however, that the grains have much less effect in increasing the size of eggs than meats, bran and other nitrogenous foods, but grains fed in excess will make the hen too fat, and her eggs will either be small or be retained until abnormally large. As to the effect on the number of eggs, opinions are about equally divided. Perhaps the answer to either question depends more upon the breed than upon any particular food. The ideal food for laying hens as given by a prominent fancier is as follows: "The combination of 30 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of oats, 10 pounds of wheat, 10 pounds of barley and 15 pounds of wheat bran, thoroughly mixed, gives the largest number of eggs possible. This is used as the morning soft food, with 25 per cent. of meat food, the afternoon feed being mixed grains."

Quack Grass on Sandy Soil.

It is very difficult to rid sandy soil of either quack grass or of its equal pest, the Canada thistle, because where there is no hard subsoil the roots run too deeply for the plow to bring them up. The sandy soil is also so porous and has so little vegetable mould that the quack roots do not die quickly, even if not allowed to send up shoots. But on land wholly destitute of vegetable matter, it is hardly worth while to get rid of quack. It will keep a sod and prevent the sand from blowing, which is difficult to do with any of the cultivated grasses or with clover.

Farm Notes.

Poor hay makes a poor feed. The time of cutting and manner of curing are important items as regards quality.

While mistakes do not always result in loss, it is as important to know how to avoid mistakes as to be successful.

One of the surest ways of killing out noxious weeds is to cut them off close to the top of the ground as fast as they show up.

There is a fairly good demand in market for well matured animals of medium size that are in a good thrifty condition.

It is impossible to feed cattle with profitable results that have been stunted during the early stages of their existence.

Keep up the cultivation until the crops can be considered as made. There is little risk of giving too much cultivation; the opposite is generally the case.

South Carolina's Wild Beasts.

If a circle be described with the Charleston city hall as a center and a radius of fifteen or twenty miles, there may be found within its limits at least twenty-five different species of wild animals, several of them in sufficient numbers to make their capture for the sake of their skins a profitable employment, says the Charleston News and Courier. The list consists of the black bear, the bay lynx or wildcat, the gray fox, the Virginia deer, the raccoon, the 'possum, the gray rabbit, the swamp rabbit, the pole-cat or skunk, the mink, the Canada otter, the fox squirrel (three varieties), the Carolina gray squirrel, the flying squirrel, four species of rats, four species of mice, and three species of ground mole or shrews. All these are found in considerable numbers, while some, even of the larger and more important, are very abundant.

In addition to these, the common seal is an occasional, though rare, visitor in the harbor, while the panther, the beaver and the wolf have become extinct in this circuit within one or two generations—the latter having been killed within thirty miles of the city in the memory of men now living. If we extend our circle to include the limits of the State, we must enlarge our list by eight or ten more species, such as the red fox, the woodchuck or ground hog, the muskrat, the ground squirrel, and several others, while the panther, wolf and beaver may possibly be still found very rarely in the wild regions of the Blue Ridge.

The Behavior of the Japanese.

The Japanese are as courteous as they are theatrical and artistic. Their courtesy and their art are very closely allied. Their keen sense of courtesy, and their unflagging practice of it, has, I believe, as much to do with the quietness and fitness of their funerals as has their fine artistic instinct. They are as a nation even prouder and more studious, I think, of their courtesy than of their artistic excellence. "Cry it; it will do you good!" I said once to a poor Japanese woman, who, crouching beside her dying husband, was controlling herself with an effort that would, I feared, make her ill. She laid her little, slim, brown finger upon her trembling, red lip and shook her head, then whispered: "It might disturb him." "Cry; it will do you good!" I said the next day when the man was dead, and she seemed almost prostrate with grief and over-enforced self-control. "It would be most rude to make a hideous noise before the sacred dead," came the soft reply.

The Making of a Dictionary.

The first five letters of the alphabet have now been finished in the new and monumental Oxford Dictionary. An interesting table which has been prepared shows the number of words given under those letters to be 89,591. Of these 66,254 are main words, 10,156 are special combinations explained under main words, and 13,181 are subordinate words. An analysis of the main words brings out that 47,786 are in current use, 15,952 are obsolete, and 2,516 are alien. The figures illustrate the immense amount of labor involved in the undertaking which Dr. Murray and his colleagues have in hand.

A Royal Bracelet.

