

FIRST BLOOD SHED.

A Riot Almost Precipitated Among the Strikers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—Injunctions by the court have put a stop to marches by the strikers against the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, for a time at least. But in the execution of the injunction the sheriff and his deputies narrowly escaped precipitating serious trouble. As it was, the first blood of the strike was shed. Henry Stewart, one of the sheriff's deputies, struck Jacob Mott, a drummer of the McDonald band, with the edge of a brass horn, and cut a severe gash above his eye.

The sight of the blood wrought up the 1,000 idle miners to such a pitch that a desperate conflict was imminent. The deputies also were excited and noisy. The strikers were jeering and yelling and urging a further rush. There were enough of the miners to annihilate the deputies. Captain Bellingham, Sheriff Lowrey, Chief Deputy James Richards and Superintendent DeArmitt were the only cool men in the assemblage. To them and to Captain Bellingham belongs the credit of avoiding a riot.

When Bellingham saw there was danger of his men getting beyond his control, he commanded a halt and addressed himself to the task of restraining the more belligerent. So well were his efforts directed that he soon had restored comparative order.

Sheriff Lowrey had a difficult task to perform, but he handled it well, and by his coolness and good nature, did much to neutralize the bitterness and strife invited by his subordinates. The strikers finally retired and marched back to their camp. There were several other brushes with the deputies, but no actual collisions.

After the miners returned to camp, the officers held a conference with their attorney, and he advised them to quit marching until the court had heard the argument over a bill in equity brought by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, as it might injure their case if they were brought up for contempt before the court.

President Dolan then issued orders that no more marches should be made to any of the New York & Cleveland Company's mines until further orders, though marches may be made at other places.

There were no signs of trouble to-night. The strikers remained within their camp, and while the deputies were on guard they had little to do. In order to more thoroughly fortify his position, Sheriff Lowrey swore in 20 additional deputies tonight, and dispatched them to Plum creek.

AN ARIZONA STORM.

A Cloudburst Does Great Damage to Property.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 16.—Southern Arizona and Northern Mexico have been visited by a terrific rain storm. All telegraph lines between Nogales and Guaymas are down, and a great part of the Sonora railway is washed out. The track between Nogales Encinas, a distance of 16 miles, is almost entirely gone. A train started to leave Guaymas this morning, but it was detained by the Mexican government. There was a cloud burst which filled the stream which flows through the place and flooded the greater part of Nogales. Three bridges were washed away. Several houses were washed away and a number of Mexican families are homeless. The residence of Arilo Ramiriz, the mayor, was destroyed.

Maria Esperanza Sacked by Cubans.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 16.—Maria Esperanza, a town in Santa Clara province, was attacked by insurgents recently, who entered the town at 3 P. M., and left at 4 A. M., sacking all the stores and taking merchandise, clothes, drugs, money, etc. The Spanish force made resistance, but the insurgents defeated them with little trouble. The Spanish loss was heavy. The Cubans lost one killed and several wounded. The forces of General Montano came to the aid of the town, arriving one day late. They took arms and ammunition from the guerrillas who remained in the town, although most of them had joined the insurgents. Then they burned about 30 houses belonging to Cubans. Calixto Alvarez attacked and sacked the towns of La Encarnación, Cruces and Placetas. The Spanish forces made no resistance. These towns are in the pacified province of Santa Clara.

Lady Rescued From Death.

The Dalles, Or., Aug. 16.—Fire totally destroyed the Mitchell building, on Second street, occupied by Mrs. Britton as a lodging-house, at 1 A. M. It was a fierce, hot blaze, and only prompt action on the part of the fire department avoided a general conflagration. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was insured for \$1,000 in the Hamburg-Bremen, and Mrs. Britton's furniture was insured for \$600. One of the occupants, Mrs. Gage, narrowly escaped being burned to death. She was overcome and suffocated, and lay prostrate on the floor, but was reached in time by Fireman G. G. Stacey.

The mouth of the octopus is in the center of his body and is provided with a beak closely resembling that of a parrot.

Adulterated Tea Destroyed.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Forty chests of adulterated tea, which had been condemned by Inspector Toohy, were burned today in the large furnace in the basement of the appraiser's building. The importer failed to either appeal from the inspector's finding, or export the stuff at his own expense, as required by the law passed by congress, and approved March 2, 1897. This is the first destruction of tea under the provision of the new law.

The Taking of Clipperton Island.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 16.—The steamship Navarro arrived this evening from Clipperton island, off Acapulco, Mexico. From statements made by some of the people on board the Navarro, it is believed the British flag will soon be hoisted over Clipperton island, although it is supposed to belong to Mexico.

