

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

One Farmer Who Incurably Sued His Mule—The Pasture Being Surrounded by Grain Feed—Points on Grape Grafting.

A Cheap Horse-Power.
The fall of 1894 I cut fodder corn for ten cows by hand one month, and, while resting and "getting wind," was looking and studying. I took hard wood boards, made a wheel nine feet in diameter, put a rim on each side and bolted. I next got an old timber, one foot square and long enough to stand upright upon scaffold on barn floor, put the wheel on the upper end close under scaffold, morticed hole for sweep and guide pole. I next made a wheel nearly four feet in diameter, and one foot long, bolting them together, went to the blacksmith's and got an old buggy stub and bolt, and put the two wheels upon center post at side of barn door. Two pulleys fastened to main beam (one with a weight attached), so the rope will run from the large, nine-foot wheel under scaffold, through pulleys, to the one-foot wheel on center post, a belt from the four-foot wheel down to the cutting box. I made a 7-inch hardwood wheel, two inches thick, bored a hole in center for cutter shaft, then sawed it in two in the center, and sawed one inch off from one side, bolted the wheel to the shaft with bolt each side of the center, put cap over burrs with screws, and it hasn't "budged" for three years. With a good walking horse, this gives very good motion; it has always been ready for work. I put on a one-quarter-inch cable chain this fall in place of the big rope. The whole cost would hardly pay interest on a power purchased. One-half day per week cuts plenty of stalks for ten head of cattle. If this description would help any one who is getting tired of turning the cutter by hand, all's well; it may last until I can decide whether I need a steam or gasoline power.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Grain vs. Pasture.
It used to be common for farmers who had fine pastures, especially on land that was annually overflooded, to boast that they could fatten heavier more cheaply on grass than on grain. But that time has passed. The pasture has not been wholly superseded, for the farmer who has good pasture still has the advantage, provided he supplements pasture with grain. In spite of the fact that the pasture supplies food without labor, while the corn crop, if grown and harvested as it should be, requires much labor, the latter is much the cheaper feed. There is comparatively little beef now grown which comes from pasture alone. Even in the blue grass region of Kentucky Western grain is largely used to supplement the feed of stock which are still fattened on pasture. There is probably no richer grass in this world than the Kentucky blue grass, which is, however, identical with the June grass in our Northern States. But for cheap nutrition, and especially for stock that is being fattened, it is no match for Indian corn. The grain of a good corn crop has more nutritive value than the grain of any of the smaller grains. And there is besides a great deal of nutritive value in the cornstalks. This is now appreciated by Western farmers more than it ever has been before. It is the value of cornstalks as feed that has done as much as anything else to make corn supercede pasture as a means for fattening cattle.—American Cultivator.

Grape Grafting.
An old Clinton vine stood at the corner of the woodhouse which was so vigorous that its branches spread over everything within reach, but bore no fruit. In April, 1895, I cut both branches off close to the ground and grafted a Delaware grape into one, and an Iowa into the other. I used no wax, simply wrapped carefully with strings of cloth, pasted a little mud over the wound and covered all with earth. These grafts made a wonderful growth the first season, owing to the far-reaching roots of the Clinton vine. At close of the first season the Iowa vine was about eighteen feet long and the Delaware about twelve. This season, with the vines one year old, the Delaware branch bore twenty-four as fine bunches of Delaware grapes as I ever saw. The bunches and berries were slightly larger than the Delaware generally grows, and so compact on the stems that they could not be picked off easily without beginning at the end of the stem.

The Iowa branch bore about forty bunches of Iowa grapes of the finest quality. This is a quick way of getting a grapevine into bearing. I tried the same experiment on a wild grapevine down in the pasture. It grew just as vigorously, but an inquisitive Jersey cow spoiled the experiment.—Agriculturist.

