

TO SECRETARY BLISS.

Hermann Urges Suspension of Proceedings Against Sheepowners.

Washington, May 17.—Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has submitted to the secretary of interior, a letter urging the suspension of legal proceedings growing out of the Cascade range reserve act. The letter says:

"It has been represented to this department that great hardships and loss have resulted to the sheepowners of Oregon because of their exclusion from the grazing lands within the boundaries of the Cascade range forest reserve, created by the president's proclamation of September 29, 1893; that the large areas of grazing lands within said reserve have been used for years past as a general grazing ground, and the sheepowners are dependent thereon for the support of their flocks during certain seasons of the year; that the suits instituted by the government against certain parties to restrain them from pasturing their sheep within the reserve are oppressive and unjust, and relief is asked.

"A special agent of this office reports that Judge Bellinger, on the 16th ult., in the United States circuit court for the district of Oregon, overruled the demurrer to the amended complaint in the case of the United States vs. Tygh Valley Land & Livestock Company, sustaining his former decision therein (76 Fed. Rep., 693), against an implied license to use such lands for pasturage purposes, and recognizing the right of the government to sue to protect its property from threatened injury. The special agent states that the several cases brought against various persons, to which this ruling applies, will probably be at issue and ready for trial some time next month.

"In view of the legislation now pending (Senator Pettigrew's amendment to the sundry civil bill) respecting forest reserves in general and their management, and the authority therein to be given the secretary of the interior 'to regulate their occupancy and use,' and the probable early action of the department on the subject. I think it would be wise to suspend, for the present, legal proceedings growing out of sheep pasturing within the Cascade forest reserve.

"I therefore respectfully recommend that the attorney-general be requested to instruct the United States attorney for Oregon to stay all proceedings in the above-mentioned cases until further orders."

A Ghastly Rehearsal.

Paxton, Ill., May 17.—Frederick William Holman, who is to be hanged tomorrow for the murder of Mrs. Weibkoen Geddies, on December 3, 1896, held a dress rehearsal this morning, and was photographed on the gallows upon which he is to be hanged. He hopes to sell enough of the pictures to pay for sending his body to Grand Haven, Mich., and have it buried beside the remains of his wife. In addition to the murder for which he is to die, Holman is supposed to have killed other women. After being photographed, Holman rehearsed a speech, which he has prepared for the gallows.

Universal Stamps Impracticable. Washington, May 17.—The movement to secure the adoption of a universal postage stamp by the postal congress has collapsed. There were too many difficulties, the chief one being that of currency fluctuations, in the way of adopting such a stamp, and the general committee, after considering the subject briefly, abandoned it as impracticable, and will make an adverse report to the congress.

Sacramento Wants Bryan. Sacramento, Cal., May 17.—The Iroquois Club, of this city, is making strenuous efforts to induce William J. Bryan to stop over one day in this city while en route to Oregon. A committee has been appointed to communicate with the Nebraska orator, requesting that he honor the capital city with his presence and address its people.

Cattle Train Derailed. Eufala, I. T., May 17.—A cattle train jumped the track a mile north of here this afternoon while running at full speed. The engine turned bottom up, and ten cars of cattle were derailed. An unknown negro boy was killed, and Peter McCarty, engineer; C. Overd, fireman, and two other men were badly hurt. Fifty cattle were killed outright.

Seven Killed and Several Injured. Florence, Ala., May 17.—This afternoon, the trolley, at the Pinkney, Tenn., ore mines, about twenty-five miles from here, fell, killing seven men and badly wounding several others. Communication with Pinkney is cut off, and full particulars cannot be had. Physicians have left here for the scene.

A New Issue of Short Line Bonds. New York, May 17.—The directors of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern railroad today authorized the issue of noncumulative income bonds, series B, to the amount of \$15,000,000, in accordance with the plan proposed by the reorganization committee.

Done by a Firebug. Springfield, O., May 17.—The Fundenberg mills at New Carlisle were destroyed by fire shortly after midnight. Loss, \$50,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

The War in the Philippines. Madrid, May 17.—An official dispatch from Manila, Philippine islands, announces that the Spanish troops captured Ternate, and that fifty-seven insurgents were killed. The Spaniards lost twenty-five killed and 226 wounded.

Deposition of Convict Goods. London, May 17.—In the commons today, the bill to prevent the importation of goods manufactured in foreign prisons passed the second reading.

Forsyth Advanced. Washington, May 14.—The president today nominated Brigadier-General James Forsyth, in command of the department of California, to the vacant major-generalship caused by Wheaton's retirement last week. Forsyth, it is expected, will retire within a few days after his confirmation, leaving the way open for the promotion to a major-generalship of some other brigadier-general, which movement will probably end with General Brooks succeeding permanently to the place of major-general.

