haps it was my fellow-ah, that he was. They asked me to catch him;

saiu I'd try. I wouldn't promise-no, I'd only say I'd try. I tried. His offense was nothingmerely what is commonly called a "Railway Plant," It succeeded, though, and my gentleman was "want-

I made a grand hit when I nabbed his companion. He told me his haunts and his habits, but he wouldn't aid me myself. I was a green hand then. No matter; I had the will. I found the way. He was to be at a tea party on that Thursday night. I was invited. Shall I take two policemen in disguise and arrest him. No: all his friends would rescue him. I will go alone, I went. I left my little house-a fourroomed dwelling-at 6. I locked the next corner. Round it I fly. front door, and off I went to Mrs. Jones' tea party.

It was in the month of December We had great fun at that tea party. There was a gentleman there that I believed to be my man, despite the fact that, when I was introduced, I was informed he had just come from the continent. We fell into conversation. He began to pump me. This was what I wanted. I was determined to play the simple, and tell him all he asked.

He stared hard at me. Perhaps he a clean-shaved face (parish priests and pickpockets are alike clean-shavedstrange coincidence!), dressed in a suit of very light gray. He appeared smart. I might safely have shouted, "All hands to pump ship!" for he pumped in a most bare-faced manner.

him. I saw no use in deceiving him; besides, I had a little plan in view-I might invite him to my house, and pin

Had I any company? None. Any one else in the house? No. I was a bachelor; I preferred to live alone. And way, he asked me did I shoot? I did: he had been shooting lately-last week he was shooting in Suffolk. He went I remarked, in a very innocent way, thought-that was, I understood-he had just come from the continent. He started. I pretended to be sur-

I was .imid about firearms; the sight mly, I assured him, of a loaded gun nade me tremble (pass me here, reader; there is a loaded gun always hanging over my chimneypiece in the parlor). Had I no firearms? He had a beautiful gun. No. I had none. Then he returned to the house in question. Did I sleep on the ground floor? No. Where then? At the top of the house-It was two stories high. Oh! back or front? Back. He was very inquisitive, I thought; but I seemed to enjoy telling him all I could. He thought he was droing, poor devil! Then he asked me as if casually, did I approve of keeping money at home, or did I send it to the bank? I started. I began to think this was too good. No matter; I would go through with it. I had told home. Banks were unsafe; but I as- back is toward me. He lights a candle sured him I felt uneasy "just then," be- and turns around. caure I happened to have more than no mr 'ter; poverty is no sin.

Yes, I kept it in the house; and he thought it strange I had no arms. Here I stopped him, and begged his pardon; I had. What were they, might he ask? He might. My arm was a boller stick, with two ounces of lead let into the top of it. Oh! he seemed greatly relieved.

on, and gave me hope. I thought it lest to encourage him-all but one. The front window on the ground floor, I said, had no bar on the shutter. They had all bells, I told him. It had a bell, gram. It was very safe. Thieves never think of getting into a house by the front, you know. And there was no area or garden. The door opened on the pavewhat a notion I had of it.

He thought me very simple, no doubt was a detective, who would do his best to see him safely "in quod" before twelve hours were over. Ha! ha! we shall see what we shall see-so we

He is gone. He shuts the hall door. He looks wildly about him, and then sets off in the direction of my lodgings. I am watching him from my window. Oh, I forgot to tell him. Ah! really I must go. Good evening, Mrs. Jones; ta ta! I will clap on my hat and follow him. I shall shut the hall door quietly and start in the same direction. Ha! I thought so.

There he is in the dark, round the corner. He does not think any one sees him. Here is a low wall-how handy! I'll just get behind it and watch him. His position is well chosen-no one can see him unless just where I am.

Look what he is at. Well, I'm blowed! He pulls out a coat from goodness knows where. It is quite bla 'c. He puts it over his other coats, and even pulls off his trousers. Ah! he has others on under them—they are words; a judgment is worse than a n. was accordingly chosen.

NO CONTRACTOR CONTRACT ELL, well! Per- | black, too. And then he takes off his tall hat, and stows all his traps where it was not. He placed by a glengarry. Then out comes purpose he has invented a system the coat came from. His hat is rewas a clever a great black beard and mustache, which are carefully adjusted. My yah! I wouldn't know him again.

Look again; he is examining something in his hand; it shines as he turns it over-it gives a faint click, click, as he holds it up. Ha! I thought so; it is a pistol. He puts it into his breast, and then looks about him. I creep closer to the wall. He does not see me, although he is coming this way.