How to Irrigate.
A writer who has observed methods in California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and other States has concluded (1) that the best method is the old and well known one of gravitation, taking the water from streams and conveying in ditches to the land where it is to be used. Subirrigation, where it is practicable, gives good results. Where water is raised by pumping with a lift of ten to forty feet a water wheel or turbine connected with a centrifugal pump is cheapest and most satisfactory. Windmills for lifting water for the ordinary farmer's garden or small truck farming are desirable, provided wooden tanks are used or the soil is such that a water-tight reservoir can be built. Centrifugal pumps, water elevators or other pumps when driven by steam or gasoline engines, horsepower or other expensive methods are impracticable. He tells in the American Agriculturist that he does not regard any method practicable for general farming except where water flows direct from streams in ditches at low cost.

Belgian Hares.
I have been growing them about a year, and find ready sale for a pair can produce for breeding stock at \$1 a pair. I placed a pair of them in a store in Natick, and, as a result, I had a large

number of visitors, and plenty of orders. The hares are a new thing in this vicinity. As soon as I have a surplus I intend to sell them for meat. A pair of them will weigh ten or fifteen pounds.

I keep them in a pen of wire netting with a box house in one corner. The fence must be pretty high, as they will jump almost as well as a chicken can fly. They have given me but little trouble in digging out, as I give them plenty of room and move the coop often. I breed them only in summer, as hares born in winter are not likely to live. Their food is like that of other rabbits, comprising grain and vegetables and grass. When wanted for meat, I kill them by knocking on the head and bleeding them. The meat is first-rate. The demand for breeding has been so good that I intend to increase my stock as fast as possible.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.
I will tell how we keep them until late in the spring, long after hot beds are made. We got sand from the river and dried it thoroughly in oven pans. The potatoes are carefully dug and left until evening in the patch, are then placed upstairs in a cool room and left until late in November (covering them up cool nights when danger of freezing). We have two large barrels, and a couple of inches of sand is put in the bottom and the potatoes carefully put in not to touch, the largest and best selected (no bruised ones). Two inches or more is left all around the barrel to be filled with sand, then all covered with sand two inches, and a layer of sand and potatoes until barrels are full, covering with three inches of sand on top.

Those barrels set on the stairs floor above the kitchen in a log house, with no floor above. In severe weather a wagon sheet four-double or carpet is thrown over the barrels, reaching the floor. They must be kept in a cool, dry place, as too much heat or dampness rots them. We have kept them this way for years.—Epitomist.

Breeding Wild Geese.
It is usually difficult to mate geese that have been captured alive, for most of them have already been mated and will not take on a new love. But sometimes young geese are secured, and if these are placed with domestic geese each one will select its mate and remain faithful during life. The cross with wild geese improves the size and hardness of the domestic goose. But it has the disadvantage of perpetuating some of the migratory tendencies of the wild half of the cross. All geese will respond to a flock of wild geese flying overhead, and they doubtless hear their cries much more quickly than do persons. Often in spring or fall when a flock of geese is making a loud squawking, if one looks up into the sky he will see a flock of wild geese flying overhead. It is always best to clip one of the wings of all geese, especially of those that have any wild blood in them. Wild geese that have been captured after attaining full growth are especially liable to be led astray. They are probably looking for the old mate they had before they fell under man's control.—American Cultivator.

Linseed vs. Cottonseed Meal.
While fully grown animals with strong digestive organs can eat cottonseed meal, properly diluted with straw or hay, without serious injury, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to make this part of their ration. Linseed meal can be purchased at about the same price as cottonseed meal, and has equal nutritive value. The new process meal is the kind generally used. It is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Flaxseed whole is very rich feed, and if boiled so as to swell it out all that hot water can do, it may be given to cattle, sheep or horses with safety. Only a very little should be given at a time, as the oil in it makes it very laxative, and a small amount daily is better than more. There is nothing better for an animal's hair than a little flaxseed daily. It will insure the shiny coat, which, in either cow or horse, is a sign of thrift.—American Cultivator.

What Hungry Hogs Will Do.
The Agricultural Epitomist says: "A bunch of hungry hogs will do a good job turning and fling coarse straw manure if some grain is sown upon it. Occasionally their rooting propensities may be utilized in other ways." A Maine farmer is said to remove stumps by fencing them in, making holes under them with a crowbar, placing grain in the holes and turning hogs into the enclosure. In rooting among the roots the hogs are said to root the stumps out by the roots.