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

Theodore Durrant Makes His Appeal to Governor Budd.

Sacramento, May 17.—An appeal for the life of Theodore Durrant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, was today heard in the court of last resort. Governor Budd sat in final judgment in the case, and Eugene Deuprey, attorney for Durrant, argued eloquently for the life of his client. The governor listened to the argument in silence, and only once did he show any sign of being impressed. That was when Attorney Deuprey asked him to compare certain writing of Rev. Dr. Gibson with the writing on the package sent by the murderer to the mother of his victim. The governor scrutinized the writing closely, and asked to see the originals for comparison. Durrant's attorney had come prepared to spring a sensation in the case by producing a document, purporting to be a confession of a San Quentin convict named John Rosenberg, that he was the murderer of Blanche Lamont, and Durrant had nothing to do with the case. The alleged confession was introduced, but was devoid of influence, owing to the fact that the governor had learned of the matter, and had ascertained positively that John Rosenberg did not arrive in California until seven months after the crime was committed.

The governor said nothing that would give an intimation of what he would do in the case, nor did he show that he was particularly impressed by any argument that was advanced.

GUNBOAT NASHVILLE.

Averaged Nearly Seventeen Knots on Her Trial Trip.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 17.—"The fastest vessel of her class in the world," was the verdict accorded by the officers at the conclusion of the speed trial of the new gunboat Nashville today on Long Island sound.

The speed required by the government was 18.07 knots. The average speed made by the vessel was 16.78 knots, making an excess of speed very near three knots. With a bonus of \$20,000 for each excess knot, this means a total of \$60,000 for the builders.

The time for the thirty miles out was 1:35:36. The elapsed time for the second run was 1:48:16. The gunboats Nashville, Wilmington and Helena were provided for by act of congress approved March 3, 1893, and in January of the year following their building was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va. So thoroughly have they carried out their contract that, not only have the vessels won the highest praise for their workmanship, finish and performance, but their excess development of speed has already netted the contractors the snug bonus of \$151,462.

TO REGULATE VIVISECTION.

A Bill Reported in the Senate by Gallinger.

Washington, May 17.—Senator Gallinger reported in the senate today the bill for the regulation of vivisection in the District of Columbia, unanimously adopted by the senate committee of the District of Columbia, providing, first, for the use of anaesthetics in all painful experiments on living invertebrate animals, the so-called inoculation experiments, tests of drugs and medicines, and cases of recovery from surgical procedure being expressly exempted from this requirement; second, for the licensing of all experimenters by the district commissioners, except those who are duly authorized officers of the government; third, for the prohibition of vivisection in the public schools, and in exhibition for the general public; fourth, for the inspection of all places of experiment by inspectors to be appointed by the president of the United States.

Died Trying to Save Others. Oakland, May 17.—Samuel W. Emmons, a Southern Pacific flagman, sacrificed his life today while warning a group of persons at the pier of an approaching train. The accident occurred at the wagon-crossing on the mole, just beyond the eastern approach to the big depot. A party of four men walked along the roadway, not noticing the approach of a train. In his anxiety to save them from accident, Emmons did not observe a local train that was backing down, and stepped aside to avoid another train right in front of the local. The brakeman on the rear car yelled, but the car struck the white-haired flagman with terrific force, fracturing his skull. He fell in such a way that the wheels only caught his right foot, otherwise he would have been mangled horribly.

Emmons, who is 68 years old, was conveyed to the receiving hospital, but never recovered consciousness.

Sent to Jail for Filthiness. San Francisco, May 17.—W. B. Bradbury, a local millionaire, was today sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail for violating the civic ordinance prohibiting expectorating on the floors of street cars. This was Bradbury's second offense. He claims the privilege of spitting when and where he pleases as an inalienable American privilege, and will make test case of his punishment.

Philadelphia, May 17.—Ex-Postmaster-General John W. Wamaker, at a banquet of the Business Men's League, this evening, made a remarkable speech on national and state politics. After commenting on the failure of promised prosperity to appear in consequence of President McKinley's election, Wamaker said that the low state to which the political religion of the nation was brought by unscrupulous bosses must eventually result in a new party.

Protesting Against the Dingley Bill. Paris, May 17.—The syndical chamber of textiles and daperies has addressed a communication to the United States pointing out the dangers which the Dingley tariff involves to the industry and the trade of the whole world.

New Florida Senator. Tallahassee, Fla., May 17.—Stephen R. Mallory was elected United States senator today on the 25th ballot.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons of pure silver are held in solution by all the waters of the earth.

