## STORY OF ETHEL GILLIAM.

**William Gray, of Palouse City, Vouches for Its Truth.**

Walla Walla, Jan. 19. — William Gray, of Palouse City, who is in Walla Walla undergoing medicinal treatment, recently told the Statesman the story of Ethel Gilliam, a girl who lives with her parents ten miles east of Palouse. The family is poor but honest and reliable, the parents being devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Last August this little girl was taken ill, and after three weeks, apparently died, so the story goes. For three hours she had every appearance of death. She then slowly revived, but was totally blind. She told her parents that she had been in heaven and seen Jesus and the angels and many friends who had gone before. There she saw a tree of life and a river of life. There were little children in the tree eating the fruit. Each inhabitant wore a crown bearing his or her name. The little girl saw a crown with her name on it, hanging up, and reached for it, but Jesus told her she would have to go back to earth and fulfill her mission. He wanted her to teach his people.

Although blind this girl can read by passing her fingers over the printed or written page, and can describe persons whose pictures were handed to her. The latter power was first discovered by J. B. Cawthorn, a photographer, whose mother lives in Walla Walla. He told the marvelous story to a Sunday school in Palouse City, and Mr. Gray and wife, hearing it, drove out to the home of the girl to see for themselves. Mr. Gray first handed the sick girl his watch, and she told him that it was a gold watch, and the time of day, by passing her fingers over the glass. To make sure that her power was genuine, a paper was held between her face and a photograph that Mr. Gray handed to her, and she described the picture perfectly as that of an old gentleman with gray whiskers, wearing a dark suit and cravat. She read from books and papers handed to her by the use of her fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray tell many other wonderful things in relation to this child. She has now been ill 100 days, and has not been able to digest any food.

As references for the truth of the story, Mr. Gray gave the names of Rev. A. Y. Skee, pastor of the S. M. E. church, of Palouse; Rev. J. G. Kerrick, of La Grande, Or.; H. A. Gray, Thomas Cox and J. B. Cawthorn, of Palouse.

## AT THE INAUGURATION.

**What It Will Cost a Spectator to See the Ceremonies.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—Washingtonians who are making an effort to arrange the inaugural ceremonies of Mr. [illegible] so that none can complain, are disturbed by statements circulated in [illegible] parts of the country to the effect that extortionate rates are to be exacted of those who come here to witness the inauguration ceremonies. Speaking to an Asociated Press reporter today, Chairman Bell said:

"If the people insist on making their own arrangements, the inaugural committee cannot be held responsible, but I can assure any one who will address Colonel L. P. Wright, chairman of the committee on public comfort, that he will secure for them the best of accommodations at reasonable rates. He has listed already accommodations for from 20,000 to 30,000 persons, mostly in private houses, which are well located, and which are supplied with all modern conveniences. The list is daily increasing. The rates will average about as follows: For lodging only, $1 per day for beds and 75 cents for cots; $1.25 to $1.50 for lodging and breakfast, and $2.50 per day for lodging and meals. Good horses for the parade [illegible]red for from $5 to $10. If [illegible] have equipments it will be [illegible]ring them, although such as they may not possess will be supplied by the committee at moderate cost."

**Earthquake in Oakland.**

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 19.—An earthquake this afternoon was productive of a remarkable scene at the Tenth-avenue Baptist church. Rev. C. M. Hill, the pastor, was just closing an eloquent sermon. Just as he asked the congregation in an impressive manner what account they would render of their stewardship, the building began to quake until it seemed that the roof would fall in. In a moment all was confusion. Some of the congregation ran for the doors; others fell on their knees to pray, while others, with faces pale, stood waiting for what seemed to many to be certain death. Deacon Joseph Plaw attempted to calm the assemblage. He asked why there should be fear, if they had heeded the words of their shepherd, and were ready for the end. He said that they should rejoice if the end came and found them prepared. The speaker quickly restored quiet, and when he had finished, all joined in prayers of thanksgiving.

**Dervishes on the Move.**

Rome, Jan. 19.—Massowah advices are to the effect that a body of Dervishes, believed to be the advance guard of the entire Dervish forces, has entered the Kedaref district, and is moving on Agordat. The Italian government is concentrating all the troops available near Agordat, which is well defended

**Cleaned Out a Town.**

Perry, O. T., Jan. 19.—Late last night robbers took in the town of Newkirk, north of here. Saloons were robbed of all the money and quantities of whisky and beer. Residences were entered and many things were taken out. The officers think the robbers came into town yesterday under the guise of tramps. Five tramps were arrested here yesterday for highway robbery. They are supposed to be members of an organized gang.