Poultry Notes.
Grit must be sharp.
Feed before you water.
Do not feed glass for grit.
Feed a mash the year round.
Good food is positive economy.
Clean out the feed troughs daily.
Oyster shells are too soft for grit.
Never throw soft feed on the ground.
Do not feed corn during hot weather.
Round pebbles will not answer for grit.
Half starve your hens and they won't lay.
In feeding grain in the runs, broadcast it.
Millet seed is a great egg-producing grain.
Bone dust is valuable for growing chicks.
Always feed the mash crumbly, not sloppy.
Do not allow the mash to sour in the troughs.
Charred corn is good for indigestion in fowls.
The noon meal is not necessary during summer.
Beans are excellent feed, being highly nitrogenous.
A quart of feed for twelve hens is a good measurement.
No breeder ever gets old enough to know everything.
Milk can be fed in any form—sweet, sour or buttermilk.
Barley is much used in Europe and is valuable as a variety.
Sorghum and broom corn seeds are excellent for a variety.

VOTED FOR M'KENNA.

Overwhelming Majority Favored His Confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate today, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Joseph McKenna, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.
In the open session an agreement was reached by the senate today that a final vote on the Teller resolution, providing that the bonds of the United States should be paid in silver dollars, and all pending amendments thereto should be taken next Thursday before adjournment. Vest, in charge of the resolution, first announced that an agreement had been made for the final vote Wednesday at 4 P. M., but readily agreed to a postponement of the vote until Thursday, at the suggestion of Turpie. Allison made the significant statement that an amendment to the resolution that would cause some debate would be offered late in the discussion, but gave no intimation of the nature, scope or intent of the amendment. During the greater part of the afternoon the senate was in executive session.

There was a parliamentary struggle in the house today over the bill for the relief of the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which was brought before the house last Friday. By shrewd maneuvering its opponents succeeded in preventing action today. Previous to the consideration of this bill the house passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United States to the territory of Alaska, and to grant a general right of way through the territory. The urgent deficiency bill was sent to conference after the silver forces, with some outside aid, had succeeded in concurring in the senate amendments striking from the bill the provisions requiring the depositors of bullion at government assay offices to pay the cost of transportation to the mints.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Meaning of the Latest News From Yokohama.

London, Jan. 24.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the dispatch from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says: "Japan is preparing for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama today, and it really is the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis."

"It was obvious that the Japanese government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does, except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what it has been doing."

"It is understood that the destination of the fleet is Wei Hai Wei, and there is no doubt that the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Corea are concerned, shall not be disturbed by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China, they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The St. James's Gazette also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese navy, pointing out its immense fighting strength, and says:

"It is probable that Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against these Japanese battleships."

A dispatch from Shanghai says: It is stated in official quarters that Germany will make Kiao Chou an open port without exclusive privileges to Germans, and broadly on the line adopted at Hong Kong, the land being held under crown leases.

A Scientific Expedition.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 24.—Professor W. Libby, of Princeton university, proposes to conduct a scientific expedition to the Hawaiian islands during the coming summer. He will take four or five Princeton students with him, and the party will be gone four or five months. Professor Libby went to Hawaii a few years ago, and is thoroughly posted in regard to the country. He thinks there are scientific treasures on the islands, duplicates of which cannot be found anywhere else. His party will thoroughly explore the forests and other places likely to contain specimens of biological, archaeological and botanical value.

The Ohio Flood.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The river is nearly two feet above the danger line and is still rising slowly, but the tide flood is expected by daylight. At Fourth street the waves are washing in to the street. The falls are as smooth as any part of the river.

War on a Diploma Factory.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Attorney-General Aiken, of this state, has begun proceedings to revoke the charter of the Independent Medical College, of Chicago. He has filed an information in the circuit court charging that the college is usurping the powers of a corporation, and that it has issued medical diplomas without qualification of the applicants.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Four hundred thousand dollars is to be expended at once by the Illinois Steel Company in the erection of a slab mill in addition to the mammoth plant already maintained by the company. The completion of the mill will insure employment to at least 1,000 more men than are now on the company's pay-rolls.

