

WORK ON TARIFF BILL

McKinley Rates Restored by the Committee.

THE COALMEN ARE SATISFIED

The Coming Week to Be Devoted to the Schedule of Sundries—The Price to Be Paid for Armor Plate.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee took an important step today in their work on the new tariff bill, by deciding to restore the McKinley rates on coal and coke. These rates were 75 cents per ton of 28 bushels on bituminous and shale, and 30 cents on coal slack, such as will pass through a half-inch screen. The present rates are 40 cents and 15 cents. Coke is advanced from 15 to 20 per cent ad valorem. The changes were made in response to a general demand from the coal interests, whose representatives declared the Wilson rates had increased Canadian competition so greatly that the American mineowners had been obliged to reduce wages to keep in the field.

The first conference of the week dealt with the tobacco schedule, and, although no final agreement had been reached, there is a practical understanding that the new bill will return to the McKinley rates on tobacco, except on the grade known as filler. The rate on this will be 70 cents a pound, double the McKinley duty, which was 35 cents. It was represented by the tobacco manufacturers that most of the tobacco imported from Cuba as filler was used for wrappings, and that this evasion of the law gave the Key West factories an advantage over those using Sumatra tobacco. The McKinley duties on wrapper tobacco were 32 per pound on stemmed and 27.50 on unstemmed. On snuff the rate was 50 cents; and cigars and cigarettes, 44 and 25 per cent ad valorem, and on tobacco not enumerated 40 cents.

The committee will devote most of the time this week to the schedule of sundries, which includes buttons, explosives, matches, musical instruments, furs, jewelry, gloves and miscellaneous manufactures, and on most of these the McKinley rates will be restored.

House Naval Committee.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house committee on naval affairs, which is working on the naval appropriation bill, spent most of the day in discussing the question of the price to be paid for armor plate. The question was finally disposed of by the adoption of an amendment to the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for steel armor, of domestic manufacture, for the three battleships now being constructed, and appropriating a sum not exceeding \$3,210,000 for the purpose. It is estimated that 8,021 tons of plate will be needed for these ships, so that this provision limits the cost to \$400 per ton. A substitute was offered by McCall, limiting the appropriation to \$2,808,750, which would have limited the price to \$350 per ton, but this was voted down.

Another proposition was made to strike the words "of domestic manufacture" from the armor clause, which also failed. Members of the committee who favored this proposition urged that the hearings showed there was no competition between the American firms engaged in the manufacture of armor-plate, and that the government did not have an opportunity of buying of foreign firms, as American firms were selling armor to Russia at \$350 a ton.

FOR A BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

Active Work of the Commercial Club of La Grande.

La Grande, Or., Feb. 22.—Recently Turner Oliver, in behalf of the Commercial Club, applied to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation officials to make a rate on sugar beets, in anticipation of establishing a sugar factory in this valley. The rate applied for was 50 cents a ton from all points within Union county. In response to this request, the railway company guarantees to establish the following rates:

Within 25 miles, 50 cents a ton; 25 to 50 miles, 75 cents; 50 to 100 miles, 100 cents.

Equivalent to a rate of 50 cents per ton at all points within the county. The latter point is the latter point included in the rate, the distance from North to the railway being 32 miles. A letter was received from Engineer Silech, superintendent of a beet-sugar factory at La Grande, M., and in it he says that the factory at that place will be finished by June. As soon as the work is finished, Mr. Silech and his associates will come to La Grande.

Czarovich in Bad Health.

Batoum, Feb. 22.—Grand Duke George of Russia, the czarovich, younger brother of the czar, and heir presumptive to the throne, who has been in bad health for a long time past, has started on a sea cruise. He will proceed to Constantinople.

Six Persons Murdered.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 22.—A report from Winona, 40 miles south of here, says Mrs. Waldron, Thomas Spicer and wife, their daughter, Mrs. Rouse, and the latter's two children were murdered at their home near that place.

The Treaty in House of Commons.

London, Feb. 22.—A copy of the general arbitration treaty and President Cleveland's message on the subject was issued to the house of commons tonight.

Evidence Too Weak.

Bakersfield, Cal., Feb. 22.—E. L. Willow, the slayer of Percy Douglas, has been discharged from custody in the justice court, as there was insufficient evidence to warrant holding him to answer.

