

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Baroness Letitia from Women Re- lieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state, wishing myself dead a good many times. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine."—Mrs. ANNE FENNER, Box 236, Rome, Mich.

**Female Troubles Overcome** "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint, also stomach trouble. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it had helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result am now feeling perfectly well. I wish to thank you for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—Mrs. CLARA STUBBS, Diller, Neb.

**No More Pain** "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—Mrs. E. F. CRIST, Brule, Wis.

**Equine Losses in War.** In all protracted wars the loss in horses from disease is terribly heavy. In Napoleon's campaign across the Niemen, out of 60,000 horses, no fewer than 45,000 succumbed in six months. At the siege of Plevna the Russians lost 50 per cent of their draught animals, and in the Egyptian wars of 1882 the English horses were disabled, of which 600 died from sickness and only 60 on the field of battle.—Pearson's Magazine.

A new regulation cog introduced in Swiss watches, works so accurately that the time pieces do not vary 10 seconds in a month.

Every saloon at Tallahoma, Tenn., has been placed under the legal ban charged with Sunday liquor selling.

**Try Allen's Foot Ease.** A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures ingrowing nails, swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. We have 30,000 testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

**Crime Prevalent in Berlin.** Crimes of violence, whose perpetrators have remained undetected, have become so common in Berlin and its neighborhood that the Prussian minister of the interior has given notice that all violent deaths shall be reported at once to a special bureau, which shall decide whether the local or Berlin police shall take up the case, and in certain instances shall set its own detectives to work.—N. Y. Sun.

**Physician and Morphine.** In a recent address before a graduating class of medical students occurs the following most sensible advice: "While fewer physicians become insane than members of other professions, a larger proportion become addicted to the use of morphia. Opium in any form is exceedingly dangerous when self-administered. No physician should attempt to treat himself, but always take the advice and follow the direction of another physician."

**Less Chance of Recovery.** Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, M. D., professor of pathology, Cambridge University, perhaps the greatest authority on pathology in the world, recently wrote for "Abkari," edited by W. S. Caine, of London, as follows: "For the last year or two I have been keeping notes of the various observations that have been made in regard to the use of alcohol in disease, and I am coming to believe more and more firmly that the patient who takes, or has taken, alcohol has a less chance of recovery than the patient who abstains."

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA, SO THE WOMEN ALL SAY.



Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Per-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief in Per-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Per-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that you cannot describe it. Per-ru-na is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Per-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Per-ru-na has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergencies peculiar to women caused by pelvic derangement.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book for women only.

IN THE MINING WORLD

Value of a Knowledge of Geology to the Prospector.

(By Earl Douglas, University of Montana.) The study of the remains of plant and animal life that have existed in past ages is like history, astronomy, fossil languages, politics and all other branches of human knowledge; it is mighty interesting when one gets interested in it. But it is extremely difficult to get very deeply interested in something that we know nothing about. There are so many branches of knowledge that one cannot know everything. But the subject on which I am asked to write is, I believe, of vital interest to the miner and prospector, though our knowledge of it was not developed for their special benefit, but because of the interest and fascination of the subject itself.

Though I never spent a week in search of mineral veins, I have a fellow feeling for the prospector. In the first place, there is a charm in outdoor life in tramping over the hills and mountains and through the deep ravines and rocky canyons; in going into camp tired enough to make rest sweet, and keener to relish the ham, bacon, coffee, flapjacks and anything else that happens to come along that is eatable; and in sleeping in the pure air under the blue tent of the sky with the whispering of the pines and the varied voices of the mountain streams to charm away worldly cares and lull to sleep. It seems so good not to have to wear stylish clothes, especially if one has none to wear; to be where there is no fear of trespassing on any man's land, and to fear nobody's dog; to feel that the world is yours as much as anybody's; and whatever riches you may find buried in its treasure house you can call your own.

The prospector descends into the dark mine, submitting himself to slavery while that he may "grab stakes" himself and be a free man for the rest of the year and have a prospect of "striking something rich" and becoming "free" or more wealthy than his employer.

The mine owner is much the same kind of a man, but he has the advantage in having more money to start with, and is looking for a place where he can invest his money in a "good proposition" and get richer.

