

### BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

**The General Trade is Confined to Staple Lines.**

New York, Aug. 24.—Bradstreet's weekly trade review says: General trade throughout the United States is practically confined to staple lines. The volume of business is no larger. Where orders have increased in number, they are smaller in size. In most instances they are based on nearby requirements. The feature of the week is the increased difficulty in making collections and the higher rates for mercantile discounts. Credits are being scanned more closely than heretofore, and are granted less freely. Business in South Carolina is retarded by drought, and in Northern Louisiana, Texas, Southern Arkansas and Mississippi prolonged drought has so interfered with business in some sections that it amounts to a calamity. Some Northwestern lumber mills shut down owing to low prices and difficulty in obtaining money, while the demand for woollens for spring delivery is not yet sufficient to start machinery going.

Wheat exports continue well, total shipments from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week (four included as wheat) amounting to 2,911,692 bushels, against 2,635,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,889,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and with 3,182,000 two years ago.

The total business failures in the United States is 244 this week, six more than last week, seventy-two more than in the week a year ago, and thirteen more than the third week of August, 1894, the period of extreme depression after the panic of 1893.

### MODIFIED THE ORDER.

**Railroads May Carry Certain Letters Without Postage.**

Washington, Aug. 24.—Acting Postmaster-General Neilson today modified the recent order of the postmaster-general prohibiting railroads from carrying, without payment of postage, mail relating to railroad business. The modified order was issued to meet the views expressed in an opinion by Attorney-General Harmon, to whom the matter had been referred at the request of the railway companies.

The attorney-general held first, that a railroad company has the right to carry letters without payment of postage, that are written and sent by the officers and agents of the railroad company which carries and delivers them, concerning its business, and these only. They may be letters to its other officers and agents, or to those of connecting lines, or to any one else, so long as no other carrier intervenes. The moment this occurs, such other carrier is transporting letters for a third party, which is contrary to law. Letters of a company addressed to officers or agents of a connecting line on company business and delivered to an agent of the latter at the point of connection may be carried by the latter on any point on the line, because such letters come within the principle already expressed. But any company or officer or employee thereof carrying letters which are neither written by that company nor addressed to it, is liable to the penalties imposed by law. This is the rule, though the intervening carrier may have an ultimate interest in the subject of the correspondence.

### AN INFANT MONSTROSITY.

**An Eight-Months-Old Male Child Dies of Old Age.**

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Sherman Robert Buroh died of senile debility at the age of 8 months. The child was born last December, and on Monday died of old age. He had passed through all the intellectual phases that are common to mankind, but so rapidly that he had not time or opportunity to gather the knowledge that comes of experience and precept or the wisdom born of thought. His brain developed and then withered with a rapidity comparable only to the growth and decay of Jonah's gourd.

The face and head of the child made a striking feature. The head was wedge-shaped, broad at the top and tapering to a point at the chin. It was surmounted by a crop of dark brown hair, rather scant, but strong and of full size. It was not such hair as grows on the head of an 8-month-old baby. It was strong and coarse as that of a man of mature age. On the upper lip was a slight mustache, plainly outlined, while all over the face a straggling beard was discernible.

"The baby was unusually bright," said the father. "He began to notice almost as soon as he was born, and by the time he was a week old he seemed to know as much as his older brother, who was a year old. He did not try to talk, but would look at you as though he knew what you were thinking about. He never did look like a child, nor act like one. He was a little old man."

### AN IGNORANT RED MAN.

Olympia, Wash., Aug. 20.—Jimmy Sam, a well-known Indian about town, some time during last night stabbed another Indian, named Jackson, from Lewis county, five times in different parts of the body. Jimmy was lodged in jail and Jackson is still alive.

### Why They Are Fighting.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—Senator Sagasta, ex-prime minister of Spain, in an interview, said it was proposed to send a dispatch containing a memorandum upon the Cuban war to the United States government. Senator Sagasta said it was necessary to continue the war in Cuba in order to prove that Spain is not afraid of threats of a conflict with a greater nation.

