

ON STATION ISLAND SHORE.

Government Fortifications on Condemned Property.

New York, April 4.—Great activity prevails on the Staten island shore at the southern extension of Fort Wadsworth, where the government has acquired residence property and is using it for fortification. Tenants of condemned residences have received official notice from Major Adams, in command at Fort Wadsworth, that they must vacate in four days.

Much energy is being exerted about Captain King's residence. Even while the household effects were being moved workmen were felling trees on the lawn and digging trenches. Beyond the ruins can be seen the concrete emplacements of the battery of disappearing guns belonging to Fort Wadsworth.

In a diagonal line from the ruined domicile to the lawn in front of the King residence hundreds of workmen are making an enormous trench. The excavated earth is carried beyond, where a growing mound marks the site of a new battery which is to be constructed. This battery will command a view of South beach. Near by are other houses still the property of private citizens, who, however, will have to relinquish them to the government.

SPAIN'S ANSWER FINAL.

The Situation Is Critical, But the People Do Not Realize It.

Madrid, April 4.—According to the best information obtainable today Spain has definitely resolved not to make any further concessions to the United States.

Views from an authoritative source already bulletined to the press from Madrid are the substance of the official note on the subject published today. The Spanish government takes a bright view of relations with the United States, and believes peace is secured. Important newspapers comment on the note in this strain. But inquiries made last evening of Minister Woodford failed to secure anything confirming the optimistic impressions prevailing here. He has so earnestly been a friend of peace throughout that his silence now causes much anxiety in diplomatic circles. Woodford was busy until late last night. The substance of yesterday's proposals of the Spanish government, the press learns, is:

First—That the insurgents should ask for an armistice, and not the United States.

Second—That the request for an armistice should be dealt with by the autonomous cabinet of Cuba, and without the intervention or good offices of the United States.

VANDERBILT'S PATRIOTISM.

In Case of War He Will Give the Government a \$5,000,000 Warship.

New York, April 4.—W. K. Vanderbilt, it is reported, has decided, in the event of war with Spain, to present to the government a warship to cost \$5,000,000. This interesting information came from a most reliable source, with the explanation that Mr. Vanderbilt, impressed with the justice of the nation's attitude, believed this to be the most direct and practical manner in which he could be of service to his country. His grandfather, Commodore Vanderbilt, during the civil war, presented to the federal government the steamship Vanderbilt, valued at \$1,000,000.

Iconoclast Brann Killed.

Dallas, Tex., April 4.—A special to the News from Waco says: In the midst of busy preparations for city election meetings, while bands were playing and scattering handbills from the decorated vans calling the people to the polls, W. C. Brann, editor of the Iconoclast, and Captain M. T. Davis met and fought a revolver duel, which resulted in Brann's death tonight. The combatants met at 6 o'clock on South Fourth street, in front of the Cotton Belt ticket office, and after exchanging a few words, both began emptying their revolvers into each other's bodies. When the battle was over Brann was found to be perforated in the left lung, the left leg, and the right foot. Davis was shot through the right lung and through both arms. The difficulty between the two men grew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last year.

The Colville Mining Boom.

Spokane, April 4.—Mining men down from the north half of the Colville reservation last night report a lively rush to the new camp of Republic, in Eureka district. Four stages run daily, and men are rushing in by the hundred—in wagons, on horseback and afoot. Capitalists are coming in large numbers, and many transfers are being made.

Experts who have examined the Republic mine report that over \$2,000,000 worth of gold ore has been blocked out.

The townsites were put on the market two days ago, and men stood in line for hours to buy lots. Mining men predict that the town will have 10,000 population before next winter.

To Mana Monitor.

New York, April 4.—Orders were received by the commander of the New York naval reserve today to send 100 men to League island to bring to this port one of the monitors now there. The men will leave at 8:30 P. M.

San Francisco, April 4.—A water bicycle driven by two men seated tandem fashion, may daily be seen on the bay. It was built on original lines by F. O. Wingquist, a foreman in the Union iron works, and E. Olsen, who proposes to sail up the Yukon. The strange craft is constructed of aluminum and steel and it is said a speed of 18 knots can be made. Tests have proven the claims of the inventors and owners. They crossed the bay on the squally day the bark Almy was wrecked.