French steamer Louis, from Cardiff for Marseilles with coal, foundered off the French coast, and the crew of 15 men were lost.

Sailed With Cargo Afire.

St. Johns, Jan. 24.—The steamer Lambert Point, Captain Humphrey, which has been lying here for some days since she arrived here with her cotton cargo on fire, sailed for Liverpool today with the deckload of cotton still afloat. The crew refused to sail in her until compelled by the police. If the fire becomes serious, it is intended to jettison the cargo.

The first forger of a Bank of England note was Richard William Vaughn, a linen draper of Stafford, hanged in 1768.

GOSPEL IN THE KLONDIKE.

Struggles of Two Missionaries to Establish a Church.

New York, Jan. 24.—Two missionaries were last spring sent to the Klondike by two New York women under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of home missions. The names of the women are kept a secret by the board. A letter has just been received by Dr. McMillan, corresponding secretary of the board, from these missionaries, the Rev. Hall Young and Dr. W. A. McEwen. The letter is from Dawson, December 21. It was carried from Dawson City to the nearest outpost of civilization by Jimmy Jackson, an Indian.

The letter announces the establishment of the first church in Klondike, and says there is food enough there to last till spring with economy, but if provision reach the miners by the first of April the danger of absolute want will be entirely past.

Mr. Young writes that he and his companions are the only missionaries who reached Dawson City before winter set in. They started at once to provide a place of worship for the miners. At this point Mr. Young writes:

"I found a newly erected two-story house belonging to a saloon-keeper which he offered to let on these terms: The large room on the first floor, one month for \$100 in advance, or the whole house (there are six 8x10 rooms in the upper story) until May 15, seven months, for \$850, giving five days to raise the money. Well, I prayed and called on several friends. I got the \$100, which secured the room for the next Sunday. I advertised and had a nice meeting; attendance, 50; collection, \$40. Then I arranged to sublet the upper rooms at \$20 per month each. They are little, rough, cold, unfurnished boxes, but were eagerly snapped up the first day. I got the renters to advance all they could and borrowed the rest from the gold commissioner, Mr. Fawcett. At the expiration of five days I paid the other \$750 and got the lease of the building."

But there were troubles ahead. On the 21st of November one of the lodgers came home filled with whisky. Although candles were worth \$1.50 each, he lighted one and then kicked it over. The building was burned to the ground. The luck of the missionaries had aroused the miners, however, and gold was forthcoming in paying quantities. Mr. Young argued for and won the observance of Sunday in the camp, and the "opera house," which had been used for other purposes on that day, is now the church.

Somebody stole two bags of flour from the missionaries, but the thief had been forgiven. The missionaries have started a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and a branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Lost His Life in the Klondike.

Pendleton, Or., Jan. 24.—The report that James H. Jackson, brother of C. S. Jackson, editor of the East Oregonian, lost his life in the Klondike, is confirmed in a letter from John E. Lathrop and Dr. Beale. Jackson and Beale were camped at an island at the mouth of the Swale, 18 miles above Dawson City. Jackson went to Dawson City with two lumbermen, and he there November 9 to return alone. He was not seen afterward. He was searched for two weeks, without avail. The trail was dangerous, and it is thought Jackson was drowned in attempting to cross a weak place in the ice.

Rich Find on a Northern Island.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 24.—According to a letter received by Mrs. Edgar, of Old Tacoma, her son, who started with a party of five a few months ago for the Klondike, but stopped at some small island, has struck a rich digging that he says pays them all \$50 a day. Accompanying the letter was a small canvas sack filled with gold dust, valued at nearly \$700. Just where the island is he does not say, but the letter and package were sent from Juneau.

Were Ironed, But Fought.