The grandfather of the Rothschilds is said to have been a poor man in 1800.

Troops for Cuba.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—The first embarkation of 14,000 troops for Cuba will commence at Santander on August 28, terminating on August 29. The second will take place from August 30 till September 6, after which date the cavalry will embark. By September 11 the whole expedition of 40,000 will have left the peninsula.

The Atlas-moth, a gigantic furcated night-flying insect of Central Brazil, is said to be one of the very largest winged "bug" in the world. He measures 14 inches from tip to tip.

### RELIQS OF THE PAST.

**Interesting Discoveries by Pennsylvania Mound Excavators.**

Pittsburg, Aug. 24.—Great interest is manifested over the discovery of implements in a mound at McKee rocks, which is being excavated for scientific purposes. The mound is believed to have been built by the ancient mound builders, and the implements found today place the mound on a par with those that have been explored elsewhere. The work is being done under the direction of Thomas Harper, of this city, who believes that the specimens found here are not less than 1,000 years old, and proves that they were made by the most ancient people that inhabited this country. The list includes a bone implement which Mr. Harper believes was a flaker, the pieces of which are separated in five or six parts. Some needles or awls also were found, and Mr. Harper says they can be partially restored.

A tomahawk, which Mr. Harper regards as being not less than 1,000 years old, was found. The same kind of weapons are also found on the British Isles. It is made of gneiss. He considers this an extraordinary discovery. The same implement, or flaker, is the implement which the ancients used in making flint instruments. The specimens will be placed in the Carnegie museum.

Since this mound was opened, a month ago, sixteen skeletons have been found, many of them of gigantic stature.

### CALIFORNIA MINES.

**Transvaal Operators Looking Toward That State.**

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—If present indications can be relied upon, the recent political troubles in the Transvaal, South Africa, are likely to have a beneficial effect on the mining industry in California. As is probably well known, there has been an exodus of mining engineers from the Transvaal during the past few months. Hammond, Perkins and many other mining experts who have had a hand in the direction of vast mining enterprises in the Johannesburg district, have retired from the scene of the recent disturbances for prudential reasons, and are now in London. Many of these gentlemen still retain their South African connections, but, instead of devoting their attention to African mining affairs, they are looking for good investments in other mining sections of the world on behalf of the companies and corporations they represent. California is attracting not a small share of their attention, and, from what can be learned from mining engineers now here, there is a disposition on the part of moneyed kings of the Transvaal to invest heavily in mining properties in this state.

### TO SHOW AMERICAN GOODS Southern Republics Do the Right Thing by Manufacturers.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The president of Argentina has issued a decree, a copy of which has been forwarded to the state department, remitting all duties on articles sent from the United States for the purpose of showing the manufacturing and commercial industries of this country. The movement for these exhibitions originated in Philadelphia. The Venezuela government has granted a concession to an American to establish permanent exhibitions of American goods at Caracas, Maracaibo and other large cities of Venezuela.

A new phase of the long contest between Chile, Bolivia and Peru is reached by which Bolivia is promised a coast line on the Pacific. More than a year ago the treaty was made by giving Tacna and Arica to Chile, thus leaving Bolivia out of access to the ocean and one of the few countries situated like Switzerland, entirely without a coast line. Since that time, the countries have been negotiating and it is said treaty by which Bolivia gets back a strip through Tacna and Arica sufficient to give her an outlet to the Pacific.

### A Bicycle Combination.

New York, Aug. 24.—The World will publish the following: The big manufacturers of bicycles have formed an association to promote sociability and good understanding among its members, it is stated. The associations' members represent \$28,000,000 invested in rubber and bicycle plants. It was formed at a recent meeting held at the Metropolitan Athletic Club house. It will hold another meeting, which will take the form of a banquet, in September. There will be semi-annual meetings, or banquets, after that. The members will, according to their own statements, arrive at "tacit understandings."