Ordered to Sealing Duty.

London, Aug. 16.—The British cruiser Amphion has been ordered from her station in the North Pacific to sealing duty in Behring sea.

THE ELDER RETURNS.

The Officers Bring the Latest News From the North.

Astoria, Or., Aug. 16.—The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer George W. Elder arrived tonight from Dyes, after a very pleasant trip down. She brought "accommodation" mail, and one passenger. The officers of the steamer gave the latest news from the north.

The passage up was delightful. The ocean all the way was as smooth as a mill pond, and very few of the passengers were sick. The livestock fared extremely well. Not one animal was injured in the slightest, and all were landed in safety.

When the Elder arrived at Skagway bay men immediately came aboard and offered fabulous prices for horses. Animals such as are being canned at Linton are selling for \$600 to \$700, but none could be purchased from the Elder's passengers. One of the passengers had a large bull, for which he was offered \$600. The offer was refused. There is plenty of grass to feed the livestock, and horses are greatly in demand.

The men were charged 25 cents per 100 pounds to have their luggage taken ashore. All the baggage was landed safely. The rate for taking stuff over Chilkooot pass is 25 cents a pound.

The officers state that there is absolutely no truth in the reports that men are selling their outfits at Dyes. They say that every one who can possibly get over the passes is going. The weather at Dyes is all that could be desired, and but little difficulty will be experienced in making the trip.

The most important item of news brought by the Elder is to the effect that White pass is being placed in a passable condition. One hundred miners, who were delayed by the condition of the road, banded and agreed to corduroy the road. Timber is plentiful in the vicinity, and the work should shortly be completed. When this is done horses can easily be taken over the trail.

Two drownings and a mining-camp incident resulted occurred at Dyes. On August 8, Dwight Fowler, of Seattle, lost his life. He was carrying a load on his back and parcels in each hand over a log, when he slipped and fell into the Skagway river. Fowler is said to be the son of well-known Seattle people.

The other fatality occurred August 6. Thomas Wall, of N. naimo, while attempting to ford Dyes river on a pack-horse, was lost. He left a wife and three children in Nanaimo, who are in destitute circumstances.

Two men named Young and Cleveland are engaged in packing near where the drowning occurred, and recovered the bodies. They took them to Dyes, where they demanded \$10 for their services. The citizens immediately called a mass meeting and served notice on one of the men to leave town within 24 hours. He applied for passage on the Elder to Juneau, but as she was not bound for that port, he was compelled to leave town until he could secure transportation.

The day the steamer left citizens called an another meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of serving one of like notice on the other man. The partners were making from \$200 to \$300 a week each, carrying freight, but their demand for pay for bringing in the bodies of the men has lost them fortunes.

On August 8 a man was shot and killed for stealing freight on Chilkooot pass. One of the men in charge of a pack train caught him in the act, and his life was the penalty. His name could not be learned by the officers or passengers of the Elder.

At Dyes, according to a letter received from C. R. Sovery, of this city, there is a scarcity of provisions. "The writer says that the stores were crowded, and that all the flour was sold. There will be no difficulty in securing more. The demand was created by men who left with money instead of provisions."

There was but one returning passenger. Theodore Lang, who sailed on the Elder, was attacked with rheumatism and forced to sail his outfit and return.

The passage down was made in good time, the steamer being out 71 hours from Sika. She left up for Portland at 7:15 tonight.

The route from Skagway via White pass is more level and easier traveling, though 25 miles farther. But the prospect is landed on Lake Bennett, the second lake above Linderman, where travelers by Chilkooot pass are landed. Besides, there is plenty of timber on Bennett to build boats, while there is none on Linderman.

Every day, hundreds are arriving there, and scows and small steamers are making fortunes in lightering goods from steamers.

Letters from Astorians who went on the Elder advise others not to go this fall, as they cannot get through except at great expense and hardship.

Top Notch for Wheat.

Walla Walla, Aug. 16.—The top notch wheat market for the season was reached today. The market opened firm at 75 cents for bluestem, 73 cents for club. Several lots were sold at these figures, when the price jumped up one cent and several thousand bushels were sold for 76 cents. This afternoon the price dropped back to 75 cents, at which figure it closed.

No More Fig Brandy.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Acting Collector Thomas has received a ruling from Secretary Gage, of the treasury, relating to the distillation of certain fruits, particularly in California. Last May the Tenny Fruit Packing Company, of Fresno, distilled some fig brandy, but the treasury department has decided that the distillation of figs is illegal. The brandy in question will be released, but hereafter the law will be strictly enforced.