Tacoma, Jan. 24.—Seven of the crew of the English ship Marion Frazier, who have been confined in the county jail, on a charge of deserting from the ship, were put aboard the ship this morning. While the men were being taken aboard they contrived to put some pieces of iron in their pockets, with which they broke two large plate-glass windows, and, ironed as they were, it was all that the deputies could do to subdue them. Captain McDonald says that the contraband cost will eat up every cent of the men's wages for the entire voyage, as the cost of the detention of the ship will be charged to them.

British Warships Put to Sea.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 24.—H. M. S. Pheasant went to sea today under sealed orders. The Leander will leave next Wednesday. Admiral Fallister refuses absolutely to say where they are going. Opinion among naval men is divided between China and South America. Wherever it is, the admiral must have received reassuring news, as late this afternoon it was decided that the Imperieuse should not go.

English Bridges Washed Away.

English, Ind., Jan. 24.—One of the most disastrous floods known to English occurred last night, when three of the five bridges over Little Blue river were washed away. Fifty persons on Court-street bridge when the bridge went down, were saved with difficulty by citizens.

Vinton Line Steamer Miramer, from Brazil Ports, brought three packages of yellow fever serum, forwarded by Dr. Saranelli.

Alaska a Poor Labor Market.

Tacoma, Jan. 24.—There is at present a glut in the labor market at Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. More workmen than there are jobs for have gone to those towns, with the result that wages are coming down, and many men are now eating up their supplies and earning nothing. When a good fall of snow comes, followed by a freeze, the situation will be good, for then the carrying of supplies over Chilkoot and White passes will begin in earnest and every man there can get work.

ALTERNATIVE TO ANNEXATION.

We Must Take Hawaii or Leave It to Some Other Nation.

But why, some are asking, is it necessary to annex Hawaii outright to this country? Why not leave it as it is, an independent nation, with which we have favorable treaties, and in whose harbors our commerce can have all desired facilities without the grave responsibilities of actual ownership? This country and Hawaii have been getting on together well for three-quarters of a century; why disturb those relations? Why not leave things as they are?

The answer supplies itself, promptly and convincingly, says the New York Tribune. We cannot leave things as they are, because they will not stay as they are. Even now they are not as they have been. Five years ago the old Hawaiian government broke down. It had become utterly corrupt, and collapsed through its own rottenness. The islands were saved from savage anarchy only by the prompt action of a handful of men, mostly of United States origin, who organized a provisional government and appealed to the United States for help in the form of annexation. The help being denied, they undertook the desperate task of maintaining the government they had founded, in the face of overwhelming odds of foes both without and within. Thus far they have managed to hold their ground; but it is perfectly evident they cannot do so permanently. There must be a radical change in affairs, and it must come soon. What is that change to be?

Certainly there can be no restoration of the old monarchy, with its corruption and oppression and its chopping-machine, which her majesty was so eager to apply to the necks of all who differed from her views of policy. Neither can the islands be given up to the masses of the kanakas. However traceable these may be and however well they may make good progress toward civilization under proper guidance, they are manifestly unfit for self-government. There can be no more glibly mockery that to invade against the "half-breed" republics of South and Central America, and the negro republics of another such in Cuba, and at the same time to favor the creation of the kanaka republic in the Sandwich islands. No. To keep these islands fit for use as a port of call for Pacific commerce, to say nothing of protecting the capital already invested there and developing the resources of one of the most productive regions on the face of the globe, it is absolutely necessary that some outside power should exercise authority there.

Well, then, why should not the various powers that are interested in Pacific commerce, and, therefore, in the right administration of Hawaiian affairs, unite in exercising sufficient moral and material influence upon the islands to insure a just and stable government and to keep them forever neutral, if not independent? Why, that would mean exactly such an entangling alliance as it is the traditional policy of this country to avoid. We have already specifically refused to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and France over these very islands, as well as over Cuba. We were persuaded to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and Germany over Samoa, and have got little from it but vexation of spirit. There can be no serious consideration of repeating that experiment in the case of Hawaii, where, instead of being in a triple league, we should have to be in a partnership of at least five. Why, it would be well to seek entrance into the dreab and at once and have done with it.