With both mine owner and prospector intelligence and judgment are needed. It is true that sometimes those who have learned little from books and nothing from experience have blundered onto rich leads; but if the truth were summed up I think it would appear that a very large percentage of good mines have been found by men of experience, who have worked in mines, have seen and handled the ores and have observed the rock in which they occur. I firmly believe, too, that a man's chances of finding the treasures hid in the earth would be increased many fold by adding to his experience that of other men, by studying the mode of occurrence of ores, the rock formations in which they occur—in fact, the better knowledge of geology and mineralogy he possesses, and the better his power of observation and judgment the better his chances of success. The same holds true of the dealer in mining property. It is true that these sciences are large ones, but it is just as true that the chances of failure without the necessary knowledge are fully as large. If a sick man, ignorant of the properties of drugs, were turned loose in an apothecary's shop he might blunder onto something that would help him, but the chances would be against him. We need not be scared by the voluminous books on geology with their frightful looking names. There are simple, interesting books, giving the most important information, and written especially for prospectors and mining men, and of the understanding of them, no previous knowledge of geology and mineralogy are needed. These may lead to deeper study later. But someone will say that certain minerals have been found where no experienced prospector would search and where geologists have said they could not occur. The trouble is, an old miner comes from California, to Montana and begins to look for gold here. He knows just how the rock looks in which the ore occurs where he mined in California, and he is looking for the same kind of rock and the same looking ore, but he probably will not find it. An old Montana miner goes to Colorado and meets with the same disappointment. His view of the occurrence of ore is too narrow. The precious metals occur in many different kinds of rock and under a great variety of conditions; and one would have to know the geology of the whole world to know all the conditions in which they occur; yet there are certain underlying truths that, if understood, will vastly increase the chances of success and save not only many years but many life times. Many brother geologists—perhaps I ought to say uncle geologists—for I think they are of the generation that is passing away—have studied a certain region and have jugged all the world by that. I might whisper to you, too, that not all who talk and write on geological subjects know just what they are talking about, and I have no doubt you have thought of that before reading this article.

A recent report from Boise, Idaho, is to the effect that a fabulously rich body of gold ore has been encountered in the Iowa mine, owned by Judge W. B. Heyburn. The mine is located near Quartzburg.

Okanogan Gold Mines, Ltd., is the name of a corporation capitalized for \$200,000 which has been incorporated to take over the property of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, Ltd., which has property in Okanogan county Wash.

A unique gold dredge has been built by the Hammond Manufacturing Company of Portland, Oregon, for the Monarch Gold Mining & Dredging Company, which will be taken to Cape Nome. The dredge is on rollers, and may be moved from place to place at the will of the engineer, while the machine is in operation. It is constructed to work the ground below tide water. It is capable of excavating to a width of 25 feet and six feet deep without moving. The gravel is raised by a chain of buckets, screened and passed over copper plates.

When a man becomes suddenly rich it is not infrequently follows that he becomes as suddenly oblivious to his old friends. Thus, a Persian having obtained a lucrative position at court, a friend of his came shortly afterward to congratulate him thereon. The new courtier asked him: "Who are you and why do you come here?" The other coolly replied: "Do you not know me, then? I am your old friend, and am come to condole with you, having heard that you had lately lost your sight."—San Francisco Wave.

**An Ironical Condolence.** When a man becomes suddenly rich it is not infrequently follows that he becomes as suddenly oblivious to his old friends. Thus, a Persian having obtained a lucrative position at court, a friend of his came shortly afterward to congratulate him thereon. The new courtier asked him: "Who are you and why do you come here?" The other coolly replied: "Do you not know me, then? I am your old friend, and am come to condole with you, having heard that you had lately lost your sight."—San Francisco Wave.

**The Madrid Census.** A recent count shows that Madrid has 16,938 buildings with 18,080 apartments. The number of inhabitants exceeds 500,000—497,139 Spanish and 3,280 foreigners.

**Teachin' German in the Transvaal.** Johannesburg has a German school which last June was giving instruction to 113 boys, 84 girls and 25 children in the kindergarten.

**Chocolate Used as Money.** Chocolate is still used in the interior of South Africa for currency, as are coconuts and eggs.

