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That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice endorse and recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowels affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung diseases (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherry bark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hays, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Sessler, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

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FRUIT & FLOWERS

PRUNING THE PEACH.

Methods of Jersey Growers Afford a Wide Choice of Ways.

If peach trees are on strong, rich land and are not cut back, the tops will probably be too large in proportion to the roots; hence I would cut back one-third of new growth, but do no inside pruning, for my experience tells me that in where the fruit is at three years old, I would prune any time from now on.—A. E. R., Sussex County, N. J.

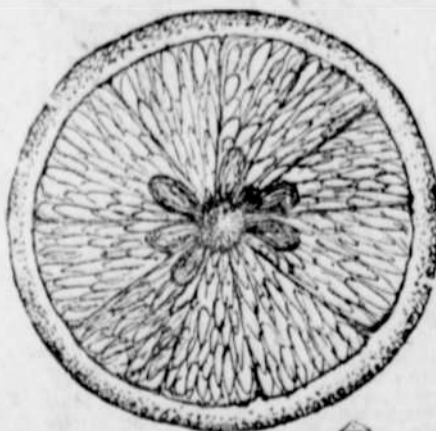
The only rule to follow in pruning a peach orchard should be to keep the tree as low headed as possible; to keep all growth from the inside of the tree as that growth is away from the light and sun and therefore weak and unable to bear good fruit. My advice would be to cut out all the weak limbs and twigs from the inside of the tree, so as to admit the sun and allow a free circulation of air through the tree. Cut back to one foot all the top or upright growth of last year.—E. S. Black, New Jersey.

The life of a peach tree is too short and its crop too uncertain to prune it for fancy future or any other effect. This rule necessitates pruning late in the spring, after the greatest danger of killing by frost is past and also at a time when the number of live buds can be more surely estimated. If at that time the tree has an overabundance of good buds, prune with the threefold object of shortening in, distributing the fruit and thinning it. If there are but few live buds, prune lightly or not at all, but pinch in in summer and take chances on pruning back the next spring.—J. W. Trinkle.

ANOTHER HARDY ORANGE.

Progress Making—A Nearer Approach to the Sweet Orange.

Professor Van Deman tells in Rural New Yorker of new crossbred oranges developed by J. L. Normand of Marksville, La., about 150 miles north of the coast, midway between New Orleans and Shreveport, where a temperature of ten to twelve degrees above zero is not uncommon. In Mr. Normand's crosses Professor Van Deman finds a great predominance of the appearance



CROSSBRED HARDY ORANGE CARNEGIE.

of the sweet oranges in leaf, fruit and absence of thorns, while the contrary is the rule among many seedlings of the government crosses that he has seen.

Of the oranges of the cross, to which the name Carnegie has been given, Professor Van Deman says: "The oranges averaged over two inches in diameter and were of good flavor. I do not think

the fruit equal in flavor to any of the really choice oranges, but I have eaten many that were sold in our markets, especially those from the Mediterranean countries, that were no better and in some cases not so good.

Pruning the Flowering Shrubs.

Most flowering shrubs require little or no pruning at this season. The proper season for pruning is immediately after flowering. To prune now is to cut off the greater part of the flowering wood, but now that the bushes are bare of foliage misplaced and weak branches are readily discerned. These should be removed as well as dead branches. Late flowering shrubs, such as altheas, Hydrangea paniculata, etc., should receive their annual pruning now if not already done. The latter may be pruned hard, leaving but two joints of last season's growth.

The Herbaceous Border.

The herbaceous border is one of the most flexible and pleasing parts of the home grounds. It has no formal design and may be set with large clumps of each variety of plants grown.

STRAY PETALS

Browallia major is a comparatively new plant. It is of extremely easy culture. Those who are fond of blue flowers will prize it highly, as it is of a shade extremely rare among house plants.

Twenty or thirty years ago the verbenas as a bedding plant was second only to the pelargonium in popularity, and it is beginning to be used again.

Callas thrive best in a minimum temperature of 50 to 55 degrees, with plenty of light and an abundance of water at all times during the growing period.

Try some of the novelties. In these days of fine plant breeding one can't afford to neglect the new things.

Very fine climbing roses are Crimson Rambler, Reine Marie Henriette, Arl's Rover and all of the sixteen varieties of the Lord Penzance Sweet Briars. These make a charming screen or fence and grow vigorously.

Lilacs require shade in forcing; otherwise the flower heads will come bunched and valueless. Yellow cloth is used under the glass by some growers.

THE LILACS.

They Afford Rich Variety of Color and Stand the Sun Well.

Syringa emodi, a species of lilac from the Himalaya mountains, is a very vigorous shrub, flowering freely. There is a variegated form which is very attractive with its blend of green and pale yellow. Most trees and shrubs of variegated foliage burn badly in the west. For instance, I once secured a variegated catalpa and planted it under the one hundredth meridian. It burst into growth all right, but the sun burned the delicate leaves. After this the tree adjusted itself to its new surroundings by producing leaves entirely pale green. The variegated form of S. emodi retains its color, the variegation being, of course, more pronounced in the spring than when the temperature runs up to nearly 100 degrees.