Then, as a final resort, why not establish a protectorate over the islands? That would keep all other nations from interfering with them, and would give the Hawaiian government the moral support of the United States, which ought to insure its stability. Why not try that? It is curious to hear such a proposition as this made by those who doubt the constitutionality of annexing the islands. If there is no warrant for annexation, there is assuredly none, either in the constitution or elsewhere, for a protectorate. Such an arrangement would be absolutely foreign to the spirit and practice of this government—always excepting the case of Samoa, which may be taken as a "horrible example" to warn us against its repetition. So far as merely moral protectorate or "sphere of influence" is concerned, that has been exercised over Hawaii for the last 75 years, and has now reached the end of its usefulness. This country has been warning all others to keep their hands off the islands, as they are desired to come under the proprietorship of the United States. The time has now come either to fulfill that destiny or to abandon it. The government of Hawaii—the only government there is in the islands, the one which is all the world recognizes as legal—declares that it does not want that system to continue longer. It wants the United States either to annex the islands itself, or relinquish all claim to them, as at least three others are ready and anxious to do so.

That, then, is the case in a nutshell. This country must either take them or leave them alone. It can no longer play the part of the dog in the manger. Hawaii means to be annexed to some other nation. It offers itself first to this one. If this one does not take it, and take it now, it will offer itself to another, which will take it, and thus gain an advantage over us in the commerce of the Pacific, which we can never hope to overcome. The choice is now before the Washington government. It must be made at once, and forever.

A case has been brought in Spokane to test the law passed by the last Washington legislature requiring children to attend school.

The annual output of oysters on Puget sound, according to the report of Fish Commissioner Little, was 16,000 cases, valued at \$40,000.

John B. Cleland has been appointed by Governor Lord judge of the Fourth judicial district of Oregon, to succeed L. B. Stearns, who has resigned. A committee has been appointed by Baker's fish fishermen to ascertain from the cannerymen what price will be paid for fish this season.

rafting on the Neuskah river, in Chehalis county, has about closed for the season, as most of the logs cut have already gone down to tidewater.

SEE-WHIZ.

At every motion of his body or limbs he said "See-whiz." If he raised his arm or crooked his elbow, or when he got up or sat down or bent over, or he bent his knee or turned his head, he said "see-whiz." "See-whiz" was his way of expressing exasperation and trouble, and he had his pick of it. Thousands do as he has done and have hundreds of it. He simply did a very foolish thing. He took off his coat at the wrong time and in the wrong place. The time was when he was overworked and the place just where a cold draft struck him. He woke in the morning with soreness and stiffness from head to foot. If he had thought him of the right thing to do, as most men do, he would have gotten a bottle of See-whiz. Use it on going to bed and you'll wake up, open your eyes and say, "See-whiz!" The soreness and stiffness are gone.

Representatives of the Methodist church are in session at Washington for the purpose of electing a union of the M. E. church North and South.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Dispatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese intrigue with the government of the Hawaiian Islands. The distance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checked at the source. The best stomachic is Fletcher's Stomach Bitters, which promptly remedies gastric trouble and induces regularity of the bowels and liver.

Germany's proportion of suicides is larger than that of any other European country.

After being awarded by all others, and as a part of a special contract for the supply of the ONLY renewer of manly strength, MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 77, Philadelphia, Pa.

A captive bee striving to escape has been made to record as many as 15,500 wing strokes per minute.

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 Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on 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. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of Chicago, Ill., F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Straps, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "The Garden Drive" is made from sugar cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Sugar Co., All genuine. "For Grocers. Do not buy the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the secretary of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CASTORIA that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. LEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1870.—J. R. Madison, 249-421 Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Baker's Chocolate.

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh forming beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES.

FREE TO ALL MEN

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appearance and scientific remedies sent on trial to every reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every part of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier.

NO O. D. SCHEDULE.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

POWER

FOR... PROFIT

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. Send for illustrated catalog.

Hercules Gas Engine Works

Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

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

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Gout Remedy. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Rambler and IDEAL BICYCLES.

WITH THE GREAT O&T Tires.