Havana, April 4.—The pacification of Cuba and settlement of matters at issue between the insurgents and the Spaniards by means of the methods now being employed by Blanco are demonstrated to be impossible. Two agents of the Spanish government, acting under direction of general Pando, are trying to secure an audience with Gomez, to open peace negotiations, but the Cuban chief positively refuses to receive them without first being assured that the negotiations will be based on independence for Cuba. This assurance not being given, the whole matter is at a standstill.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

Leiter furnished proof last week of the most convincing kind that his wheat deal is to be carried through to the last day of May. An enormous loan was made—\$9,000,000 of the choicest securities being used. The amount borrowed was away beyond any present necessities; but the wheat bull decided it was better financing to pay interest on unused funds than to risk a demoralized money market at the very moment when borrowing might be necessary. Leiter now has the funds in bank to pay for any possible wheat deliveries during the next 60 days. As important as the financial arrangement was the completion of plans to hurry the grain controlled by him abroad and into consumption. Every bushel of contract wheat now at Chicago will be on its way to Europe within the next four weeks. Up to the middle of March the railroads were loading Leiter wheat out of only one system of elevators—the Armour. The closing of additional shipping contracts with the east-bound roads for 3,000,000 bushels started loading at every elevator system in the city. On one day last week, cars were taking wheat simultaneously at the Armour, the Weare, the Counselman, the National, the Central and the Keith houses. That means the all rail shipments of 2,000,000 bushels per week. Some day this week, unless the opening of navigation is delayed beyond the expectation, the fleet of 30 vessels carrying 1,700,000 bushels of the Leiter wheat will start down the lakes toward Buffalo. Weather permitting, 3,000,000 bushels of wheat will start from Chicago this week eastward; will be at the seaboard by April 15, and will be off coast abroad by May 1. This Leiter movement of cash grain, now under way for 60 days, is evidently going straight into consumption without at all demoralizing the foreign markets. The spot No. 1 Northern at Liverpool Saturday was 7s 11d, equivalent to \$1.14 per bushel there, and which means better than 95c here in Chicago; and the spot No. 2 red there Saturday was 7s 7½d, which at the low rates of freight paid by Leiter, is better than 90c at Chicago. Leiter has been making sales at figures better than these.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 78¢; Valley and Bluestem, 81¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.85; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 38¢; choice gray, 35¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19.30; 30.00; brewing, \$21 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$17. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10.11; Oregon wild hay, \$9.10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11¢ per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢; good, 40¢; 45¢; dairy, 35¢ per 40c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½¢; Young America, 13¢ per lb. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50; 4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; 4.50; geese, \$6.00; 7.00; ducks, \$6.00; 7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢ per lb. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢ per sack; sweets, \$1.75 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25 to 2.60 per sack. Hops—14 to 16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4¢. Wool—Valley, 14 to 16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7 to 12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6½¢; spring lambs, \$2.50 each. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00 to 4.00; dressed, \$5.00 to 5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50 to 3.75; cows, \$2.50 to 3; dressed beef, 6½¢ to 7c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$13 to 14 per ton; natives, \$11 to 12½; sweets, 2½¢ per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75. Butter—Fancy native creamery, 35¢; 35c; ranch, 14 to 15¢; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 28c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12¢ to 13¢; Eastern cheese, 12½¢. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15¢; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7 to 7½¢; mutton, 8½¢; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 15c; 15c; dressed, 16c; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 16c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6 to 7c; steel heads, 7 to 8c; salmon trout, 12½¢; flounders and sole, 8 to 4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4 to 5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3 to 5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3 to 3.50. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$23. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$4.25 to 4.50; straight, \$4.00; California brands, \$4.75 to 5.00; Dakota brands, \$5.40 to \$5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$16; shorts, per ton, \$17 to 18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18 to 20 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$24; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Pugst Sound, new, per ton, \$11 to 13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$16 to 17; alfalfa, \$12; straw, \$7. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$23. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23. San Francisco Market. Wool—Novada, 11 to 13c; Oregon, 12 to 14c; Southern comb lambs, 7 to 8c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22.50 to 25; California bran, \$19.00 to 19.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskins, \$2.50 to 3.15 per cental. Eggs—Store, 13½ to 13c; ranch, 14 to 15c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 19c; do seconds, 18c; fancy dairy, 17c; good to choice, 15 to 16c per pound. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25¢ to \$1.35 per large box; grapes, 25 to 40c; Isabella, 60 to 75c; peaches, 50c to 61c; pears, 75c to \$1 per box; plums, 20 to 35c. Potatoes—Early Rose, 50 to 60c. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.00 to 2.50; Mexican limes, \$4.50 to 5.50; California lemons, choice, \$1.50; do common, 50c to \$1.00 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$19 to 23.50; wheat and oat, \$18 to 22; oat, \$14.50 to 16.50; best barley, \$17 to 19; alfalfa, \$18 to 14; clover, \$12.50 to 14. Hops—12½ to 17c per pound. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; old, 10c per pound.