**Manitoba School Question Settled.**

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—It has been ascertained on good authority that the Manitoba school question is as good as settled, and there will not be any necessity for remedial legislation. This decision has been arrived at after numerous interviews between members of the provincial government of Manitoba and the Dominion government.

Franklin was widely known as a writer on economy and political subjects before he had reached 25.

### Concocted Action Not Justified.

New York, Aug. 24.—A conference of bankers, headed by J. Edward Simmons and Frederick D. Tappen, to facilitate gold importations was concluded today. The statement was made that the financial situation did not justify concerted action by the banks at present.

When a man who makes \$70 a month quits spending \$80 the financial question will solve itself.

### Children Dermal a Train.

Canton, O., Aug. 24.—A thorough investigation was made this afternoon into the derailing of engine 49, which was hauling a work train last night, near Carrollton, the locomotive rolling down an embankment and killing Engineer Joseph Kirk and Fireman John Hardisty, of this city. The investigation shows the accident to have been caused by children having placed three spikes on the outside rail of the curve, where the derailment occurred. Twenty men in the caboose escaped death because the caboose caught in the branches of a big tree.

### AGRICULTURAL NEWS

#### THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

**A Good Dairy Cow Will Yield Nearly 5,000 Pounds of Milk Annually—Thrashing Damp Grain—Have a Room for Harness—Farm Notes.**

**Average Milk Yield.**  
An Agricultural Department bulletin says: A very good annual average yield of milk is 5,000 pounds instead of 3,000, and 200 to 225 pounds of butter per cow instead of 125 pounds. Many herds kept in a plain, practical farm fashion attain still better results. There are manifestly many cows in the country, probably some millions, that do not produce the value of their annual cost, however cheap and wastefully poor their keeping may be. It is apparent that if but two cows were kept, of the suggested standard of production, in place of every three of the existing average quality, the aggregate products of the dairy industry of the country would be increased more than 10 per cent, with less aggregate cost to their owners ought to be less and probably would be.

Every possible influence should be exerted to induce dairy farmers to weed out their herds and keep fewer cows and better ones. At least the average quality of cows kept for dairy purposes should be brought up to a respectable and profitable standard. For the present the cow owner may reasonably require something over two gallons of milk per day for four months, then two gallons a day for the next four, and at least two months more to milk during the year with constantly decreasing yield. This provides for an annual yield of 5,000 pounds of milk, or about 575 gallons, which is a fair ideal standard for the dairy cow in the United States.

**Thrashing Damp Grain.**  
It is quite likely that much grain will be thrashed while damp this year, as wet weather in harvest time caused it to be wet in before fully dry. In most cases the grain will take less harm in the bundle than out of it. So long as grain was thrashed by hand there was no danger of the work being done while either straw or grain were damp. It made the work too hard, and the thrashing was always reserved for cold weather, after frost had thoroughly dried our both straw and grain. When horse-power thrashing machines came into use there was nearly as much care in having the grain in good condition for thrashing. We have seen the thrasher stalled when the grain came too fast or too damp. In the large steam threshers the bundling goes through all right, but if damp more or less of the grain goes into the stack. The evil of thrashing damp grain is not confined to the loss by waste. What is put in the granary is much more likely to heat and become musty than it is if the grain has been thoroughly dried in the straw.—American Cultivator.

**A Special Room for Harness.**  
A great many farmers continue the practice of hanging up the harness on the pegs behind the horses, where it is exposed to the odors which come from their excrement, and it is quite often knocked down and trampled in it. This wears out a good harness much faster than will use. It will pay good interest on the cost to have a separate room in which to keep the harness. Nothing destroys leather more quickly than does the ammonia which is always found in stables. The harness should be frequently sponged to remove the dirt, and then be oiled, allowing the oil to soak in, and then lightly rubbed with a dry cloth. Kept thus, instead of becoming rotten after one or two years, a harness may be kept in good condition for from ten to twenty years. We know farmers who have kept harness for this longer time, while other farmers, who did no more work with their horses, had to buy new harness every two or three years.—Ontario Family Herald.