He passes me, and walks on. I whistle a tune, and step after him round the corner. I am coming up to him. He asks me the time. I tell him, and in catching him. I determined to do it ask, did a gentleman in a light suit pass that way? Yes: he went up yon street smoking a cigar-good-night, sir! Ha! ha! good-night! But surely he is following me: Yes, there can be no mistake about it. No matter, I will outwit him. I reach the corner-he is ten all taught such ordinary tricks as sityards behind me, or more. I set off at | ting on its haunches, jumping in vaa run down the street till I reach the A glance backward-he has not en-

tered the street yet. I enter a halfopen door. The next mniute I hear his steps; he is running for life and death, one would think. He reaches the corner, too, and stops. He is not a yard | ing a tramp is placed outside the gate, from me, and I am grinning at him and to the knob a string is attached, through the door, which is about six inches oren. He looks about him. He and stealthily the gate is opened until is at fault. "Blast him," he mutters, the head of the dummy is perceivable "I'll have him yet!" He sets off at a headlong speed along the street, and I | this dummy as soon as they see it, and saunter out quietly and follow him at knew me-perhaps he did not. He was an easy walk. I arrive at the corner. to his master by springing at the throat a pecu" ir man, with short black hair. Heavens! he is coming down the s'reet towards me. Yes, it must be he, al- was the victim of his own system not though his beard and mustache are long ago. He dressed himself in a ragreplace . by carroty whiskers, and he | ged suit, and opening the door of the has a pea jacket and a jerry hat! By what trick of sleight-of-hand is this | The animal flew at him and chased his done? I cannot imagine. It must be he. He is filling his pipe. My house He asked me where I lived. I told is just in advance; still he follows me. I enter the house. Casually he

glances up at the windows. I bolt the door. I hear him turn into the lane that goes up alongside the next house. I steal quietly into the front parlor, and leave the shutters open, and put back the window fastening. Then I go upther, in the most quiet and insinuating stairs to the back room. I light the candle. I don't draw down the blind, for reasons of my own. One glance at the lane. I thought so; there he is, down there for a day or two. Ah! and staring at the house. I can see him; the lamp is not far off. I draw back looking up benignly at him, that I out of sight, and, taking my revolver out of the drawer, I put fresh cartridges therein, and slip it into my pocket. Then I go to the window prised, and he assured me, in fact, he again, with my nightcap in my hand. had been to the continent since! But I stare into the glass while I adjust it. very little is necessary. Some go so far about the shooting? No, I didn't shoot; I am full in the glare of the canale- as to discard its use altogether, but light; I am sure he sees me quietly drawing down the blind, Lex- here consider. What are some of the tinguish the light, and pull it (the blind) a little on one side to look out. See! are to paralyze the nerves of taste, or he is running round to the front again.

> is lifted and the blind pushed back: the next mement a man enters the room. He pulls out his pistol, cocks it, and lays it on the table. Then he pokes his head cut under the blind, and glances up and down the street. Apparently satisfied, he withdraws his head, and

then feels his way to the fireplace; he is going to strike a match. I quietly out out my hand and grip his pistol, I stealthily draw myself up him lies enough, why not tell another- and face him. He strikes the silent ay, why not? I kept my money at match; gradually it brightens up. His

He does not start, but turns white usual, and it wasn't mine. Five hun- as a sheet. I am facing him, covering dred pounds ready money. I think I him with my revolver and his own told him. No; it was £500 "in notes" - pistol. For a moment we glare at ha! ha! uff! Five pence in coppers each other. He mutters, "No firearms, wor d have been nearer the mark. But eh?" and I hiss, "Surrender!" A moment, and the candlestick is dashed in my face. There is a flash, a reportanother! He dashes at the window, Now I see why he left it open. I rush madly forward. A heavy blow descends on my face. I stagger back only for a mement. I start up and take down the gun; in an instant I am standing in the street. He is fifty I told him the doors and windows had yards away. I fire one barrel, then the bolts on them, and were all barred-all | next-of course, I miss-and there I but one. He pricked up his ears, and stand crestfallen at my window, a faintly murmured "Which?" led me while the neighbors gather around. "Thieves!" says one; "the rufflans!" cries nother; while a third eyes me calmly saying, "You've missed him!" I never saw him again.-Elmira Tele-

Cause of Office Drowsiness.