Some people are good for no other reason than that they may better abuse those who are not.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Great Paris Banker and His Gifts to Charity. Baron Alphonse De Rothschild, who died recently and left upward of 25,000,000 francs to the poor, was the head of the Paris house of the great family of bankers. He was highly honored in France, a member of the Legion of Honor, an associate of the Institute and a regent of the Bank of France. The baron married his cousin, a daughter of the English Rothschilds. His home in the Place de la Concorde was the finest private mansion in Paris. He was not only eminent as a financier, but was also a conspicuous figure in the



BARON ROTHSCHILD.

most exclusive salons of the Faubourg St. Germain. The entertainments of the baroness at her magnificent country home, the Chateau de Ferrieres, and at her town house, were noted for their splendor. Baron Alphonse was one of the eleven Barons Rothschild whose loans to the governments of the world within the past ten years aggregate more than \$500,000,000. The head of the Paris house was a hard worker and devoted to business, but, like all his cousin barons, he had a hobby. This was a passion for buying rare books. His collection was one of the most valuable of a private kind in Europe. While he lived he bore the reputation of a stern, uncharitable man. The reading of his will replaces this reputation with one of a diametrically opposite nature.

QUEER STORIES

Russian soldiers are supplied with handkerchiefs at the expense of the Government.

Women employed on Japanese tea farms work twelve hours and are paid 15 cents a day.

Every day there hangs over London a vast smoke cloud that is estimated to weigh about three hundred tons.

The baron of beef—two sirloins joined together by the end of the backbone—is always served on the royal table at Windsor Castle Christmas day.

A newspaper printed on the excursion steamer Ophir published one number in eighty degrees north latitude. It claims to be the paper published farthest north of any on record.

Spiders are a serious plague in Japan. They spin their webs on the telegraph wires, and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of insulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

The only place where "black diamonds" are found is in the Brazilian province of Bahia. They are usually found in river beds and brought up by divers. Others are obtained by tunneling mountains. The largest specimen ever found was worth \$20,000.

Water containing salts has a lower point of congelation. Sea water is more or less salt in localities, but in general it freezes at 27 degrees, 4 minutes (in round numbers 28 degrees). If water be saturated with sea salt, the freezing point sinks to 4 degrees below zero. In freezing, the pure water floats as ice and the salt separates.

The number of winks in a given time is found by Kutz, a Russian physician, to furnish a fairly accurate measure of the degree of eye fatigue caused by various illuminants. This method gave the following unexpected results from readings of ten minutes: With a candle, 6.5 winks per minute; city gas, 2.8; sunlight, 2.2; electric light, 1.8.

Among the curiosities in Leeds, attention is called to one in Belfast, which gives the course and distance "to a hole in the roof of the shed of the blacksmith shop." This, H. P. Farrow, the Belfast civil engineer, says, should be considered an "indestructible monument," as the hole still remains, although the shed was burned many years ago. Another queer deed is a shipyard in Rockport, and one course is described as "in line with the bow of two vessels now building at said shipyard."

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CLOTHESPINS.

They Are Made and Used by the Hundreds of Millions.

"There are probably few people outside the trade who know anything concerning the vast number of clothespins that are annually required to supply the millions of housekeepers throughout the United States," said a wholesale dealer in such goods in New York to the writer yesterday. "It is estimated that as many as 50,000,000 dozen, or 600,000,000 single pins, are manufactured in Eastern and Western factories every year. The product is superior in workmanship and finish to anything of its kind turned out anywhere in the world, and is shipped largely to all parts of Europe, where it can be sold cheaper than the rough and poorly made home article.

"Clothespins are made in this country principally out of beech and maple. Blocks of this wood are fed to a very ingenious and exceedingly rapid-running machine, which has three separate compartments. One of these cuts a block of wood up into a dozen or more pieces, each of which is suitable for forming a pin. It next sizes and cuts the 'crutle' or place that is to grip the wash on the clothesline, and the final operation turns the neck and head of the pins and smooths and finishes them off by the bushel, ready for use. The pins are then packed in boxes, each containing 720, and the boxes are then called up by another labor-saving machine, ready for the market."—Washington Star.