BENEFIT TO THE NORTHWEST.

Complete Success of the Mining and Irrigation Congress at Baker City.

The mining and irrigation congress which met in Baker City last week, will prove of much benefit to the Northwest. Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout its sessions, and when final adjournment was taken, it was with a feeling that the convention had been a success. It was Baker City's first experience in entertaining a crowd of that character, and its citizens had cause to be gratified at the result. The town surprised itself by its achievement. As the citizens and visitors became better acquainted, more informality came into the proceedings, and miners and capitalists got closer together, and the vastness of the mineral resources of the region was better appreciated. All felt a personal interest in mining and irrigation, and no one was so wise that he did not get new and broader ideas, and perhaps more special knowledge of those matters so essential to the industrial development of the great Northwest.

The last day a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization was reported, and, after some discussion, adopted. The name chosen was the Mining and Irrigation Congress; object, to promote and foster mining and irrigation enterprises and other kindred industries; the officers to be a president, a vice-president from each state, who shall choose the secretary and treasurer; at a time and place to be selected by the congress; the congress to be composed of delegates from Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Montana, California and Nevada, to be appointed as follows: Seven by the governor of each state; one by the mayor of each city; three by each chamber of commerce, commercial club, board of trade or other similar organization in each city; three from each county, to be appointed by the county judge or chairman of the county board; three from each regularly organized mining district within the states. The committee on legislation will consist of two members from each state, who will present a written report at each annual congress.

When it came to selecting a place for the next meeting, J. F. Batcher named Portland as the commercial and financial metropolis of the Northwest, where facilities for accommodating a great gathering and for a display of mining machinery and methods of reducing ores could be found. R. W. Paris proposed Boise as able to handle a big convention, it being more centrally located with respect to the mining states, being itself in the center of a vast region, whose chief industries the congress would relate to. C. A. Johns named Baker City. A dozen speeches were made by partisans of the different places. A ballot resulted as follows: Portland, 41; Boise, 14; Baker City, 6. Portland was made the unanimous choice.

The time for holding the next meeting was fixed for the first Tuesday in December, 1898, after a long discussion, bringing out reasonable demands of placer and quartz mining and irrigation farming and after reference to a committee of three whose report was adopted. Albert Geiser, of Baker City, was unanimously elected permanent president of the organization. The following vice-presidents were chosen:

Oregon—Ole J. Olsen, Grants Pass; Idaho—State Engineer F. J. Mills, Boise; Washington—Dr. J. M. Boyd, Spokane; Utah—Thomas D. Lee, Ogden. The executive committee is composed of the following: Oregon—Fred R. Mellis, Baker City, and J. F. Batcher, Portland; Idaho—A. D. Morrison, Idaho Falls, and J. F. Hunt, Downey; Washington—G. B. Dennis and A. P. Curry, Spokane; Utah—R. S. Campbell, Salt Lake City, and R. C. Lund, St. George. Members of the legislative committee: Oregon—C. A. Johns, Baker City, and E. J. Frasier, Eugene; Idaho—John C. Rice, Caldwell, and Edgar Wilson, Boise; Washington—J. J. Browne and Colonel Lindsey, Spokane; Utah—David Keith, Salt Lake City, and H. H. Rolapp, Ogden.

The governors of California, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana will be asked to make appointments for their respective states. A committee presented resolutions to the effect that only questions pertaining to mining and irrigation should be discussed before the congress; urging immediate action for a mineral exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition from the several states represented in the congress; acknowledging appreciation of and extending hearty thanks to the citizens of Baker City for the many courtesies and attentions received.