Victims of the Plague.

Bombay, Feb. 22.—Since the outbreak of the plague, 6,858 cases have been reported in this city, and 4,443 deaths have been recorded. In Bombay presidency 9,911 cases and 8,006 deaths from the plague have occurred.

THE BILL REPORTED.

Authorizing the President to Call a Monetary Conference.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The bill recently passed by the senate, authorizing the president to appoint commissioners to represent the United States in an international monetary conference to secure the fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio, or, in his discretion, to call such a conference, was reported to the house favorably today by a unanimous vote of ten members of the house committee on coinage. The same factions which voted for the bill in the senate voted for the bill in committee. An amendment was offered by Stone, and adopted by the committee. It is as follows:

"The president is authorized that, in his judgment the purpose specified in the first section hereof can thus better be attained, to appoint one or more special commissioners or envoys to such of the nations of Europe as he may designate, to seek by diplomatic negotiations an international agreement for the purpose specified in the first section hereof; and in case of such appointments, so much of the appropriation here made as shall be necessary shall be available for the proper expenses and compensation of such commissioners or envoys."

"Section 3. That so much of an act approved March 2, 1895, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes,' as provided for the appointment of delegates to an international conference, and makes an appropriation for their compensation and expenses, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

The debate was very brief.

WILL APPOINT HANNA.

Governor Bushnell Makes a Public Statement.

Columbus, O., Feb. 23.—Governor Bushnell tonight gave out the following statement to the press:

"It has been my intention to make no announcement in relation to the action I would take in the matter of an appointment to fill the prospective vacancy in the Ohio representation in the United States senate until the vacancy actually existed. But, on account of the manifest interest of the people, and their desire to know what will be done, I deem it best now to make the following statement:

"When Senator Sherman resigns to enter the cabinet of President McKinley, I will appoint to succeed him Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Cuyahoga county, to serve until his successor is chosen by the seventy-third general assembly of the state. I trust this action will meet the approval of the people."

Asa S. Bushnell."

Hanna Notified.

Cleveland, Feb. 23.—Chairman Hanna was at the Union Club this evening, when he was shown the dispatch from Columbus containing Governor Bushnell's announcement of Mr. Hanna's appointment as senator to succeed Sherman. This was the first intimation Mr. Hanna had of the subject. Of course he was pleased at the termination of the controversy, but he showed his pleasure only by a genial smile. Asked if he would discuss the governor's action, the chairman declined to say anything, remarking that he could not talk about the matter for publication until he received official notice of his appointment from Governor Bushnell. Mr. Hanna remained at his club during the evening and received the congratulations of such of his friends as had heard of his appointment.

MILITIA ON GUARD.

Plot to Blow Up the New Mexico Penitentiary.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 23.—Governor Thornton has placed the local company of infantry on guard at the penitentiary on account of the discovery of a plot to blow up the building by the friends of the four members of the Borrego gang of assassins, who were condemned to be hanged next Tuesday, but who have been granted a respite for thirty days by President Cleveland, in disregard to an appeal from the governor and other authorities to let the law take its course. Another ominous feature of the trouble is the appearance of the cabalistic chalk figures "B-302-40" on the pavements and on the doors of officials, which the knowing ones recognize as similar to the call for meetings of the secret Button gang, which appeared frequently in 1892, just prior to the assassination of ex-sheriff Frank Chavez.

The Teacher Smoked.

Denver, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Louisa Pitt Yokum, Dolores county superintendent of schools, has refused a teacher's certificate to Professor Victor C. McGirr, principal of the Rico public school, because he smokes. Mrs. Yokum takes the ground that a person who smokes is disqualified to teach in the public schools because teachers in this state are required by law to instruct the children against the use of tobacco. An appeal will probably be taken to the state board of education by Professor McGirr, who is a graduate of the Toronto university, and is very popular in Rico.

Gasoline Engine Exploded.

Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 23.—The explosion of a gasoline engine caused the destruction of the county infirmary, located ten miles east of here, this morning. Though the building burned to the ground, all of the inmates were rescued. The loss is \$40,000.