A little story is told in connection with a bracelet always worn by the Queen. It was given her by the Prince Consort in the second year of their marriage, and held in a medallion the baby face of the Prince of Wales. When a third child was given to them the Queen had this picture removed and carefully preserved, and that of the new baby put in its place, and so on through all the royal line of infants. Now the little daughter of the Duke of York smiles up in the face of the great-grandmother from this love-token, as did her grandfather long years ago.

About Horses.

Gray horses live longest, writes W. W. Long; roan horses nearly as long. Cream-colored horses are deficient in staying power, especially in summer weather. Bays, on an average, are the best. Horses with black hoofs are stronger and tougher than others.

Very few girls under twenty are old enough to be polite.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Outside of some little manipulation of July options, markets were dull and fairly steady last week. Spring wheat in the Northwest is above the average, both as to quality and acreage sown. The whole Southwest from Kansas City to Galveston is feeling elated over the crop of winter wheat. The Kansas hard wheat is of a fine quality. Texas has a big crop.

Proctor Taylor, the well-known miller of Quincy, Ill., and member of the Chicago board of trade, has just returned from a trip to Oklahoma, where he has been to see for himself about the likelihood of getting a quantity of soft red wheat for his mill. The result of his inquiries and observations on the spot was, in his opinion, that Oklahoma would raise between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels of excellent quality wheat unless his information is largely astray on acreage. He saw a field threshed that yielded 43 bushels to the acre, and returns of 35 and 38 bushels were quite frequent. His observation was confined to the line of the Santa Fe Railroad, an he said only the best farmers—those having threshing facilities of their own—had yet threshed their wheat, but withal he came to the above conclusion as to the total yield.

The Minneapolis Market Record of June 28 says: The prospect for wheat in the Northwest is not impaired during the past week. The growth is very heavy and the head is forming. By opening the straw it is found that the heads are of unusual length. There is nothing now in sight to prevent a large yield. It is to be borne in mind that there is yet time for many accidents. If no accident happens to it there ought to be more than 200,000,000 bushels harvested in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Allowing 60,000,000 for the other spring states and about 30,000,000 of winter wheat, which is now practically assured, and the outlook is for a crop for this country of 575,000,000 bushels of wheat. The question of price is also promising, for with the small stocks to be carried forward, in all countries, the new crop will go more quickly into consumption and leave small surplus to be carried over to another crop.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66@67c; Valley, 68c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.50@3.60; graham, $3.25; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

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

Barley—Feed barley, $16@16.50; brewing, $18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $13.50 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $10@13.50; clover, $11.50@12.50; California wheat, $10@12; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—13c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; fair to good, 25c; dairy, 20@25c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3@2.50 per dozen; broilers, $1@1.25; geese, $2@4; ducks, $2.50@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, $1.00@1.10 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, 90c@$1; yellow, $1.25 per cental.

Hops—7@7½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12½c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8½c; mohair, 19@20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½c; dressed mutton, 4½@5c; spring lambs, 6@7 per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4; light and feeders, $2.50@3; dressed, $3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $3.50; cows $2.50@3; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3; small, 4@4½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranc, 14@15c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11@12c; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; ducks, $4@5.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $20; feed $21@22.

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

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $19; whole, $18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½c; cows, 6c; mutton sheep, 6½c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 6@7.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3@4c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@11c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 10@12c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $16.50@20; California bran, $13@14.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, $8@11; wheat and oat, $7@10; oat, $6.50@8.50 river barley, $5@6; best barley, $6.50@8; alfalfa, $5@7 clover, $6@8.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40@60c.

Onions—New red, 60@70c; do new silverskin, 80@90 per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 25@35c per small box; do large box, 40@50c Royal apricots, 20@40c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@35c per box; currants, $1.00@2.00 per chest; peaches, 25@60c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums, 20@40c per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½c; do seconds, 16@17c; fancy dairy, 15@15½c; good to choice, 13@14c per pound.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7@7½c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 10½@11c; ranch, 13@16c; Eastern, 12@13; duck, 13c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, $1@2; seedlings, 75c@$1.25; Mexican limes, $6.50@7; common lemons, 75c@1.50.

It took the Washington experts three weeks to count the cash in the New York sub-treasury. They handled $193,893,000 in all.

Will in a Grave.

Almost a parallel to the Jacob Z. Davis will discovery turns up in Indiana, for after lying in a man's coffin for nearly 30 years, a will has been exhumed at Leavenworth, in that state, and its terms are liable to increase a troublesome litigation among the heirs of the man who had the document buried with him.