**Will Prevent Premature Burials.**

London, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Chonicle says: Professor Freiderich, of Elbing, has notified the Vienna academy of his discovery of a new kind of Roentgen ray, which will infallibly determine in a subject whether death or catalepsy has intervened.

London, Jan. 18.—The Chronicle this morning publishes an interview with Professor Herron, of Iowa, in which he declares that the people generally throughout the United States approve the arbitration treaty.

## LAND FOR EVERYBODY.

**The Free Homestead Bill Has Passed the Senate.**

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate today passed the measure known as the free-homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holday recess. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the Western states, and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of the several national platforms. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all the public lands acquired from Indians, free of payment to the government, beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on those lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is 33,207,541, which would have yielded the government, at the prices heretofore established, $35,343,006. To offset this statement it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The Western senators in the main favored the bill as an extension of the general homestead policy of the government. The opposition was directed mainly by Platt of Connecticut and Vilas. As the bill passed in the house it covered only lands acquired from Indians in Oklahoma but as passed today the bill includes all Indian lands. The final vote taken by agreement at 4 P. M., showed a decisive majority in favor of the measure.

Following the dispoisiton of this bill, which had held the advantageous position of the unfinished business of the senate, Morgan sought to have the Nicarauga canal bill made the unfinished business. This precipitated a vote which to some extent was a test of strength of the bill itself. On Morgan's motion to take up the bill, the vote was 33 to 6, or less than a quorum, so the motion did not prevail, although it disclosed the strenght of the measure.

During the day Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the properties of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies now belong to the United States, by reason of alleged defaults in payment of bonds.

A resolution by Cullom, calling on the civil service commission to explain the delay in making annual reports, was adopted.

**Grout Bill in the House.**

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house spent almost the entire day debating the Grout bill, which was under consideration for a time yesterday, to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported. The advocates of the measure took the view that the states should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product sailing under false colors, and the opponents argued that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent and invade the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce. Those who supported the measure were Messrs. Northway, Morse, Lacey, Hainer, Willis, Grosvenor and Henderson. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Cooper, Tucker, Cannon, Boatner, Clardy and Williams. The bill is as follows:

"That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese, not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as those articles or substances that had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced there in original packages or otherwise, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to permit any state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine except in such manner as will advise a customer of its real character."

**Will Not Surrender.**

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Quesada, of the Cuban junta, today received a long letter from his uncle, Salvador de Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, who, by inference, gives a denial to the reports that the insurgents are willing to negotiate terms of peace on any other basis than absolute independence. The letter says, in part:

"We will renew our offensive campaign in a few days. Gomez has left me to enter Santa Clara with reinforcements and munitions of war. He will go further west. Our situation is most prosperous, and if we had plenty of ammunition, not only for rifles, but for cannon, and in Camaguey a dynamite cannon, the railroads would be destroyed and the few garrisoned inland towns would be abandoned by the enemy, and they would be confined to the coast. As I expect to receive these war materials from abroad, we very soon will drive them to the sea and be in a position to tell them, when they depart, our last good-bye."

**German Syndicate in Japan.**

London, Jan. 18.—It is reported in a Berlin dispatch that word has been received from Tokio that twenty German firms of engineers and shipbuilders in Japan have formed a syndicate to contract for the work of the military and naval equipment to which Japan will devote the war indemnity.

Of the 300,000 fossil insects collected from all over the world it is said that only twenty of these are of the butterfly.

**The Army Appropriation Bill.**

Washington, Jan. 18.—The army appropriation bill was reported to the senate today from the committee. The committee restored the provision for the support of the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., which the house struck out.

**To Classify Postoffice Clerks.**

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Cullom today introduced in the senate a bill heretofore represented in the house of representatives by Mr. Sperry for a classification of clerks in the first and second-class postoffices.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

**Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.**

The past week has proved an unsteady one in the wheat markets. While there has been no weakening in the basic position of wheat, and while, indeed, the position today is stronger than a week since, the bears have upon two or three occasions raided the markets and broken prices. To our minds these fluctuations prove nothing against the deal. We don't know but prices will be lower, and are not talking about what will be the results, but we write of the foundation of the markets, and dealers must manage the rest. The winter wheat, usuallly two-thirds of the aggregate crop, is depleted to smaller remains in farmers' hands than for years. Consumption must soon resort to spring wheat, and that reserve is undoubtedly small. We are breaking away slowly from foreign prices and before harvest it will be a home demand and supply.