To Pay the Southern Pacific.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Gear, from the committee on Pacific railroads, today favorably reported the amendment to the general deficiency bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for an appropriation of \$1,810,427, for the payment of the claim of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company against the government for transportation services.

Russian railways are the most dangerous in the world. Thirty persons are killed or hurt.

A FACTORY IS NEEDED

To Stimulate Cultivation of Sugar Beets.

IN THE NORTHWEST SECTION

Farmers Will Have an Interest as Stockholders—An Expert Who Will Instruct Them.

M. Richard Kuhne, of Tigardville, Or., was in Portland recently, and showed much interest in the agitation for establishing the beet-sugar industry in the Northwest. Mr. Kuhne is a graduate of the National Agricultural college, of Berlin, and for the last twenty years has devoted his time to the study and work of producing sugar from beets. With an extended experience in Germany, and being one of the prime-movers in establishing the Grand Island sugar factory, in Nebraska, he is in position to furnish valuable information on the subject. Mr. Kuhne was connected with that factory until about three years ago, and during the period was for some time agricultural expert of the state. When interviewed on the practicability of the industry in this section, he was enthusiastic, and expressed great confidence that the movement on foot would result in some substantial benefits, as it was a similar condition of depressed markets that induced the Nebraska farmers to launch into the business. Several tests and experiments he has made in producing the beets were said to be most satisfactory. The Northwest needs an organization, he thinks, which will take hold of the matter in a systematic manner, and concentrate the minds of the people to the vast wealth that must follow intelligent cultivation of beets for the manufacture of sugar. He kindly offers his services gratis if expenses are defrayed, to give instructions to any collection of farmers that will take an interest in the matter. To a reporter, Mr. Kuhne said:

"The belief prevails that the dry weather we have for a period during the summer and autumn months will be injurious to beets grown for sugar manufacture. I have proven this to be not true by actual experiments. Beets require a deep soil, and careful cultivation. Given these, which the Northwest is more capable of furnishing than many other localities that are now immensely prosperous in the same business, beets require less rain than other vegetables. While I was connected with the Grand Island factory, in Nebraska, this quality of the beet was fully shown. In 1890 the season was so dry that the grains on ears of corn would not form; oats, barley and wheat, as well as vegetables, were a failure. Everything was dried up by the south winds, except the beets. They stood it finely, and yielded from six to ten tons per acre, with from sixteen to twenty per cent of saccharine matter. This was the only income the farmers had that year, and immediately the state gave the farmers a bounty, in recognition of the importance of the crop."

"Beets thrive best in sandy soil, with a little clay mixed, or in a clayey soil, with a little sand. This combination of soil has been proven to produce the best and richest beets. Bottom lands, along rivers grow greater quantities, but the beets contain less saccharine matter. By careful cultivation, bottom lands can be made to produce beets yielding from twelve to fifteen per cent saccharine, while uplands will yield from sixteen to twenty per cent saccharine. The uplands have about averaged ten to twelve tons per acre, while bottom lands go much over this."

"During the three years that I have been in Oregon, I have each year raised some sugar beets, part of which have been submitted to analysis at the experimental station in Corvallis, and a few have been sent to other places for tests. My experiments with beets on the uplands has been a yield of twelve tons an acre, with saccharine contents from sixteen to eighteen per cent. This test of saccharine by the experimental station at Corvallis, and by careful cultivation the per cent could have been raised to twenty easily. The same beets, after many heavy rains, occurring about the 9th of November, still showed fifteen to sixteen per cent saccharine, with the great purity of ninety-one per cent."

"What we need is to get a factory started in some manner. The persons who will then be eager to engage in the business will surprise you. If the farmers are not able to pay cash for shares in a factory, arrangements could be made to have them pay them in beets. This method of obtaining sufficient support to start would have a double advantage. The farmer would reap a profit, and the factory would also receive a benefit, as it is necessary for them to have the beets anyhow. European countries have adopted the plan, and in Germany it is seldom that outside capital is used to erect a factory. There are 400 factories in operation there, and in nearly every one farmers are stockholders."

"The quickest solution is for each farmer to sow about a quarter of an acre with beet sugar, and demonstrate for himself what the ground will yield. In sowing this amount of ground, about five pounds of seed should be used. In getting seed it is very essential to obtain the best, for in this rests a large percentage of the sugar content."