**Guinea Hens.**  
The reason so many people fail in rearing guinea fowls is because they insist on keeping the hen under a coop. Guinea chickens are peculiarly dependent on natural food, and they cannot get enough of this unless the old bird runs with them. The first week they should be let out longer than an hour at a time, and then shut them up in a shed for an hour and a half; then out again, and so on. Feed every two hours in addition; and as they get older increase the time they are out until they need to be put in it only if they seem listless at all times. Give a little chopped very fine and mixed with meal or mashed potatoes twice a day, and oatmeal made into a dry paste for the other meals until they can pick. But they are very difficult to rear if the hen is not left free, for plenty of insects is the great thing.

**The Difference.**  
There are hundreds of farmers who are skeptical of the merits of pure-bred swine. With them a hog is a hog, and they insist that with plenty of food and under like conditions one will gain as much weight as the other and make as much profit. A careful trial will prove the contrary. Any one breeding a scrub sow to a thoroughbred male will readily see that pigs from such sows are far more attractive and will fatten more readily, and even the first cross will mature earlier than do scrubs. A well-bred hog will make more meat in less time, and therefore with less feed. However, the farmer who breeds the improved hog with the expectation that he will make a large hog without attention will be disappointed, for good care and attention are essential to success. With good feed and treatment the thoroughbred can be made fit for market in from eight to ten months, while the scrub will require from fifteen to eighteen months to make the same weight.

We quote the above from the South-east Stock Farm and believe that a fair test will satisfactorily demonstrate the truthfulness of the assertions made.

**Feeding Corn and Peas.**  
An extensive cattle-feeder of Nebraska, who feeds 1,900 acres of corn of his own raising and 100 tons of peas a year, has kept careful accounts of his operations for the last ten years.

From that record the following facts are given:

For the first nine years the cost per head ranged from \$14 to \$22.39, but in 1893 he began feeding beets and corn, which had been cut and cured in the shock and then run through a shredding machine, ear, stalk, and blade, all of which is by the machine reduced to the condition of coarse hay. The cost of harvesting, shocking, shredding and feeding is three cents per bushel of grain and \$1.57 per ton of fodder. The 1,900 acres averaged 40½ bushels of corn and a ton and a half of fodder per acre. The beets (sugar beets) yielded 30 to 50 tons per acre, counting tops and all, and were fed whole. Both cattle and hogs are fond of them, and it was found that after cutting them the first few days cattle learn to bite them off as a boy bites an apple. Since adopting this ration the cost of fattening cattle has never exceeded \$10 per head. No cholera has ever occurred among hogs following the cattle while feeding beets. It is estimated that beet-tops from beets used in sugar-making are worth on an average \$3 per acre for cattle food.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

**Burning Potato Vines.**  
Wherever rot or blight has prevailed in potatoes no time should be lost after the potatoes are dug in burning the tops. This will prevent the spread of the fungus, with which the tops will always be found filled where disease prevails. It is a good plan to burn the potato tops any way. About all the manual value they contain is their potash, and this is all saved in their ash. The old-time plan of using the vines to plow under as manure, or, worse still, taking them to the barnyard and composting with manure, is now known to be often a means of keeping the germs alive. In the manure heap especially the potato rot finds a good field for propagating. For this reason the feeding of diseased potatoes to stock in winter should never be practiced. The worst parts of the potato will be rejected, and these will go into the manure pile to make trouble next year.

**Small Versus Large Celery.**  
It is quality in celery rather than quantity that counts. There was for a time a desire to get the largest varieties, but it was soon found that these were generally coarse and lacking the fine nutty flavor of the medium-sized sorts. Much depends on how the celery is grown. A quick growth means better quality when the ground has been made slowly. Hence the necessity for heavy manuring with finely rotted manure. This, however, is very drying to the soil, and many market gardeners rely largely on commercial nitrates to make the rapid growth of vegetables that they desire.