Jacob Kissingen was the man. The will was found by accident, because when Kissingen died, although the will was believed to have been made, nobody could find it. So the heirs went to law and have been at it for three decades.

A few days ago a dispute arose which could be cleared up by the family Bible. So the old grave was opened and the book taken out. It was in a good state of preservation, and, when opened, to the surprise of everyone, disclosed the old man's will.

By the terms of the document found in the grave the property of Kissingen was divided equally among five children, one of them a resident of Germany, and born of Kissingen's first wife. And this is where the new trouble begins. None of the four American heirs ever heard of the father's first marriage, and not one of them guessed that he had a brother in Europe.

The German heir, of course, has been in ignorance, too, of the existence of his American brothers, and the property and money bequeathed to him.

If he presses his claim now, it is said that the four brothers who live here will have quite a hole in their purses when they pay him what is his by his father's will.

Ice-Breaking Ships.

Vice-Admiral Makarow, of the Russian navy, has been studying the construction and use of powerful ice-breaking ships. At a recent meeting of the Imperial Geographical Society at St. Petersburg he expressed the belief that with two such ships, each of 10,000 horsepower, acting together, a line of free water communication could be kept open in winter to the port of St. Petersburg, and he added that they could even force their way through the glacial ocean if the thickness of the ice did not exceed 12 feet.

Horse Power of Lightning.

A recent thunder storm in the neighborhood of Berlin afforded an opportunity of measuring positively the power of a flash of lightning. The experimenters took as a basis the amount of iron fused by a flash of lightning, and according to the statement which they have published, the power of a flash of lightning is on an average equivalent to 7,000 horsepower.

HOSTE'S SCHOOL.

One of the best schools for boys on this coast is in charge of ex-State Superintendent Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., at Burlingame, San Mateo county, accredited.

A single polypus has been cut into 124 parts, and each in time became a perfect animal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4528 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '96.

A man in a balloon four miles above the earth can plainly hear the barking of a dog.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family pills are the best.

Russia has 41,800 public schools, while Germany, with only half the population, has 59,600 schools, with nearly three times as many pupils as the Russian.

A new method of testing the hardness of steel balls has been devised. The balls are dropped from a fixed height on a plate glass set at an angle; if properly tempered they rebound into one receptacle, and if they are too soft, they drop into another.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating women's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

WHEAT Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat there on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of references given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business, enable us to make profitable investments for our clients. Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon, Spokane and Seattle, Wash.

CURE FOR PILES. TESTIMONIAL. Dear Sir—Please send another box of your Pile Ointment. It is the best thing for piles I ever used. Please send by return mail. Yours truly, [illegible] Ointment is a positive cure for piles. Sold by druggists, or by mail for 50c. Dr. Williams Mfg. Co., Sole Props., Hartford, Conn. For sale by Eastman & Holmes, Portland, Oregon.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay on cure; send for book. Dr. Mackenzie & Dorkenoo, 703 Market St., San Francisco.

A GASOLINE HOISTING ENGINE.

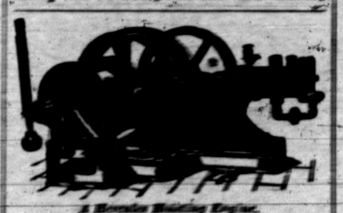
It Does the Work of the Steam Engine Better and With Less Cost.

The use of gas and gasoline engines in mines and for all power purposes is very much on the increase. Few men for them are being found every day. They are being used quite extensively for pumping, for hoisting, and for other work in mining. Mr. W. F. Patrick has an article in a recent number of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal giving experience with a gasoline hoisting engine at the Southern Eureka mines in Utah. Mr. Patrick says:

"We have had the engine in use for some time, and have found it highly satisfactory and in the highest degree economical. We are engaged in sinking, and of course only hoisting intermittently. Our engine is rated at 25-horsepower, and hoists a load of 1,100 pounds from a depth of 275 feet in 45 seconds. Our consumption of gasoline has averaged only 0.7 gallons per hour. The amount of water used in cooling the cylinders is very small, as large galvanized iron cooling tanks are provided with the engine, and only enough water is required to replenish what is lost by evaporation. In many of our Western mining districts water for a steam plant would cost as much or more than the fuel.

"The engine is provided with electric and torch ignition, both of which work very satisfactorily. One man can, by means of the self-starter, easily start the engine alone; after starting it requires no attention, except to see that the oil cups are feeding properly.

"By means of the operating levers near the shaft, one man can hoist, dump the buckets, run out the waste, and in such work as ours, or at small mines, have time to do the tool-sharpening and timber framing.