The most approved kind I have yet used is a mixture of half Klein Wanslebner Original and half Wilmoren Blanche Ameloree. If farmers will procure seed, and get together in some kind of a meeting, I am willing to attend such and furnish them whatever instruction I may be able to give, provided my expenses are paid."

By organization in some way, through which information can be distributed to producers, individuals entering the beet-producing business can be aided immensely. I would urge farmers to take these preliminary steps at once, as they do not have to incur any expense, and the possibilities of obtaining whatever information is necessary are plainly advanced. If the fact of an organization is known, the officers of such an institution will be common center both for receiving and distributing knowledge on the subject."

It cost New York city over \$60,000 to get rid of the last 'beautiful snow.'

AN OUTSIDE POCKET.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in his overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around his whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who, in machine shops and factories, are subjected to sudden bursts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of the sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of them. For the worst bruises it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the affected parts are fully restored.

About Pepper.

"It has always amused me," remarked a botanical expert, "to hear people talking of their preference for black pepper over white, and the various explanations they give for the same. Little do they know that both black and white pepper grow upon the same shrub. Over the pepper seed grows a black covering. The seed itself is white, or nearly so. To make black pepper the seed and its external covering are ground up, while the white pepper is the seed alone ground up. White pepper is milder than black, the greater part of the pungency being in the covering. A pepper made of the coverings alone would be such, to use a slang term, hot stuff that it would burn the mouth. The black covering of the pepper seed contains the oil."—Chicago Inter Ocean

Like An Old Clock.

SET BACK TWENTY YEARS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.

A case reported from Fresno county is that of a well-known former resident of Kingsburg, though now residing at Selma.

Mr. J. M. Purves is an old gentleman of 70, who, during his long residence in Kingsburg, was beloved alike by young and old, and he is equally endeared to the people of his new home.

It was about July 15, 1896, that a reporter of the Republican met Mr. Purves, and was astonished to see such improvement in his appearance. He looked ten years younger and much stouter than when he moved away from Kingsburg for the benefit of his health, and he was congratulated on his improved appearance.

"I was all run down when I moved away," Mr. Purves said; "something like an old clock that is worn out, but I have undergone such repairs as I think will keep me in running order for many years to come if no accident occurs."

"What was the agent that wrought the change, Mr. Purves," the reporter asked. "Was it Pink Pills they seem to be doing all the healing in Fresno county?"

"Pink Pills are the very things that have built me up," Mr. Purves answered. "I happened to read one of the advertisements of their healing qualities, and then read several more, and somehow there was something in the way the testimonials read that assured me they were true. One in the San Francisco Examiner especially impressed me, and I sent at once and bought some of the pills. I took them as directed, and I do not think I need tell you what they have done for me. I am quite recovered and set back in the journey of life at least twenty years. I have done more work since I have taken them than for a long, long time before. Indeed I may say since long before you were born."

"I took only two boxes in all, but I shall always keep them by me as long as I live, in case of relapse."

(Signed) J. M. PURVES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Diplomacy.

His Father—If you marry old Stubbs' daughter you shan't have a cent of my money.

The Son—But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a cent of old Stubbs' money.

His Father (with a grudge to satisfy)—My own boy! Marry her and render that old skinflint penniless.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

TWINS IN SIZE, SHAPE AND ACTIVITY.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are in need of. In order they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Kidney Pills, which forestall such dreadful maladies as bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malaria, biliousness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.

The Princess Henry of Battenburg, still deeply mourns the death of her husband. It was with difficulty that she could be induced to remain at Balmoral during the visit of the Czar.

Over ninety-five per cent of the vessels which passed through the Suez canal during 1895 used the electric light, so as to be able to continue the trip through the great waterway during the night.

The best way to buy anything is to borrow it first.

Get a package of Schilling's Best tea of your grocer. He pays you your money back if you don't like it.

That's our way of lending.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Wheat advanced 3 1/2c last week and closed near the top at 76 1/2c to 76 5/8c, after touching 73 5/8c on Tuesday, showing a net gain for the week of 2 3/4 to 2 5/8. The action the greater part of the time indicated that the market was a long one and that big holders showed little intention of selling out, as they believe the situation is as strong if not stronger than ever. Further talk on Friday and Saturday of trouble between Turkey and Greece added to the firmness of the situation. The news taken altogether would ordinarily be considered very bullish, much more so than was represented by such an advance as was in the end established.