According to expert testimony many of the believers in wheat who have been watching the upward march of values for the past two months have been rather doubtful of its stability, in view of the cheapness of other cereals and their product. The fact that corn has entered the list as a competitor for bread consumption led to a halt in the advance and many traders were greatly influenced by this circumstance. The argument is made that flour is being adulterated to such an extent with corn meal, and the call for corn meal is increasing at such a rate that the demand for cash wheat will gradually become curtailed, and, with a lessening of the demand, perforce a decline in price. One writer in discussing this phase of the wheat situation asserts that such a use for corn meal and other substitutions for wheat must be only credited to restricted areas. The theory advanced is that poor people who would most likely use this adulterated article as a human food do not buy flour, and hence the first argument falls to the ground.

**Market Quotations.**

Portland, Or., Jan. 19, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.50; Benton county and White Lily, $4.50; graham, $4.00; superfine, $2.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 83@84c; Valley, 86@87c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay — Timothy, $13.00 per ton; clover, $8.00@9.00; oat, $8.00@10; wheat, $8.00@10 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $18.00 per ton; brewing, $20.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.00; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 35@40c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22½@30c.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65@70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, $2.00@2.50 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, $2.50.

Onions—85c per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@2.50; geese, $6.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, $4@4.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 17½@18 per dozen.

Cheese — Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 13½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3.00; cows, $2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@4½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5½@6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.25@3.50; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed, $4.00@4.50 per cwt.

Veal—Net, small, 6c; large, 5½c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19, 1897.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $5.25; Novelty A, $4.75; California brands, $5.60; Dakota, $5.50; patent, $6.25.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $24@25 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $22 per ton; cracked, $23; feed meal, $23.

Millstuffs—Bran, $16.00 per ton; shorts, $19.

Feed—Chopped feed, $19.00 per ton; middlings, $24; oilcake meal, $28.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, $13.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $16@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, $1@1.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $3.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8½c; dressed, 10@13c; ducks, $2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15@16c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 16c; Eastern, 19c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton, sheep, 6c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12¼c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound.

San Francisco, Jan. 19, 1897.

Potatoes — Salinas Burbanks, 70@80c; Early Rose, 70@75c; River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, $1.50@1.60 per cental.

Onions—60@85c per cental.

Eggs—Store, 21@23c; ranch, 24@27.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25c; do seconds, 18@20c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@16c.

Cheese — Fancy mild, new, 11@11½c; fair to good, 8@10c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 13@14c.

Wool—Choice mountain, 6@7c; poor do, 4@5c; San Joaquin plains, 3@5c; do foothill, 6@8c per pound.

Hay—Wheat, $8.00@11; wheat and oat, $8@10; oat, $6.00@8.00; barley, 5.00@6.50; alfalfa, $6.00@7.50; clover, $6.00@8.00; stock, $5.00@6.00 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2@4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, naval, $1.50@2.50; seedlings do, 75c@1.25; Mexican limes, $6.00@6.50 common lemons, $1.00@1.25; good to choice, $1.50@2.00; fancy, $2.50@3.00 per box.

Apples—Fancy, $1@1.25 per box; common do, 40@75c


Tea is better fresh—if it isn't, what does the grocer mean by telling you that he has some tea just come from abroad?

Fresh doesn't mean just picked; it means just roasted. *Schilling's Best* is roasted as fast as your grocer wants it—no faster—in San Francisco.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 403


**Gladstone's Advice to Young Men.**

Be sure that every one of you has his place and vocation on this earth, and that it rests with himself to find it. Do not believe those who too lightly say: "Nothing succeeds like success." Effort, honest, manful, humble effort, succeeds by its reflected action, especially in youth, better than success, which, indeed, too easily and too early gained, not seldom serves, like winning the throw of the dice, to blind and stupefy. Get knowledge, all you can. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable. But you, like men, be strong and exercise your strength. Work onward and upward, and may the blessing of the Most High soothe your cares, clear your vision, and crown your labors with reward.

A certain youthful curate was taken to task by the new Archbishop of Canterbury for reading the lessons or the service in an inaudible tone. Whereupon the young man replied: "I am surprised that you should find fault with my reading, as a friend of mine in the congregation told me that I was beautifully heard." "Did she?" snapped the bishop, and the fair young curate collapsed. His lordship had once been a young clergyman himself, and he knew a thing or two about the "friend."