FIGHTING IN EPIRUS.

Greeks Suddenly Become Active in the West—Reports Conflicting.

London, May 17.—Except for the fighting in Epirus, the Turkish-Hellenic situation is unchanged.

It is tolerably certain that only a few Greek troops remain in Domokos, the bulk of Constantine's army having withdrawn to Lamia, where it will be in closer communication with General Smolenski. This probably explains the reported movements of the Turkish troops have been marching from Trikala to Volo. Without doubt, the respite of the feast of Bairam is very welcome to the fatigued men.

The fighting in Epirus has been undecided. It is believed that Nicopolis is not yet captured, but only the heights commanding the town. The Greeks made a pretext of giving protection to the peasants, but they evidently had information as to the reasons for the apparent inactivity of the Turks in Epirus. This is the seventh time the Greeks have attempted to advance to Janina and have met with a repulse which the Turks have never followed up.

Evidently there is something wrong with the Turkish forces at that point. The recent report that a number of officers were taken from Janina to Constantinople in chains may perhaps explain it. Possibly Turkey is holding her forces there through fear of a movement from Bulgaria.

The Situation Complicated.

London, May 17.—The correspondent of the Times at Athens says: The resumption of offensive operations in Epirus greatly complicates the situation and tends to hamper the negotiations for peace. The evident intention of the Greek commanders is to capture the Turkish positions there in order to show that they have not been defeated.

In an interview today, M. Ralli, the premier, repeated his statement that humanitarian motives are responsible for the advance in Epirus, but he did not deny the advantages which might be hoped for from the capture of Prevera and the occupation of the adjoining Turkish territory.

"We are still at war," he said, "and until an armistice is concluded Greece retains her liberty of action. We cannot allow our activity to be confined to Thessaly, where the Turks are predominant. The powers have hindered us from acting in Crete, but Greece cannot be barred everywhere nor compelled to restrict her operations to a limited area. 'We have done our best to obtain an armistice, and until it is accorded us, we must act where and when we can. If we have not already prosecuted the war at various points and among the islands of the Egean, it is only because we have taken into consideration the sufferings to which the Greek population might be subjected.'"

The government apparently thinks that a renewal of the war will hasten, instead of retard, the armistice. This calculation may prove to be correct; but it is more likely that Turkey will seize on it as an excuse for delaying the armistice and will deal a crushing blow in Thessaly.

A Desperate Engagement.

Arta, May 17.—Desperate fighting has been in progress all day near Filipladi. Two brigades of Greeks, with many guns, two companies of sappers and a squadron of cavalry, attacked the Turks, who were almost without artillery. The Greeks forced the first Turkish line of defense, but met with a stubborn resistance at the second. In several places the bayonets were so close to the cannon that the former could not be used. The battle still continues as this dispatch is being sent.

Secreted a Salary Bill.

Salt Lake, May 17.—A special to the Tribune from Helena, Mont., says: Secretary of the Senate John Bloor was convicted today by a jury of having secreted the "salary bill" to prevent its passage the last night of the session, and the punishment was fixed at one year's imprisonment. He was denied further bail and is now in jail. The bill in question had passed both houses the last day, but was never signed by the speaker of the house. It would have cut down the salaries of the county officers and the number and salaries of the deputies \$2 per cent.

Eight and a Half Cents for Wool.

Heppner, Or., May 17.—The largest individual clip of wool in this county, belonging to William Penland, about 420 sacks aggregating 150,000 pounds, was sold about a month ago, the terms of sale being made public today. The purchase price was 8½ cents per pound. Mr. Penland's clip last season sold for 6½ cents a pound. This wool will be baled and shipped East the first of next week. Frank Lee, of San Francisco, is the buyer. There is about 1,000,000 pounds of wool now in the warehouses here. The quality is excellent.

To Meet the Common Danger.

Vienna, May 17.—At a convention of Austrian manufacturers today, it was resolved to call upon the government to undertake to conclude international agreements with the European powers with a view "of effectually meeting the common danger to European economy arising from the prohibitive tariff policy of the United States."

Drank Embalming Fluid.

Burlington, Ia., May 17.—William Watt and Charles Peierdaird, brickyard employees, are near death's door from drinking embalming fluid. Last night a farmer named Brach came to town for a coffin. He got drunk, and on his way home he and the coffin and a jug containing embalming fluid were thrown from the wagon. The brickyard men rescued Brach and his coffin, but secured the jug, which they supposed contained whisky.

Terrible Railway Accident.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—A terrible railway disaster befell the military train last evening between Eliva and Rokenhoven, on the Valkje Jurjev line. Sixteen cars were smashed. Two officers and nearly 100 soldiers were killed and sixty others were seriously injured.