A Hercules Hoisting Engine.

"The machinery is noiseless and safe. The gasoline tank is placed outside the engine room, underground, and below the level of the engine bed, and the gasoline is drawn up as needed by a small pump placed on one side of the engine. This arrangement prevents all possibility of an explosion. In fact, I consider it safer and more economical than steam, and when the hoisting is done, it can be shut down and there is absolutely no consumption of fuel and no possible danger of explosion."

The illustration given herewith shows a type of engine very much in use in mines throughout California, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Mexico, Utah, Montana, Nevada, etc. It is built by the Hercules Gas Engine Works, of San Francisco, in all sizes, from two to two hundred horsepower. The engines are built extra heavy, the hoisting drums being the same base as the engine, and geared direct. The levers operating the hoist are positive in action, and are within easy control of the operator. About three thousand of these engines are in use in different parts of the country, and in every instance have demonstrated their superiority over any other power for the purpose used.

They are also made to burn distillate oil, which reduces the fuel cost very materially, and where water and fuel are scarce, the saving in these items quite often enables the property to be worked where otherwise the expense attendant upon operating a steam engine would preclude it.

Not an Official Day.

The governor of Illinois is not required to work on Sunday. It seems strange that such a question should have been raised. But it came before the supreme court with reference to figuring up the time allowed him by the constitution in which to act upon bills after the adjournment of the general assembly. The supreme court has decided that Sundays are not official days.

D'Aumale's Three Wills.

So rich was the Duc d'Aumale that he had to make three wills to properly provide for the disposition of his property. One of them relates exclusively to that part of his property which is in France, while the other deals with the wealth deposited in England, possibly from motives of precaution.

The latest estimate of the population of the globe has been made by M. d'Anderville, who places it at 1,479,729,000. The number of inhabitants to the square mile in Asia is 48; in Africa, 15; in America, 9; in Oceanica, and the polar regions, 2; in Australia, 1. The yearly increase of the population of the earth is about 5 to every 1,000. At this rate the population doubles every 139 years.

A lady while traveling from Tyrone to Altoona, Pa., had her pocket picked in a car, and she was hustled off miles from her destination because she had not money to pay her fare. There were fourteen men who witnessed the act, and not one of them had the manliness to lend her fifty cents.

The French minister of war recently offered a prize for the swiftest bird in a flight from Perigueux to Paris—319 miles. There were 2786 entries and the winner did the distance in seven hours and 34 minutes.

Marie Therese's equestrian statue, recently unveiled by Emperor Francis Joseph, at Pressburg, is said to be the first monument erected in Hungary to a sovereign of the Hapsburg line, which has ruled over the country for 371 years.

Near Boise City, Idaho, 400 feet below the earth's surface, there is a subterranean lake of hot water, of 170 degrees temperature. It has pressure enough to ascend to the top floor of the houses, and will be piped to them for heating purposes.

The first public library in England was founded by the corporation of London some 300 years before the British museum was established. Cromwell borrowed books from this institution and "forgot to return them."

We pay $900,000 a day to foreign ship owners for carrying our goods sold or purchased.

Influence of War on Toys.

Within the past few weeks a German factory which makes lead toy soldiers, has received so many orders for Turkish and Greek soldiers for next Christmas that it announces through the European press its inability to fill any more orders this year. The makers of toy uniforms, guns, pictures and similar toys are also running overtime, making specialties illustrating the Turco-Greek war. Even the textile industries are preparing to reap the golden harvest and material of every imaginable description in Turkish and Greek designs is being manufactured in large quantities.

SOUND REASONS FOR APPROVAL.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommend and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary proprietaries. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forms nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty-five years past it has been a household remedy for liver, stomach and kidney troubles.

There are two business men in an English town named I. Come and H. E. Went.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED

The craving for drink in a drunkard, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like. If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Boston Chemical Co., 46 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Reformation manifest fees.

In 1895 statistics of visitors to Paris were kept by the police, to whom proprietors of hotels and boarding houses had to make returns. These statistics were: English, 42,373; Americans, 42,817; Germans, 36,242.

Don't waste stamps. Save up your *Schilling's Best* yellow tea-tickets, and send several guesses for that missing word in one envelope.

Schilling's Best money-back tea, at your grocer's.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. A16

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses; the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.

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21 & 320 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

N. P. N. U. No. 29, '97.

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AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "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 fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher 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 on the and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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