Immigration Falling Off.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject, in 1882. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics, during the last fiscal year, was 230,882, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1892, when the number from all countries was 279,848. The year of the heaviest immigration was the first of the period beginning with 1882, when arrivals numbered 788,998.

STRATEGIC BASE OF THE PACIFIC

Such Is Hawaii From a Military Point of View.

Washington, Aug. 16.—"From a military as well as a commercial point of view," said Director Smith, of the bureau of American republics, "The Hawaiian islands, owing to their location, are of great importance. Hawaii may be said to lie but one-third the distance of the accustomed route from San Francisco to Japan and China ports, from ports of British Columbia to Australia and British India, and about half way from the Isthmus of Panama to Yokohama and Hong Kong. The construction of a ship canal across the isthmus would extend this geographical relation to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Atlantic seaboard of North and South America. A glance at the map will at once make clear the fact that no other point in the North Pacific has such a dominating relation to the trade between America and Asia as a place for coaling and a depot of supplies for vessels."

"From a naval standpoint Hawaii is the great strategic base of the Pacific. Under present conditions of naval warfare, created by the use of steam, as a motive power, Hawaii would secure to the maritime nation possessing it an advantage as a depot for the supply of coal. Modern battle-ships, depending absolutely upon coal, would be enabled to avail themselves of their full capacity of speed and energy only by having some half-way station in the Pacific where they could replenish their stores of fuel and refit. A battle-ship or cruiser starting from an Asiatic or Australian port with the view of operating along the coast of either North or South America, would be unable to act effectively for any length of time at the end of so long a voyage, unless she were able to refill her bunkers at some point on the way."

"On the other hand, if the United States possessed Hawaii, she would be able to advance her line of defense 2,000 miles from the Pacific coast, and with a fortified harbor and a strong fleet at Honolulu would be in a position to defend herself against any offensive operations in the North Pacific to a greater advantage than any other power."

STILL HAS FAITH.

Captain Windrow Says That Andrew Will Yet Return.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Captain John Windrow, of San Francisco, does not believe the story that Professor Andrew's balloon was seen floating in the ocean by a ship's captain. The captain is visiting his brother, Dr. S. Windrow, of 233 Lussale avenue. He has returned from Sweden, where he visited his relatives among whom is the family of Professor Andrew's brother. The captain said:

"I was in Stockholm when the news arrived that Andrew had left Spitzbergen in his balloon. His family, that is, his brother's—Andrew is not married—fully believe that he will be heard from. Andrew told them that if no news was received from him in two months, probably nothing would be heard for a year, as he then would have landed in such a locality that it would require months for him and his party to reach a locality where they could communicate with the outside world."

"My own belief is that Andrew has struck a southwest wind, as these are the winds that most usually prevail at this time of the year in the northern latitudes, and that he has been carried into Siberia, and it may be months before he will be heard from."

"As to the story of a vessel having passed a balloon floating in the sea, that is a good yarn for landmen. There is not a captain so inhuman, so absolutely without senses that he would not at once send a boat to investigate the thing, and, anyhow, the basket and provisions that Andrew carried with him weighed six tons and would sink the balloon when immersed in water. Never fear, Andrew will be heard from, depend upon it."

Filled the Baby With Wind.

Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—Mrs. George Ruthman, of Beaver Falls, heard a peculiar noise on the back porch of her residence. She found her two sons, one aged 7 and the other one year older, in a corner. The babe was on his back. The elder brother had inserted the tube of a bicycle pump in the baby's mouth and was filling him with wind as fast as he could work the pump. The infant was unconscious and its little stomach was inflated like a balloon. The mother pulled the tube from the child's mouth and the air followed with a sharp sound like the exhaust of an air brake on a railway train. The baby recovered consciousness.

Cigarette Making Stops.

New York, Aug. 16.—Twenty-five hundred men and women who made tobacco cigarettes are out of work because of the failure of the internal revenue department in Washington to supply the deputy collectors in this city with the new \$1 revenue stamps, provided for in the new tariff.

The President Will Attend.

Columbus, O., Aug. 16.—President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio fair at Columbus, opening August 31.

Denver, Aug. 16.—A special to the News from Del Norte, Colo., says:

A messenger just arrived from Summitville, bringing news of a powder explosion, which occurred in the lower valley of the Little Annie mine at Summitville, by which four men lost their lives. Foreman Robert Jones is one of the dead. The names of the others have not been learned. The explosion occurred at 4 o'clock and caused a cave-in and the men were suffocated before they could be reached.

Resignation of Weyler.