There are now 150 kinds of lilacs, and the number is increasing. S. oblata, from China, with its great heart shaped leaves of varnished green, in favorable seasons blooms earlier than the common varieties. Then comes a succession down to about July 1. The whole family presents such a rich variety of form and foliage that even if they bore no flowers they would be valuable, but added to these attractions is the splendor of bloom.—C. S. Harrison in Gardening.

Do Not Dig Too Deep.

Before growth begins in the spring the surplus rough litter should be removed from the rose bed, and all the remaining fine particles forked in. Deep cultivation is not desirable, as the roots of roses are likely to be injured or broken by it. Three or four inches is quite sufficient to dig a bed that has not been trampled upon, and this is best done with a four tined digging fork, which is much less likely to injure the roots than a spade.

Trimming Blackberries.

In regard to trimming or cutting back blackberry canes Charles Black of New Jersey, excellent authority, recently said: We usually trim in March and April. We think sometimes it injures canes to trim them early in the winter, especially if it comes quite heavy freezing soon afterward. One has to trim both in summer and winter. In the summer you have to cut them back to about two and a half feet, enough to make them branch out.

The Useful Coleus.

Coleus grown in the house is not so popular as it deserves to be, for we have grown so used to masses of the common richly colored foliage, with its yellow, purple and carmine bordering our flower beds in summer, that we scarcely give it its just due as an individual plant.

The plants grow so rapidly that they will fill up many a vacant spot in a window box where more exacting ones refuse to thrive.

ALLHALLOW EVE.

Its Observance Is Clearly a Relic of Old Pagan Times.

The observance of Allhallow eve, or Halloween, is clearly a relic of pagan times, for there is nothing in the church observance of the ensuing day of All Saints to have originated such extraordinary notions as are connected with this celebrated festival or such remarkable practices as those by which it is distinguished. The leading idea respecting Halloween is that it is the time of all others when supernatural influences prevail. It is the night set apart for the walking abroad of spirits, both of the visible and invisible world. One of the special characteristics attributed to this mystic evening is the faculty conferred on the immaterial principle of man to detach itself from the body and wander abroad through the realms of space. Divination, or second sight, is believed then to attain its highest power, and the gift asserted by Glendower of calling spirits from "the vasty deep" becomes then at the command of all who choose to avail themselves of the privileges of the occasion. There is a remarkable uniformity in the fireside customs of this night in all parts of Great Britain. Nuts and apples are everywhere in requisition and are consumed in immense quantities. Indeed, the name Nutcracker night, by which Halloween is known in the north of England, indicates the predominance of nuts in the entertainments of the evening. They are not only cracked and eaten, but are made the means of divining and prophesying in love affairs. Apples are also used in many of the evening games for the same purpose.

FOOLING A GREAT DOCTOR.

The Trick the Belgians Played on Sir Morell Mackenzie.

The Belgians once succeeded in getting cut rates on an operation from Sir Morell Mackenzie. He engaged to attend a case at Antwerp. When he landed he was met by three men in mourning, who informed him, according to the Reader Magazine, that the patient had died, but that they would pay his full fee.

"And now," said the man, "since you are here, what do you say to visiting the city hospital and giving a clinic for the benefit of our local surgeons? It is not often they have an opportunity of benefiting by such science as yours."

Sir Morell said he would gladly comply. He went to the hospital and performed many operations, among which were two of a similar nature to that for which he had been called over. When he finished, all thanked him profusely. On the steamer going home he met a friend who had a business house in Antwerp.

"Pretty scurvy trick they played on you, Sir Morell."

"What do you mean?" asked the surgeon.

"Told you the patient died before you arrived, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Lied. You operated on him and a friend with the same trouble at the clinic. Got two operations for one price?"

Art by the Ion.

An American city once asked MacMonnies, the sculptor, to enter a design for army and navy groups for a soldiers' and sailors' monument. He declined to compete. Then the commission was tendered to him outright. He submitted sketches of his idea for the groups. The committee in charge of the monument wrote him, asking, "How many tons of granite do you intend to use in the base?" His reply was: "If you are in the business of buying granite you may use as much as you want, one ton or 100,000 tons. I am an artist, and I never yet heard of art being bought by the pound." The question was dropped until the contract for the commission was drawn. When Mr. MacMonnies received it he discovered in it a clause providing that in case the bronzes were ever thrown down from their base, by any cause whatever, and any person or property should be injured, he and his heirs forever should be liable for the damage sustained. He returned the contract without comment, unsigned. When the committee wrote him, asking the reason, his brief reply was, "Your lawyers are too sharp."—World's Work.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

The ruling passion of Edward I. of England was undoubtedly the pursuit of his ideal of uniting all the British islands under one rule. His great obstacle was Scotland, and the conquest of Scotland, therefore, became a passion with him. Stronger than years, it sent him to the head of the army when he was fit only for a sick bed, and when he was at last compelled to yield he sought to make this passion spur on his son by ordering that the flesh should be boiled from his bones and that his skeleton should be carried at the head of the army and remain unburied till Scotland was conquered.