**MOTOR AND MISERY.**

Compressed air as a motive power for street railways will in time supersede electric wires and the trolley. Necessity and invention make rapid changes, but some old, sure, unfailing methods will hold good for all time. The nerves are the electric wires of the human system, and often "jangle out of tune," as when neuralgia slips the trolley of the system and it grinds and groans with pain. The old motor for the cure of pain, St. Jacobs Oil, will always act as electric influence on the pain stricken nerves, and will send a current of cure through the disordered wires, and bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing new can improve upon what is known to be the best and surest in the treatment of painful diseases.

William B. Phillips, of New Madrid, Mo., is credited with a total of 1,350 squirrels in three days' hunting on Little river.

**ONE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.**

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness and constipation.

Typhusantitoxine is the latest medicinal discovery. It is alleged to be a sure preventive for typhus fever.

For lung and chest diseases Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

**CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED**

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful effects in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

The light of the moon is only about one-six hundred thousandth that of the sun.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.




INDISPENSABLE TO ANY PIPE SMOKER. "AWAY WITH MAKESHIFTS." Dealers' Best Seller. SAMPLE, 10c. ONE DOZEN, 80c

ECLIPSE MFG. CO. By Mail.
Agents Wanted. Portland, Or., U. S. A.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Directions sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.


## THE BETTER NEW YORK.

**Reforms that Have Been Adopted in the Metropolis.**

Upon the road which New York has been treading this half-score years there is at last no turning back. The streets evacuated by the trucks have been occupied by the children, the truckman's with the rest, for the want of better playgrounds, and the truckman has abandoned the fight; and where they crowd thickest, playgrounds of their own are being fitted up for them in school and park. "Hereafter no school house shall be constructed in the city of New York without an open playground attached to or used in connection with the same," says one of the briefest but most beneficent laws ever enacted by the people of the State of New York. It is all there is of it, but it stands for a good deal. No child of New York, poor or rich, shall hereafter be despoiled of his birthright—a chance to play; and as for the streets, does any one imagine that New Yorkers will ever be persuaded to barter away their clean and noiseless pavements and pure air for the whirling dust-clouds, the summer stenches, and the winter sloughs of old, seasoned with no matter what mess of political pottage? If so, he is grievously mistaken. Col. Waring has shown us that the streets of New York can be cleaned, and any future city government, no matter how corrupt or despotic, will have to reckon with him. And right well the enemy knows it; he may not refrain from picking our pockets in future, but he will at least have to do it with due regard to the decencies of life.

Mulberry Bend is gone, and in its place have come grass and flowers and sunshine. Across the Bowery, where 324,000 human beings were shown to live out of sight and reach of a green spot, four of the most crowded blocks have been seized for demolition, to make room for the two small parks demanded by the Tenement House Commission. Bone Alley, redolent of filth and squalor and wretchedness, is to go, and the children of that teeming neighborhood are to have a veritable little Coney Island, with sandhills and shells, established at their very doors. Who can doubt the influence it will have upon young lives heretofore framed in gutters?

I question whether the greatest wrong done the children of the poor in the past has not been the esthetic starvation of their lives rather than the physical injury. Against the latter, provision has been made by stringent tenement house laws, by the vigorous warfare upon child labor, by the extension of the law's protection to stores as to factories, and by the restriction of the sweat-shop evil. In the park to be laid out by the Schiff fountain, in the shadow of the Hebrew Institute—one of the noblest charities—a great public bath is to rise upon the site of the present rookeries, harbinger of others to come. All about, new school houses are going up, on a plan of structural perfection and architectural excellence at which earlier school boards would have stood aghast. The first battle for the schools has been fought and won, and though there be campaigning ahead without stint on that score, the day is in sight when every child who asks shall find a seat provided for him in the public school, and when that scandal of the age, the mixing of truants and thieves in a jail, shall have finally ceased, even as it is now forbidden by law.—Century.

**Quick Profits.**

"Business" is the watchword of the day, and the small boy is developing on that line with a rapidity which astonishes the previous generation. But the practical side of his nature has not obscured the poetry of childhood. The fairy tale is as potent as ever, and there was a smile of pleasure on the face of the lad who remarked at breakfast:

"I had a beautiful dream last night."

"What was it?" his father asked.

"I thought I was out in the woods and I saw a most gorgeously dressed lady coming toward me."