Captain Robley D. Evans, who goes into command of the war ship Iowa, vice Captain Sampson, has no rival for popularity in Washington, or in the navy department. The captain is quoted as having said recently that if he had his way "there would be nothing but Spanish talk in — for the next five years." Evans was in command of the Yorktown during the late trouble with Chile, and he wanted to blow Valparaiso off the earth because of the insults put upon America by the citizens of that town. But the navy department refused, and Evans was commended for the admirable self-restraint he exercised. Since then he has no love for Spain. Evans is generally known as "Fighting Bob." Evans, a pseudonym which he dislikes very much. He has a limp which he earned during his service with Uncle Sam in the '60s, and other marks of war on his person. Evans belongs to a Virginia family, and when the South seceded, his mother, without his consent, sent his resignation to Washington. The young officer, however, persuaded the department to abrogate it, and promptly rejoined the service. He has been in the navy 38 years, and is one of the most dashing and daring in Uncle Sam's service.

The town of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, was named in 1741 by a party of Moravians, who assembled in a barn, where the town is located to celebrate Christmas.

The United States general appraiser has rendered a decision that handkerchiefs with an embroidered initial letter do not come under the head of embroidered handkerchiefs liable to a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem, but are liable to a duty of only 40 per cent.

How Are You This Spring?

Tired, nervous? Can't get rested? Tortured with boils, humors?

That is not strange. Impurities have been accumulating in your blood during winter and it has become impurified. This is the experience of most people. Therefore they take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify their blood in spring.

L. M. White, Salem, Or., says: "The members of our family have derived much benefit from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father was severely troubled with humors, but it readily yielded to Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Thomas A. Coleman, Davidson, Or.: "Four or five years ago I had sores on my feet so that I was unable to wear shoes. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised to cure scrofula, and I procured two bottles. By the time I had taken them my feet were well."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. It cures liver, bile, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Hood's Pills

Swallowing His Words.

"While I was at Moscow," writes a traveler, whose words are reproduced by the Detroit Free Press, "a volume was published in favor of the liberty of people. In this book the iniquitous conduct of the public functionaries, and even of the sovereign, were censured severely. The book created indignation, and the offender was at once taken into custody. After being tried in a summary way, he was condemned to eat his own words. A scaffold was erected in a public square, the imperial provost, the magistrates and the physicians of the czar attending, the book was separated from the binding, and the margin cut off. The author was then served, leaf by leaf, by the provost, and was obliged to swallow this unpalatable stuff on pain of the knout, more feared in Russia than death. As soon as the medical gentlemen were of the opinion that he had eaten as much as he could with safety, the transgressor was returned to prison. This punishment was renewed the following days, until after several hearty meals, every leaf of the book was actually swallowed."

IT WILL PAY.

It will pay to carefully read the descriptive advertisement of Alabastine appearing in this paper, explaining the difference between those goods and kalsomines.

Consumers should bear in mind that Alabastine is unlike all the various kalsomines sold on the market under different names. Alabastine stands pre-eminent and alone as a durable wall coating, and all consumers in buying should see that the goods are in packages and properly labeled.

Captain Cuttle in Safety.

Many are the prayers that have gone forth to brave the dangers of the open ocean, remarks a writer in The Illustrated American, yet catastrophes on record have occurred in still water within sight, almost within touch of land. The Episcopal prayer book contains a formula of prayer for those at sea, which may perhaps include those that are upon the waters of rivers or anchored in harbors. The horrors that have occurred within close range of land make more gruesome than humorous the remark of Captain Cuttle, who, when in a stress of weather, under close-reefed foresails, with the hatches battered down, used to retire to his cabin and murmur as he sipped his grog, "God help the poor creatures on shore tonight!"

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Ten Grades Pure" is made from sugar cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cases and bulk. Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Syrup Co. All genuine "Ten Grades Pure" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

King is the most ancient of titles. It, or its equivalent, is found in every known language.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

A Bicycle Coincidence.