A Heavy Chinese Loan.

Peking, May 17.—A preliminary contract for a loan of \$50,000,000 was signed today in behalf of a British syndicate.

PEARL DIVERS OF CEYLON.

Marco Polo Tells of Charmers Who Keep Away Sharks.

When you leave the island of Sella and sail westward about sixty miles, you come to the great province of Maabar, which is styled India the Greater; it is the best of all the Indies, and is on the mainland.

In this province there are five kings, who are own brothers. I will tell you about each in turn. The province is the finest and noblest in the world. At this end of the province reigns one of those five royal brothers, who is a crowned king and his name is Sonder Bandi Davar. In this kingdom they find fine and great pearls; and I will tell how they are got.

The sea here forms a gulf between the island of Sella and the mainland. And all round this gulf the water has a depth of no more than ten or twelve fathoms, and in some places no more than two fathoms. The pearlfishers take their vessels, great and small, and proceed into this gulf, where they stop from the beginning of April till the middle of May. They go first to a place called Bettelar, and then go sixty miles into the gulf. Here they cast anchor and shift from their large vessels into small boats. The merchants divide into various companies, and each of these must engage a number of men on wages, hiring them for April and half of May. Of all the produce they have first to pay the king, as his royalty, the tenth part. And they must also pay those men who charm the great fishes, to prevent them from injuring the divers while engaged in seeking pearls under water, one-twentieth part of all that they may take.

These fish-charmers are termed Abrahams; and their charm holds good for that day only, for at night they dissolve the charms so that the fishes can work mischief at their will. These Abrahams know also how to charm beasts and birds and every living thing. When the men have got into the small boats they jump into the water and dive to the bottom, which may be at a depth of from four to twelve fathoms, and there they remain as long as they are able. And there they find the shells that contain the pearls, and these they put into a net bag tied round the waist, and mount up to the surface with them, and then dive anew. When they can't hold their breath any longer they come up again, and, after a little, down they go once more, and so they go on all day. These shells are as thin as oysters or sea-hoods. And in these shells are found pearls, great and small, of every kind, sticking in the flesh of the shellfish.

In this manner pearls are fished in great quantities, for thence in fact come the pearls which are spread all over the world. And the king of that state bath a very great receipt and treasure from his dues upon those pearls.—St. Nicholas.

Finding Water in the Desert.

The Western man who got water in the desert by the aid of a reed and a sponge evidently got the idea from the bushmen of the Kalahari desert in Africa. These people often live scores of miles from places where water comes to the surface. During certain times of the year sharp storms pass over the Kalahari, covering the apparently arid region with the brightest of verdure and filling for a few short days the water courses with roaring torrents. The bushmen find water by digging in the bottoms of these dried up river beds. They dig a hole three or four feet deep and then tie a sponge to a hollow reed. The sponge absorbs the moisture at the bottom of the hole, and the natives draw it up into their mouths through the reed.

Strange Himalayan Tribes.

MM. Olafsen and Phillips, two Danish officers who recently explored the Pamir country north of the Himalayas, found there unknown tribes who are few worshippers and ignorant of the use of money. Their animals are all dwarfed, the cows being the size of ponies, the donkeys of large dogs and the sheep of small ponies. Women are sold for five or six cows or fifteen sheep apiece. Their chief article of barter is furs.

KEEP IN SHAPE.

From the largest cities down to the smallest towns this is the month for the beginning of out-door sports of all kinds, and also the beginning of the season when sprains, bruises, hurts and mishaps are as plentiful as huckleberries. Every Spring this is a common experience, and the common experience has settled down to this, that the best thing to do is to provide with a supply of St. Jacobs Oil for emergencies of the kind as an especially sure cure for the worst sprain or the blackest bruise. Sportsmen, athletes, ball players and carmen have known this for many, many seasons, and reference to it is now only a reminder to get your supplies. Hard strains and overwork of the muscles will bring pains and aches and sportsmen know what a best and are never without the sure cure in the use of the great remedy.

In Kansas whole sections of land have suddenly disappeared, leaving only ratholelike lakelets.

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Has for a Fifth of a Century Cured all forms of . . .

KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES.