New York, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says: "I have learned on what seems to be the best authority that Captain-General Weyler has sent his resignation to Madrid. This report is generally believed to be true."

"There is no doubt that the resignation of Weyler is due to the assassination of Canovas del Castillo."

The Bank of England employs about 1,100 men, and has a salary list, including pensions, of about \$500,000 per annum.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was a large and rapid advance in the prices of wheat during the past week with prospects of a higher range of prices the rest of the year. Spot wheat is difficult to get, even at a premium, and the demand is pressing for old wheat; 1,945,000 bushels have been taken in Chicago this week for prompt and future shipment on foreign orders—the bulk of which was taken at the advance early in the week.

This general advance is more the outcome of the hand-to-mouth consumption of twelve months overtaking the small stocks both here and in Europe, as we have pointed out time and again, than of short European crops now being reaped. Prosperity is coming, in the fact that the European consumer is paying the American farmer a better price than the majority of speculators put upon the wheat. The actual value of the new crop is 20 cents higher than the professional seller made it in June, when they were selling September freely at 63½ cents, and the farmer is to be congratulated that this advance comes before the grain leaves his hands. And so long as the legitimate demand keeps the spot wheat at a premium, no combination or monopoly can profitably depress the futures, as the experiences of the past six months have proved. So, for the near future, it will be safe to buy wheat on each decline, and the speculative market is broadening and outside buying increasing, and will increase as the state of the country improves.

Although the sensational press tried to show local manipulation in July delivery, Chicago is still the lowest market in the country, with spot wheat this week 10 cents over the highest price in July, and we would have seen a much higher price during this month had not holders of wheat been frightened in June by sensational rumors of large receipts; now the cash demand far exceeds, in proportion, the speculative demand. As in the May and July deliveries, the September speculative price is steadily advancing to the price of the spot wheat, which, as in those months, will finally fix the value in the latter end of this month.

We are now having large receipts of wheat from an ample crop of fine quality—this week 5,343,408 bushels at the nine primary markets, compared with 3,217,382 bushels for the same last year.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 81c; Valley, 84c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$4.15; Graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 38¢@40¢; choice gray, 36¢@39¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$17.50@18; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@11; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.
Eggs—11½¢@12¢ per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢@40¢; fair to good, 30¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢ per roll.
Cheese—Oregon, 11½¢; Young America, 12¢; California, 9¢@10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@2.75; geese, \$3@4; ducks, \$2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10¢@11¢ per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35¢@45¢ per sack; new potatoes, 50¢ per sack; sweets, \$1.90@2.25 per cental.
Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental.

Hops—10¢@11¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4¢@6¢.
Wool—Valley, 14¢@15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10¢@12¢; mohair, 20¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½¢@3¢; dressed mutton, 4½¢; spring lambs, 5½¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4¢@5¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 3¢@3½¢; small, 4½¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18¢; ranch, 10¢@12¢.
Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢@11¢; California, 9½¢.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20¢.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10¢@11¢; spring chickens, \$3@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$28 per ton.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23.
Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$22 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$21.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¢; cows, 5½¢; mutton sheep, 6¢; pork, 7¢; veal, small, 6¢.
Fish—Halibut, 4½¢; salmon, 4¢@5¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and sole, 3¢@4¢; ling cod, 4¢@5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 2½¢@4¢.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9¢@12¢; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8¢@10¢; do year's staple, 7¢@9¢; mountain, 11¢@13¢; Oregon, 10¢@13¢ per pound.
Hops—7¢@9¢ per pound.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.50@22; California bran, \$14@15 per ton.
Hay—Wheat, \$12@15; wheat and oat, \$11@14; do, \$10@12; river barley, \$7@8; best barley, \$9@12; alfalfa, \$7@8.50; clover, \$7.50@9.
Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40¢@60¢.
Onions—New red, 70¢@80¢; do new silverskin, 85¢@1¢ per cental.
Fresh fruit—Apples, 40¢@60¢ per small box; do large box, 40¢@55¢ Royal apricots, 20¢@35¢ common cherries, 15¢@25¢; Royal Anne cherries, 35¢@40¢ per box; currants, \$1.00@1.50 per chest; peaches, 25¢@40¢; pears, 30¢@40¢; cherry plums, 20¢@30¢ per box.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8¢; fair to good, 7½¢ per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 23¢@24¢; do seconds, 21¢@22¢; fancy dairy, 20¢@21¢; good to choice, 16¢@18¢ per pound.
Eggs—Store, 11½¢@14¢; ranch, 16¢@20¢; Eastern, 12¢@14¢; duck, 14¢ per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, \$1@2; seedlings, 75¢@1.25; Mexican lemons, \$4.50@5.50; common lemons, \$1@2.00 per box.
The small British torpedo boat Turbina attained a speed of 33 knots an hour near Spithead, England.