**Canna's Thistles Without Seed.**  
It is a curious fact that thistles which grow very rank on rich ground are destitute of seed. Nature finds so little obstacle to the spread of the weed by its underground roots that she neglects to provide the female flowers which furnish the seed. These are known by their white color, while the blossoms that will bear seed are a light red. The infertile plants also grow much more luxuriantly than those which bear seed. On the rich prairie soil of the West, the Canada thistle is often destitute of seed, and some Western writers have therefore said that the plant never bears seed.

**The Hands of Milkmen.**  
It requires good muscles in the hands to milk eight or ten or more cows in succession. As a result a milkman will endure a good deal of hand-soreness without having the muscles of his hands made sore by the operation, as are the hands of the lawyers and professional men who secure Presidential nominations. We had a friend once who said he could select the milkmen in any crowd of men by the firmness of their grip. It is as distinct, he said, as that of any secret society, though of course in a very different way.

**The Orchard.**  
Apples and oranges must have water and plenty of it.

Apple trees that have not been sprayed may produce large crops, but are not likely to do so.

Those who have never fertilized their orchards or gardens should try it this year and note the results.

Seaweed is a good fertilizer for most all fruit trees, and it may be obtained by the ton for the mere cost of hauling. In several of the southern counties.

The Ben Davis apple, one of the universal favorites, originated in Tennessee, and was introduced by Captain Ben Davis of Logan (now Butler) County in 1799. The grafts, however, came from Virginia, and the apples were at first called the Virginia Pippin.

Apple trees need to be fed. They will often resist if utterly neglected, but they respond quickly to a proper system of fertilization. A liberal top-dressing of farmyard manure is good. In the absence of this a liberal dressing of wood ashes will help. Seaweed is also a good fertilizer for apple trees.

**Notes from the Garden.**  
Whether you think it's bugs or not, give your potatoes a dose of bordeaux.

There are 338 distinct varieties of raspberries growing in the United States, besides a number of new varieties now on trial which have not been named.

The Wisconsin station recommends the following named varieties of strawberries: Warfield No. 2, Enhance, Beder Wood, Parker Earle, Boynton, Yale, Park Beauty, Haverland, Lovett's Early and Barton's Eclipse.

The Rhode Island station finds that equal parts of quicklime and sulphate of copper, with four to eight gallons of water for each pound of the sulphate of copper, make a good bordeaux mixture for use in the potato patch.

The importation into the United States of plants from China and Japan is forbidden on account of the prevalence of cholera in the Asiatic countries. Nothing holds the germs of disease so well as the soil in which the plants are shipped.

The Connecticut Experimental Station, calling the yield of potatoes on a plot that was not fertilized 100, found that the relative yield when lime was used was 137; nitrate and acid phosphate, 162; nitrate, acid and sulphate of potash, 268, while a "home mixture" gave 321.

### SLAVERY IN ALASKA.

**Indians Who Own Other Indians as Chattels.**  
The other day a gentleman pointed out two Indians passing on the street and remarked: "There goes a slave." I had heard the statement made that slavery yet exists among the Alaska Indians, but it was a surprise to be confronted with an actual remnant of the institution almost within the shadow of a federal court house. Of the two Indians, the slave and his master, to whom my attention was directed, the slave was rather the better dressed, and he was also the more intelligent-looking. Since then I have observed the pair several times, generally working together on some transient job, like sawing wood, apparently on an even footing, although the master seems to do more appearing around. I would judge from appearances that the slave is the better contented of the pair, for the other seems careworn with the responsibility of keeping him at work.

The custom of holding slaves, up to a few years ago, was very common among all the tribes. Children stolen from one tribe by members of another, and captives taken in battle and their descendants, were held in bondage. Some of the wealthier chiefs reclined in oriental style—as far as compatible with the fur and fish nutness—and had scores of slaves do their bidding.