**A National Pawnshop.** Two recognized national pawnshops in Mexico are the national pawnshops and the thieves' market. In the former, every article pawned is for sale, if unredeemed within six months, and there are always bargains to be picked up. The rate of interest is not high, and on each article deposited something like the real value is given. Strangest thing of all to our own money lenders, if, when at the end of the time, the owner is unable to redeem it and the article is sold for more than was loaned on it, a note to the borrower invites him to call and claim the surplus over the amount he already has. At the thieves' market there is not so much philanthropy, and he who has lost something of value and would purchase it back is apt to pay dearly for it. The pawnshop keeps short hours, but the candles in the booths of the thieves' market burn long after the boulevards are deserted. It occupies a half square, and every article for sale is, if not confessedly, at least tacitly, known to have departed from its former owner without his consent. Contractors who leave tools or lanterns on the streets come to the market every morning to buy their property back, for the Mexican thief is a clever crook, with persistency that might be directed to a better use, and locks and bolts do not deter him any more than the policeman on every square that is under the rule of the Mexican city authorities.

**Pacific Coast Trade.** Seattle Markets. Onions, new, 1 1/2c. Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate. Potatoes, new, 10c. Beets, per sack, 90c@95c. Turnips, per sack, 75c. Carrots, per sack, 81c. Parsnips, per sack, 50c@75c. Cauliflower, California 90c@95c. Strawberries—\$1 per case. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Tomatoes—\$1.50 per case. Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17c@22c; ranch, 15c@17c pound. Eggs—19c. Cheese—12c. Poultry—14c; dressed, 14c@15c; spring, \$3.50. Hay—Tug Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton, 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2c @10c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

**Portland Market.** Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.35; Graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.50 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c store, 25c. Eggs—16c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@4.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound. Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 70c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1. Hops—2@3c per pound. Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

**San Francisco Market.** Wool—Spring—Nevada, 18@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@18c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 18@19c; do seconds, 17 1/2c; fancy dairy, 17c; do seconds, 15@16 1/2c per pound. Eggs—Store, 13 1/2c; fancy ranch, 17c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50. Hay—Wheat \$6.50@10; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.50; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.00 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 60c@65c; Oregon Burbanks, 80c@90c; river Burbanks, 35@65c; new, 70c@81.25. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@81.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

**Signaling at Night.** A system of night-signaling with flags held up by kites and lighted by a suspended search-light was tried some time ago at Bayonne, New Jersey. Says Electricity:

The search-light was of about one hundred candle power, and was suspended within a few feet of the flags. The light was sent up at a quarter to 7 o'clock, hung two feet below the flags, each of which was two feet square. Both light and flags were supported by one nine foot and one seven-foot kite. The flags were fastened to the kite cable by perpendicular staffs. To light the flags the search-light was rigidly braced on the kite cable in such a position that it pointed straight skyward. As the kites carried the cable upward, the glare of the fiery pencil passed beneath the flying kites and upward into space. The rapid fluttering of the flags caused the effect of a stream of blue, white and red fire, extending ten or twelve feet beyond the search-light reflector.

This invention will probably not only be used in signaling in time of war, but will produce effects of great beauty in night carnivals.

**His Position.** A meeting of a negro "literary society" was in progress, and the business part of the program was under consideration. Some one had proposed that the regular time of meeting be changed from Monday to Wednesday night, and the proposition provoked much discussion. Finally the president of the society was appealed to for his opinion, and he said, with much gravity: "Well, members ob de society, personally, now, personally, I don't care, which night de s'cisty meets, but fo' myself I prefers Monday."

**When the average girl isn't crying for her mother that the boys tease her she is looking for boys to tease her.**

**A new novel by Gertrude Dix is called "The Image Breakers," and will appear in the fall.**

BROADSTREET'S REPORT.

The Distributive Trade Is Seasonably Dull.

Broadstreet's says: Distributive trade is dull, seasonably so in most instances, and prices of manufactured products are generally weak, but exceptions to the former are found where crop conditions are exceptionally promising and in the case of prices where the readjusting movement has been overdone on the down side.

The upward rush of wheat prices culminated at the close of last week and the reactions and the irregularities since, mainly due to heavy realizing, would mainly point to the movement having been temporarily at least overdone. Advances from the North are of little more than half a crop of wheat, but estimates as to the output in bushels vary accordingly as the government reports of 316,000,000 bushels, or the commercial estimate of 200,000,000 bushels in yield last year in the three states are used as a basis.