THE DREAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Is but advanced Kidney Disease. Either is Dangerous. Both can be Cured. If treated in time with Warner's Safe Cure.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Ask for either and accept no substitute.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The week's contribution of statistics was on the whole more bullish than the average of late. Bradstreet's report showed a decrease of 5,000,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Our own visible supply decreased 2,550,000 bushels, and the world's shipments were 5,000,000 bushels. These facts, however, are no longer regarded. The trade generally has settled down to an acceptance of the fact that there is plenty of wheat to run well into the next crop year, and that at the present rate of demand the important consideration is not as to the stocks on hand, but as to the prospects for the yield this fall. The consideration relied upon in this respect of the statistics was that short crops abroad would cause an unusual drain upon American supplies. Yet in the last seventeen weeks the American official visible has decreased but 21,000,000 bushels in round numbers, while in the same period last year it decreased 14,000,000 bushels, and in the same period in 1895 it decreased 23,000,000 bushels. During the same period the world shipments this year were 72,364,000 bushels, of which America furnished 39,463,000 bushels. It appears, therefore, that the theoretical requirements of 7,000,000 bushels a week is very strictly a theory as distinguished from a condition. Considerations of this kind make the average trader apt to pay little attention to the statistical position. The war factor has now quite disappeared from the market, and it seems that domestic conditions as to weather, etc., are likely to have most influence in making prices for the immediate future.

The crop reports that have come in from abroad of late are indicative of short harvests in some of the most important wheat-producing countries, but, of course, it is too early for any trustworthy showing in that regard. There are still many reports of poor prospects. The drought continues to a degree in California, although some rain has fallen there.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 18, 1897.
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 75¢; Valley, 77¢ per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 38¢@40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 37¢@39¢.
Hay—Timothy, \$18.00@14.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$12.00@13.50 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.
Butter—Creamery, 30¢; dairy, 20¢@23¢; store, 17¢@30¢ per roll.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45¢@50¢; Garnet Chilies, 55¢@65¢; Early Rose, 35¢@40¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1½¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$4.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12¢; ducks, \$4.00@6.00 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 10¢@11¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢@8¢.
Hops—7¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.50; dressed mutton, 5¢@5½¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$5.00@5.50 per cwt.
Veal—Large, 3½¢@4¢; small, 4½¢@5¢ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., May 18, 1897.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$25 per ton. Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton. Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal, \$30.
Hay—Fugate sound, per ton, \$13.00; Eastern Washington, \$18.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 12¢; ducks, \$6@6.50.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17¢; ranch, 13¢@15¢; California, 15¢@16¢.
Cheese—Native Washington, 12¢.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18.00@14¢; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 1.25¢; turnips, per sack, 1.25¢; rutabagas, per sack, 50¢; carrots, per sack, 75¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.00.
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.50.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13¢@14¢.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7¢; cows, 6½¢; mutton, sheep, 8½¢ per pound; lamb, 5¢; pork, 6½¢ per pound; veal, small, 8¢.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4¢@5¢; salmon, 6¢@8¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and soles, 3¢@4¢.
Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11½¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 7¢ per pound.
Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$2.50@3¢; choice, \$2¢; Cal. fancy fancy navals, \$3.50@4¢.

San Francisco, May 18, 1897.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70¢@1.00; Early Rose, 60¢@70¢; River Burbanks, 50¢@65¢; sweets, \$1.25 per cental.
Onions—\$3.00@3.50 per cental.
Eggs—Ranch, 14¢@15¢ per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 15¢; do seconds, 14¢@15¢; fancy dairy, 14¢; seconds, 13¢@14¢.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 7½¢; fair to good, 6½¢@7¢; Young America, 7½¢@8½¢; Eastern, 14¢@15¢.
Wool—Choice foothill, 10¢@13¢; San Joaquin plains, 8¢@11¢; do 12 months, 8¢@10¢ per pound.
Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7@10; best barley, \$6.50@8.00; alfalfa, \$5@8; clover, \$6@8; compressed wheat, \$6@9.50; do oat, \$6@7 per ton.
Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2@4.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, naval, \$2.50@3.75; seedlings, do, \$1.50@1.75; common lemons, 75¢@1.50; fancy, \$3.00 per box.
Apples—\$1.25@2 per box; Eastern, 15¢@20¢ per barrel.
Hops—8¢@12¢ per pound.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.



PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the president, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. Today he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said: "Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter. "Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent county, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness. My physician prescribed for me a change of climate, and I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. Today I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before

Notary Public

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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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.
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5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

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Are you nervous? Your nerves are the channels through which your general vitality courses. If they are upset you can't be healthy. There are innumerable ailments following nervousness.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt...

Cures all of them. The life of the nerves is Electricity, which this famous appliance pours into your body for hours at a time. Its effect is soothing, strengthening, exhilarating. Read Dr. Sanden's famous book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN." It is instructive to weak men or women. It gives hundreds of cases of cures accomplished in the Northwest. If you will send us your address we will mail you a copy by return mail FREE, closely sealed.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO., 253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

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