While the foreigners appear indifferent to the comparative strength of the wheat on this side, it is possible because they have so much already bought for shipment hence. The daily clearances of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports certainly indicate that United Kingdom buyers have control of a large quantity of wheat and flour in this country which they are able to take at their convenience. If that is so, they must hold it in shape of May options, which they can change quietly as suits their convenience for the actual property. Either that is the case or those who do the buying for foreign account have been for some time carefully concealing their operations. If all that is supposed to be known as the facts about foreign requirements and sources of supply does not prove to be very far from what has been and is still claimed for them, the importing nations must continue to take up their present quota of about 3,000,000 bushels a week, and if holders of May wheat continue to hold it as firmly as they are now doing they should have the power in the end.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 23, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.25; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 79c@80c; Valley, 81c@82c per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 39c@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38c@40c.
Hay—Timothy, \$13@13.50 per ton; clover, \$11.00@12.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.
Butter—Creamery, 45c@55c; dairy, 30c@40c; store, 17 1/2c@50c per roll.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65c@70c; Garnet Chiles, 70c; Early Rose, 70c per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per sack for Merced; new potatoes, 6 1/2c per pound.

Onions—\$1.50@1.75 per sack.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.25; geese, \$3@4; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, \$4@5.00 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 13c@14c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 12c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6c@8c.
Hops—9c@10c per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4c@5 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2c@6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Calf—Large, 5 1/2c@6c; small, 6c@6 1/2c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 23, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$28@24 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.10; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.20; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$29.
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; select, 24c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 17c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35c@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.25.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per ducks, 8c; geese, dressed, 10c@11c; geese, \$4.00@5.00; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; Eastern, 16c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, 10c; corned, 6c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

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

Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco, Feb. 23, 1897.

Potatoes—Sulinas Burbanks, 90c@1.10; Early Rose, 75c@80c; River Burbanks, 60c@75c; sweets, \$1.50@1.75 per cwt.

Onions—75c@82.00 per cwt.

Eggs—Ranch, 12 1/2c@14 per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 20c@21c; do seconds, 18c@19c; fancy dairy, 17c; do seconds, 14c@15c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7c@8c; Young America, 11c@12c; Eastern, 14c@14 1/2c.

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

Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7@10; best barley, \$7.00@8.50; alfalfa, \$5@7; clover, \$6@8; compressed wheat, \$8@9.50; do oat, \$6@7 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2@4.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, novel, \$1.75@3.00; seedlings do, 75c@1.25; common lemons, 75c@1.00; good to choice, \$1.50@2.00; fancy, \$2.25@2.50 per box.

Apples—Common, 60c@1 per box; Eastern, \$1.00@2.00 per barrel.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Astonishing Record of the Great Paino's Celery Compound.



Paino's celery compound has never yet failed to cure. I have gained twenty pounds in weight and am feeling first rate. "My wife has also been taking it for nervousness, and thinks that there is nothing like it. We both recommend it to all of our acquaintances, and you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit, for it truly worked wonders in my case." And Paino's celery compound is working just such wonders in every state, county, city and village of the country today. The reader must know some one who has tried it. Ask that person if he or she was not at once benefited! Don't let a dealer palm off anything else on you, however; for there is as much difference between Paino's celery compound and all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, nervines and compounds as there is between an electric motor and a boy's windmill. There is power to cure in Paino's celery compound.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1780.

Cheapest Power....

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines.

IN GUARANTEED ORDER..... FOR SALE CHEAP

- 1-1 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-2 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-3 H. P. Regan, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-4 H. P. Oriental, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-4 H. P. Otto, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-4 H. P. Pacific, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-6 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-10 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.

State Your Wants and Write for Prices.....

405-7 Sansome Street San Francisco, Cal.

Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, 1 to 200 H. P.

Hercules Gas Engine Works

Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, 1 to 200 H. P.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"At this moment and at other moments," said the Cheerful Idiot, "there are thousands suffering for bread."