Boarding Trains in Motion.

Passengers are to have an opportunity to board and leave trains which are in motion at the Paris exposition of 1900 by means of a new system devised by a French civil engineer. The idea was suggested by the moving sidewalk at the world's fair. The outer circumference of a circular platform is to travel at the same rate as the passing train. There will be no danger upon entering the platform from a staircase in the center, where the speed is comparatively low. In advance of toward the edge the increase is gradual, and anticipated. The station attendant overlooks the entire platform from a tower in the center, and should there be a heavy crowd he causes the train, by means of switches, to run around the station, allowing ample time to discharge and take on all passengers. It is proposed to work trains and platforms at a speed of 7½ miles an hour.

Corn as Fuel.

A bulletin issued by the experimental station of the university of Nebraska, giving results of tests of the value of corn as fuel, shows that the burning of corn may be a proceeding greatly to the farmer's benefit when the price of corn is low and that of coal high. The tests showed that one pound of screened Wyoming coal, costing \$6.65 per ton, evaporated 1.9 times as much water in a steam boiler as could be evaporated by one pound of good grade of yellow dent corn on the ear, not thoroughly dry. The following figures show the value of corn per bushel as fuel when coal of the same variety as that used in the tests is selling at the prices given: Coal, per ton, \$4.87, \$5.41, \$5.95, \$6.49, \$7.11, \$7.67, \$8.11; corn, per bushel, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c.

AN ABOMINABLE LEGACY.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effective means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether pre-existent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their harmful consequences, but subdues malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disturbance.

The Illinois Central railway is about to experiment with electricity as a motive power, with a view to its adoption on all the suburban lines of Chicago. It is said that both the third-rail and trolley systems will be tried exhaustively before a decision is come to an equipment.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hymans, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER in every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and that the signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER is on the wrapper. No one has authority to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

New York's first public convenience station will be an elaborate underground affair. It will cost \$25,000, and will be built under Mail street and the Broadway side of City Hall Park. It will be finished in marble, and when completed will be the finest thing of the kind in the world.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When that tube gets inflamed you have a running snore or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of that tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; thus cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will cure you in three days, if you can be cured by medicine. Send for circular free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 7c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A new steering device for ships controls the rudder by pneumatic pressure, the air being forced into a cylinder on either side of the rudder post by means of the steering wheel in the pilot house.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kerner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

A bereaved widower in St. Joseph, Mo., took unto himself a second wife before his first spouse was buried. The body of No. 1 had been temporarily placed in a receiving vault.

In every mile of railway there are seven feet and four inches that are not covered by the rails—the space left between them for expansion.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

Mrs. DELLA WATSON, 524 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, says:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend it to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."

ALBANY COLLEGE, ALBANY, N. Y.

High grade classical and academic training. The coming year will record some new features: 1—A regular business college under the leadership of a regular business college man. 2—Elementary and advanced German taught by an American-born and American-educated German. 3—Military tactics, involving the regulations of a first-class military school in dress, habits and drill. Opens Sept. 15. Send for catalogue. Wallace Howe Lee, president.

\$1000.00

Who will get it?
Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is—because it is fresh-roasted.
What is the missing word?

Get Schilling's Best tea at your grocer's; take out the Yellow Ticket (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

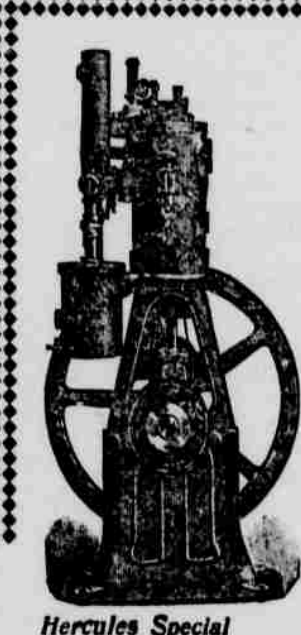
Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard crepe babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay \$150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks.

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

POWER
...FOR...
PROFIT



Hercules Gas Engine Works
Hercules Special
(2½ actual horsepower)
Price, only \$185.

Power that will save you money and make you money. Hercules Engines are the cheapest power known. Burn Gasoline or Distillate Oil; no smoke, fire, or dirt. For pumping, running dairy or farm machinery, they have no equal. Automatic in action, perfectly safe and reliable.
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A New Fuel.