Sugar is at the highest price reached at this time for 10 years past, owing to the active canning demand and the strengthened position of raw.

The war in China is chargeable with the advance in tea, not only from the former country, but from Japan, some interruption in transportation being apparently looked for if the Asiatic trouble increases.

Heavy rains are complained of in the entire cotton belt east of the Mississippi river, and the crop is generally "in the grass."

Reports from the iron and steel trade are as pessimistic as ever. Nominally quotations at Pittsburg are unchanged.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,184,144 bushels, against 4,643,180 bushels last week.

Failures for the week number 183, as compared with 167 last week. Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 18, as compared with 28 last week.

**PACIFIC COAST TRADE.** Seattle Markets. Onions, new, 1 1/2c. Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate. Potatoes, new, 10c. Beets, per sack, 90c@95c. Turnips, per sack, 75c. Carrots, per sack, 81c. Parsnips, per sack, 50c@75c. Cauliflower, California 90c@95c. Strawberries—\$1 per case. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Tomatoes—\$1.50 per case. Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17c@22c; ranch, 15c@17c pound. Eggs—19c. Cheese—12c. Poultry—14c; dressed, 14c@15c; spring, \$3.50. Hay—Tug Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton, 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2c @10c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

**Portland Market.** Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.35; Graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.50 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c store, 25c. Eggs—16c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@4.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound. Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 70c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1. Hops—2@3c per pound. Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 8 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

**San Francisco Market.** Wool—Spring—Nevada, 18@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@18c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 18@19c; do seconds, 17 1/2c; fancy dairy, 17c; do seconds, 15@16 1/2c per pound. Eggs—Store, 13 1/2c; fancy ranch, 17c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50. Hay—Wheat \$6.50@10; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.50; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.00 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 60c@65c; Oregon Burbanks, 80c@90c; river Burbanks, 35@65c; new, 70c@81.25. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@81.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

**Signaling at Night.** A system of night-signaling with flags held up by kites and lighted by a suspended search-light was tried some time ago at Bayonne, New Jersey. Says Electricity:

The search-light was of about one hundred candle power, and was suspended within a few feet of the flags. The light was sent up at a quarter to 7 o'clock, hung two feet below the flags, each of which was two feet square. Both light and flags were supported by one nine foot and one seven-foot kite. The flags were fastened to the kite cable by perpendicular staffs. To light the flags the search-light was rigidly braced on the kite cable in such a position that it pointed straight skyward. As the kites carried the cable upward, the glare of the fiery pencil passed beneath the flying kites and upward into space. The rapid fluttering of the flags caused the effect of a stream of blue, white and red fire, extending ten or twelve feet beyond the search-light reflector.

This invention will probably not only be used in signaling in time of war, but will produce effects of great beauty in night carnivals.

**His Position.** A meeting of a negro "literary society" was in progress, and the business part of the program was under consideration. Some one had proposed that the regular time of meeting be changed from Monday to Wednesday night, and the proposition provoked much discussion. Finally the president of the society was appealed to for his opinion, and he said, with much gravity: "Well, members ob de society, personally, now, personally, I don't care, which night de s'cisty meets, but fo' myself I prefers Monday."

**When the average girl isn't crying for her mother that the boys tease her she is looking for boys to tease her.**

**A new novel by Gertrude Dix is called "The Image Breakers," and will appear in the fall.**

The Tomb.

Whoever so named New York's gloomy prison chose an apt and significant phrase. Many a wretched criminal has found indeed therein that the path of sin is the path of death, and has mourned at the burial of his own blighted hopes and ruined resolutions. But "stone walls do not a prison make." There are those who sit immured in "the tombs" of a dead past and woeful present. Themselves, as Milton would have it, are their own dungeons. Let them lift up their heads to the dawn and freedom. God is not far from any one of us.—Baptist Union.

Do not omit the late cucumbers for pickling. The seed may be planted in June or July. The White Spine is an excellent variety, as it is uniform, round and of good length. It is also tender and very crisp, having a long stem, and they keep well as pickles. They must be picked off daily or they will grow too large.

**What Will Become of China?** None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this race. Many people are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases. Good health can be retained if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The Chicago Tribune thinks a cycle path for wheelmen may be considered a good thing on the side.

**Poet's Trouble.** "The gas bill is twice what it was last month," said