Of course, the government has interfered as far as practicable, to put a stop to the custom. A few years ago the captain of the Wachusett, acting under instructions from the government, assembled all the coast tribes within reach and announced, through interpreters, that they must give up their slaves, and offered to the latter full protection. Many of the chiefs complied with the order, but there are still many others who, by threats and "ghost stories," are able to control their slaves. The Alaska Indians will unflinchingly face many dangers, especially those of the sea, but they are particularly afraid of being killed—that is, by their fellow man—and the chiefs take advantage of this trait to breed and train into their slaves the idea that other Indians, and even whites, will kill them if they attempt to run away.

This idea, together with the fact that the slaves are generally kept as much as possible from contact with the whites, has served to perpetuate the custom, and there is still an aggregate of several hundred Indians held in bondage.

The Indians are not especially cruel masters. The condition of slavery seems to rest lightly on its subjects. The natives are kindly natured than are those farther south, and Father Barnum, whom I have mentioned above, tells me that the farther north one goes the better natured he finds them. He says that in all of the five years that he has been among the Innuits of the Yukon delta, he has never seen a fight or violent disagreement among the native people. He thinks that the climate has something to do with it, and it may be true, but it would hardly fair to draw the correlative inference that the best people of the highest culture will some day be found in the vicinity of the north pole.—Sika Letter in the Chicago Record.

**Was a Poor Joke.**  
The serious-faced man approached the city editor's desk with the importance of a person who was about to give an imitation of Napoleon crossing the Alps. "Would you like to have an interesting item for your paper?" he inquired, cautiously.

"That's what we are here for," responded the city editor, with refreshing naïveté. "What have you got?"

"A human freak."

"Are you an agent for a dime museum?"

"No; this is a genuine thing."

"Well, what is it?"

"It's a man with one-half of his body black."

"And he is not in a freak show?"

"Of course not; he's a neighbor of mine. He moved here last week from Shilwaukee County."

"Does he attempt to explain how he got the color?"

"He never did to me."

"Will he see a reporter?"

"I suppose so. Anyway, I can take one up with me and introduce him."

"This was satisfactory, and the reporter was assigned to go with the serious-faced man to see the freak. He returned in half an hour.

"Well?" inquired the city editor, when he appeared.

"Didn't see him," answered the reporter. "He wasn't at home, but would be to-night at 7 o'clock. Here's a note from your friend, though," and the reporter delivered a missive. The city editor read it and banged it down on the desk. The reporter read it; it was very brief; it was as follows: "Sir, I omitted to say to you that the other half of the man was black, also."—New York Recorder.

**The Gem.**  
Visitor to Museum—I don't see anything curious about that. What is it? Manager (enthusiastically)—That, my dear sir, is the gem of our collection! It is an apple core given away by the presidential candidate when he was a boy.—Buffalo Times.

**An Eye for Business.**  
Laundryman—You want your shirt laundered both back and front? Hustling Sam—Yes, sah. Laundryman—What's that for? Hustling Sam—Gwine ter sell advertising space on de back.—Washington Times.

**Women Live Longer.**  
The statistics of life insurance show that in the last twenty-five years the average woman's life has increased from nearly 42 to nearly 46, or more than 8 per cent, while man's average life has increased from nearly 42 to 44, which is a per cent.

**Feed Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous. Blood is made rich and pure by Hood's Pills.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

### IF PESTERED DAY AND NIGHT

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a return to normal digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are excited in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurried reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

It is estimated that one crew will destroy 700,000 insects every year.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on record. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Sold by Druggists, Etc.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure, Toledo, O.  
Chicago is to have a fat man's club, it is said.

**FITS**—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Mails orders. Treatise and \$2.00 bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 233 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

I believe my prompt use of Pilo's cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, '88.

**MAILED FREE**—To any address, our Special Price List of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.

This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send in your address. You will find both goods and prices right.