This is the most conspicuous instance of "the ruling passion strong in death" on record, though many others would

be worthy of quotation. William Pitt's patriotism endured to his last gasp and inspired his last utterance, as did Nelson's lifelong determination to secure the command of the sea, while Napoleon's last dream was one of battle.

Peasant and Pigs.

A clever smuggling trick has been played on a customs officer on the Russo-German frontier. An innocent looking peasant reported to the officer a plot for getting a large number of pigs across the frontier. The method, he said, would be to drive across at intervals of half an hour, 3, 6, 12 and 200 pigs, the smugglers arguing that if the first three lots could be sent over there would be no trouble with the 200.

The officer was naturally on the alert. In accordance with the peasant's statement three pigs were driven over, then six, followed by twelve. All were allowed to pass, and preparations were made to receive the 200. But no more pigs appeared, and the twenty-one animals admitted had in the meantime been lodged in safety.—Berlin Cor. London Mail.

Dreams.

A scientist explains some of the strange phenomena of dreams by saying that they are due to what he calls "hereditary memory." He takes the "falling through space" dream and points out that after suffering the mental agony of falling the sleeper escapes the shock of the actual stopping. The explanation is that the falling sensations have been transmitted from remote ancestors who were fortunate enough to save themselves after falling from great heights in treetops by clutching the branches. The molecular changes in the cerebral cells due to the shock of stopping could not be transmitted because victims falling to the bottom would be killed. In a similar manner by reverting to the habits of animals which existed centuries ago the same investigator finds an explanation for the mental state experienced by individuals in various dreams—the "pursuing monster" dream, the "reptile and vermin" dream, color dreams, suffocation dreams, flying dreams and the like.

Quack Medicines of Bygone Days.

Nearly everything in the animal kingdom was formerly used in the healing art. In the oldest medical book now known, composed in Heliopolis, where once Joseph served in the house of Potiphar, we find "means for increasing the growth of hair, prepared for Schesch, the mother of Teta, the king of upper and lower Egypt."

Dogs' teeth, overripe dates and asses' hoofs were carefully cooked in oil and then grated. As Teta lived before Cheops, this recipe for hair oil is older than the great pyramid at Gizeh and is supposed to date back more than 6,000 years. The heads of venomous serpents have held an important place in medicine. A strong broth made from them and mixed with salt and spices and 100 other remedies was employed under the name of theriac as a cure for every conceivable disease. Three drops of the blood of an angry cat gave relief to the epileptic.

If you are troubled with piles and can't find a cure, try Witch Hazel Salve but be sure you get that made up by E. C. DeWitt & Co. Chicago. It is the Original. If you have used Witch Hazel Salve without being relieved it is probable that you got hold of one of the many worthless counterfeits that are sold on the reputation of the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Brewer Drug Co.

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Trains from and to Yaquina

No. 1—	Leaves Yaquina	7:00 A. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	11:18 A. M.
	Arrives Albany	12:15 P. M.

No. 2—	Leaves Albany	12:45 P. M.
	Leaves Corvallis	1:45 P. M.
	Arrives Yaquina	6:30 P. M.

Trains to and from Detroit

No. 3—	Leaves Albany for Detroit	7:30 A. M.
	Arrives Detroit	12:30 P. M.

No. 4—	Leaves Detroit	1:00 P. M.
	Arrives Albany	5:40 P. M.

Trains for Corvallis

No. 8—	Leaves Albany	7:55 A. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	8:35 A. M.

No. 10—	Leaves Albany	2:30 P. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	3:10 P. M.

No. 6—	Leaves Albany	7:35 P. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	8:15 P. M.

Trains for Albany

No. 5—	Leaves Corvallis	6:30 A. M.
	Arrives Albany	7:10 A. M.

No. 9—	Leaves Corvallis	12:45 P. M.
	Arrives Albany	1:25 P. M.

No. 7—	Leaves Corvallis	6:30 P. M.
	Arrives Albany	6:40 P. M.

Regular Sunday Trains

No. 5—	Leaves Corvallis	6:30 A. M.
	Arrives Albany	7:10 A. M.

No. 11—	Leaves Corvallis	11:30 A. M.
	Arrives Albany	12:15 P. M.

No. 7—	Leaves Corvallis	6:30 P. M.
	Arrives Albany	6:40 P. M.

No. 8—	Leaves Albany	7:55 A. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	8:35 A. M.

No. 12—	Leaves Albany	12:45 P. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	1:25 P. M.

No. 6—	Leaves Albany	7:35 P. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	8:15 P. M.

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