"That is a good deal like some of the stories that you have been reading."

"Yes. It doesn't get very different until the end. I knew by her looks that she was the fairy queen, and I made up my mind that I wasn't going to lose chances like some of the boys in story books, who didn't know a good chance when they saw it."

"Did she offer you three wishes?"

"Yes. And I called to mind how she sometimes took advantage of a mortal's being excited and nervous when he wished, in order to make him waste his opportunities and have a good laugh at him. So, when she said, 'Little boy, I'll give you three wishes,' I didn't jump at the chance. I said, 'Will you give me whatever I ask for?' She answered, 'Yes; you may have three wishes.'"

"What did you do?"

"I wished for four."

**Uses of Fruit.**

I have eaten apples all my life, but never learned how to make the best use of them till last winter, writes a correspondent to American Gardening. Now we eat apples half an hour before breakfast and dinner instead of afterward.

The action of the acid is then admirable in aiding digestion, while if eaten after meals the apple is likely to prove a burden.

We follow the same line in using grapes, pears, cherries and berries. If disturbed by a headache or dyspepsia in summer, I climb a cherry-tree and eat all I can reach and relish.

In order to have cherries all summer, I cover a dozen trees with mosquito-netting to keep off the birds.

Currants and gooseberries I find very wholesome eaten raw from the bushes before going to the dining-table. Nature has prepared a large amount of food already cooked, exactly fitted for all demands of the human system.

I am by no means a vegetarian or a fruitarian, but I am convinced that we have not yet measured the value of fruit as a diet, with milk, eggs and vegetables.

**Entirely Natural.**

James Payn recently declared that "Carlyle was free from affectation of any kind; he had not even manners."

It is clearly evident what is expected of a young man when members of her family invite him to a family reunion.


# MIRACLES IN MEDICINE.

## The Wonderful Progress Made Within the Past Few Years.

### Diseases That Our Mothers Thought Incurable Now Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to overestimate the importance of recent advances in medicine and surgery.

In surgery there is the application of the X-ray in determining complicated fractures.

In medicine there is the serum-treatment for germ diseases, and more important still, the extended use of Paine's celery componud in the treatment of the many diseases that arise from a faulty or impaired nervous system.

This class of ailments causes more suffering and earlier deaths than all others, and that is why so much public prominence was at once given to Paine's celery compound when its discovery was first announced by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth college.

The rapid and sure way that Paine's celery compound cures neuralgia, rheumatism and nervous debility is marvelous even in the eyes of this wonderworking quarter of the century.

Ancient miracles were contrary to natural laws, whereas the remarkable power of Paine's celery compound to make people well, comes from a better understanding of the natural causes of disease.

That wonderful set of nerves known as the "sympathetic nervous system," that knits every part of the body together and harmonizes all, is understood today as never before. Many persons are not aware that any such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuraliga, etc. About every case of sleeplessness, nervousness and dyspepsia is a "sympatetic strike" by brain, nerves or stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health.

People who think to get rid of these troubles by some medicine that disregards the general health of the body are on the wrong track. In getting such diseases as neuralgia and rheumatism out of the system Paine's celery compound proceeds at once to restore a normal appetite and regulate the nerves, as the foundation for building up the health and vigor.

It regulates the bowels without delay, and sees to it that the poisonous humors that are bursting through the skin, in what are, for purposes of classifying, called skin diseases, are given a ready outlet. On this basis purified blood and regluated nerves the permanent cure of every form of blood diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, bad complexion, is now assured by this really wonderful remedy. If the reader of this is not in perfect health let him simply try a first bottle of Paine's celery compound and carefully note the results.


**Thousands of Tons of Dust.**

According to the estimates of Mr. J. A. Udden, who has studied the remarkable phenomena of dust and sand storms in the arid regions of the West, every cubic mile of the lower air during an ordinary "dry storm" contains at least 225 tons of dust, while in severe storms of this kind as much as 126,000 tons of dust and sand may be contained in a cubic mile of air. Dust storms sometimes last for twenty or thirty hours.

**Cycle Chair for the Ameer.**

A strange vehicle, called a cycle chair, has been constructed in London for the Ameer of Afghanistan. It consists of a miniature carriage body, upholstered in green morocco and embazoned with the Ameer's arms. This is placed in front of two parallel bicycles, to be propelled by attendants, and is steered by a small wheel in front. Holes are made in the floor, through which the Ameer can exercise his legs on treadles when he feels like it.


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