WILL & FINEK CO.,  
518-520 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**MRS. WINN'S SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.**  
You will find our Fish Emulsion in all the best drug stores.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**  
Sold by Druggists, Etc.



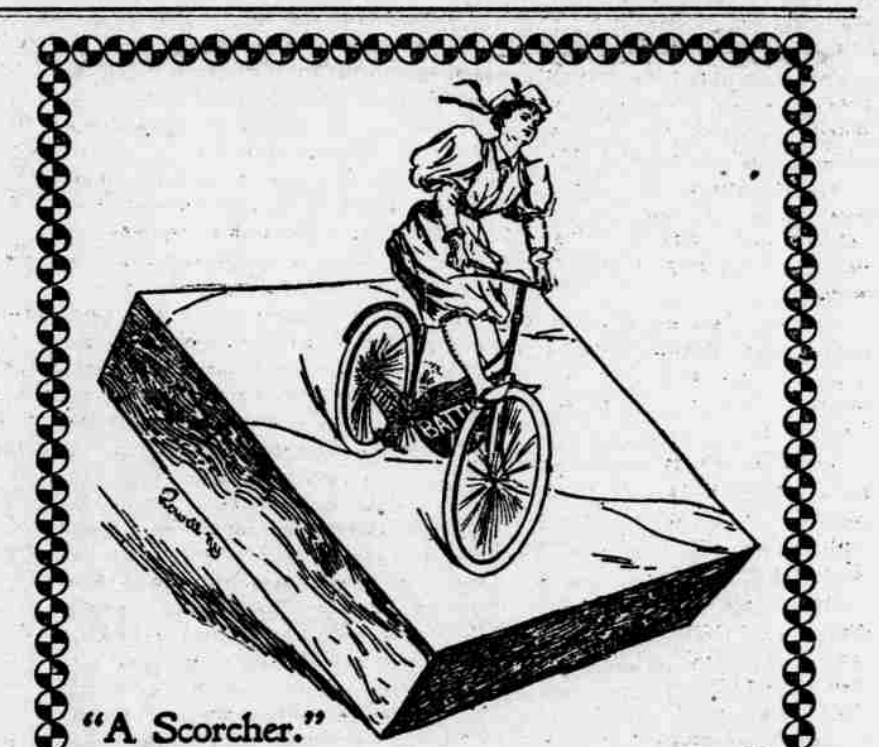
The highest claim for other tobaccos is "Just as good as Durham." Every old smoker knows there is none just as good as

## Blackwell's BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

## Premium No. 1 Chocolate

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., has been celebrated for more than a century as a nutritious, delicious, and flesh-forming beverage. Sold by grocers everywhere.



**"A Scorcher."**

**Battle Ax PLUG**

Tobacco Dealers say, that "BATTLE AX" is a "scorcher" because it sells so fast. Tobacco Chewers say, it is a "scorcher" because 10 cents' worth goes so far. It's as good as can be made regardless of cost. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much as you do of other high grade brands.



**IF SILVER WINS** and if farm produce double in price, then certainly labor and labor products as they are sold labor. If labor doubles in cost and the price of the mine doubles in cost, Astoria, Sprague, Cinders, Cylinders and Substrates, being the product of the mine and labor, must also double in cost and life. Therefore, your \$1 now will buy as much as a month ago if silver wins, or if people think it will win, or if in a week, Astoria prices will not advance unless compensated by an advance in labor and material. Our prices on Brass Cylinders are 50¢ below anything ever quoted, and our other goods are as low as they can be produced, even with our splendid facilities. A general rush to cover future needs, while it buys so much, may quickly exhaust our immediate stock and compel the advance. Great saving can be assured and advanced avoided.

**IF YOU BUY NOW**

**HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA**  
FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURE. It is the only true blood purifier. All druggists. Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

**PRESERVE YOUR CHILDREN FROM CROUP AND ALL OTHER BRONCHITIS**  
Best Cough Syrup. Treatise Good. Use in Croup. 25¢.