A remarkable coincidence has just happened at Portsmouth, England, which is thus recorded by The Westminster Gazette: A local doctor, visiting a colleague at his surgery three miles off, left his bicycle resting against the curb outside. When his call was ended, the bicycle was missing, and he communicated with the police, afterward returning home. An hour or two later a constable on duty in the neighborhood of this doctor's surgery saw a cyclist fall from the machine he was riding, which had skidded on the tram-lines. The man, a young gunner in the Royal Artillery, was found to be seriously hurt, and was taken to the hospital, his leg being fractured. The doctor recommended the man's removal to the hospital, his leg being fractured. As he was being taken away the doctor looked at the bicycle, and found that it was his own! The police are now investigating the affair.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The largest hotel in the world is the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York city, a \$10,000,000 establishment, built by millionaires for millionaires.

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

Alabastine is a durable and natural coating for walls and ceilings entirely different from all kalsomine preparations, made ready for use in white or twelve beautiful tints by the simple addition of water (water being adapted to mix with cold water) put up in dry powder form, in 3 pound packages, with full directions on every package.

WHAT ARE KALSMINES?

Kalsomines are cheap temporary preparations manufactured from chalk, gesso, whiting, etc.,

are stuck on the wall with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is a cement, which goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, can be scraped and re-decorated from time to time without having to wash and scrape off its old coats before renewing.

Work in the Patent Office.

In 1897 there were received 45,661 applications for patents, and in addition a large number of applications for designs, trade-marks, etc. Patents granted numbered 23,729, including designs; 65 patents were renewed, 1,671 trade-marks registered and 14 labels and 16 prints. The number of patents that expired was 13,926. The total expenditures, \$1,232,843; the receipts over expenditures, \$252,798. The total balance to the credit of the patent office in the treasury of the United States January 1, 1898, was \$4,970,488.

In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state—one to every 788 inhabitants. Next in order are the following: Massachusetts, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York.

To residents of England 706 patents were issued; to residents of Germany, 531; Canada, 286, and France, 23.

The number of applications received for examination during the year was greater than for any other in the history of the office. Applications awaiting action December 31 last numbered 11,382, due to the inadequacy of the office force. For the 10 years beginning in 1840 the average number of application was 1,186, and for the eight years beginning with 1890 it has grown to 41,479 per year.

THAT SETTLES IT.

With the bloom and beauty of the season, its balmy air and delightful temperature, we feel like living with new life, and are therefore often very careless in taking care of ourselves. It is this forgetfulness that lays us liable to attacks of rheumatism, the more liable because we think there is little danger of its coming on, but rheumatism is an easy thing to take and sometimes a hard thing to get rid of unless we take the advice of others and learn that the best way possible is to use St. Jacob's Oil. It has been used so long as a sure cure that this advice is given in good faith from the testimony of thousands.

If an Egyptian dies before noon the funeral must take place the same day. If death occurs after noon the funeral may not be delayed after the next day.

ABOUT CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I suffered for eight years," said almost immediately, I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills, and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say I have never had any-

thing help so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—Mrs. ELLA KINKER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

By the way, the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding; and what is best of all, it does the work promptly and well.

There died recently in the village of Managaves, Alsace, a man by the name of Becu, who is the last of the family from which Mme. du Barry sprang. Her real name was Becu, and she was born in Vaucouleurs, a short distance from Managaves.

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 Hingham, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name 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 has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Samuel Company of which CHAS. H. FLETCHER is president.

March 4, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

One Great Bonanza.

The value of the metal production in the United States during the past year is estimated at over \$762,000,000. This production, says The Engineering and Mining Journal, not only emphasizes the great total value, but also the immense variety of the mineral production of the United States. Not only is this country the largest producer of iron and steel, copper, lead and silver and of gold, but almost every mineral and metal known to commerce is found within our borders and mined or prepared in some quantity.

Sheepskins Made Into Velvet.

M. Puech, of Mazonet, France, is the inventor of an interesting method, by means of which the wool on sheepskins can be converted into velvet. Up to this time sheepskins with the wool on them have only been used for rugs, carpets or the lining of clothing, and the wool has been left in the curled or combed state. Seeing that the natural disposition of the innumerable fibres is perfectly regular, and suited to velvetization, the inventor conceived the idea of removing all the impurities from the skin and adjusting them in such a way that the hairs would not tangle or mat.

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT A CUP.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS., by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CHILLS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

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