"Some men are quite martyrs to office drowsiness," a physician remarked ment. Yes, it was very safe-wasn't the other day. "Any monotonous sound are regularly offered up-usually when 12 Yes, he thought it was. Then he near them, the hum of traffic outside or talked about politics, etc.; and then he even the scratching of a clerk's pen is got up to go-so soon? and Mrs. Jones | sufficient to induce a feeling of sleepibegged him to stay; and I begged him ness which it is almost impossible to to give me a call some night, for-ah! resist. The worst of it is that this really, he was very-that is, his com- symptom is seldom regarded as anypany was very-ah! very agreeable, ha! thing serious, though I have known it ha! ha! He was going my way, would to be the beginning of critical mental I go with him? or would be wait for trouble. Far more often, however, it me? No; I would stay an hour longer is merely the effect of constitutional at least, and then see the Misses eccentricity, though in either case a Browne to their home. Ha! ha! ha! few simple remedies might be tried with advantage. "For instance, I always advise the

-he thought all I said was true. I old indigestion cure-a glass of hot often wonder now whether he ever sus- water-when the feeling comes on. To pected that the quiet individual who keep the eyes tightly closed for three did not shoot nor put his money in the or four minutes and then bathe them in bank, and slept in the house alone, and | very ' arm water often gives relief at put bells on the doors and windows, once. Another good idea is to lower the head for a few seconds to a level with the knees. Above all, one should never give in to the feeling of drowsiness by taking a short nap in the hope of waking up brighter after it. At the same time the condition of the office might be looked to. The slightest defect in ventilation will often cause one man to be affected by office drowsiness. even though other people in the same room feel nothing of it whatever."-London Tit-Bits.

Voted Early and Often. Rev. Washburne West, who died lately in London, had the distinction of being able, through a judicious distribution of his property, to cast twentythree votes at each parliamentary election. He was kept busy in rushing from one polling place to another on election day, as he was interested in politics. At the 1892 election he managed to vote the Conservative ticket seventeen times.

Civil actions speak louder than

AN USUAL BUSINESS. German Who Reaps Profit from Train

A patient and ingenious man, Herr Straus of Berlin is engaged in a novel and unusual business, something which he has thought out for himself and which is proving very lucrative. It has long been admitted that the dog stands unrivalled among animals for the intelligence he so markedly displays, but, notwithstanding this, it seems that a certain amount of training is necessary to turn out what might be called a really good watch dog. The fact seems to have impressed

Herr Straus to an unusual extent, for he has established in Berlin an academy where watch dogs are turned out by the hundreds every year. For this whereby every dog, by judicious application, might finally develop into a good watch dog, and also an affectionate pet. The system does not consist of teaching the bow-wow a few tricks -which, however pretty they may look in the drawing-room, are scarcely of value-but in educating the dog so that he may distinguish burglar from master, and treat them accordingly Thus, every dog placed under the care of Herr Straus is put through a scientific training and is taught, should occasion occur, what part of the man's body must be attacked to prove most

encouraging to nonresistance. Before this can be mastered, however, the value of obedience must be instilled into the mind of every dog sharing the hospitality of his master, and consequently the recruit is first of rious ways over certain obstacles, and carrying stones from one place to another.

When these simple tricks have been properly grasped by his canine pupils Herr Straus proceeds to more important instruction. A dummy representwhich is held by an assistant. Slowly inside. The dogs are taught to fly at the educated dog promptly does credit of the imitation tramp. The teacher room where the dog was made a noise. instructor for several squares.-Chica-

go Chronicle. The Salt Habit. The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally believed in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt-eat it on everything, on meat, fish, potatoes, melons, in butter, on tomatoes, turnips and squash, in bread and on a host of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used that no food is relished which has not a salty taste. and this hides more or less the real taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt required in the system is comparatively small, and if the diet has been rightly compounded whether this is w evils of the excessive use of salt? They to pervert them so they cannot enjoy I steal down stairs; I creep into the anything which has not a salty flavor. parlor. I thought so; some one at the and in addition there is a direct tax on window. Slowly and silently the sash both the skin and the kidneys in remeving it from the blood. Whether the skin is harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthy skin; but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to learn to enjoy many kinds of food without salt, and we advise our readers and others to look into this matter and to try and

> be better for it.-Journal of Hygiene. South Sea Caresses. When a South Sea Island mother wishes to chastise her child she seldom resorts to slapping and slippers-of

course she has none.

diminish the use of this condiment so

far as possible. We believe they will

me ' customary among civilized mothers, she pulls the child's hair and bites some part of the body, generally the fleshy part of the arm. In wandering about the village she

Instead of using the forms of punish

sees many children having on their body scars produced by wounds inflicted by their mothers' teeth.

When a mother wishes to caress her child she deftly draws her thumb across its eyebrows or cheek, or gently seizes its cheek between her teeth. The rubbing of noses is also a mark of affection among the Kingsmill Islanders, as it is among the Maoris of

To the Point. Africa always has been afflicted with drought, and among the Boers prayers the drought already has begun-for relief from this evil, and the author of "On Veldt and Farm" tells a story of a pastor who pointed out the futility of assisting people who would not assist themselves. A Presbyterian congregation once pointed out to the minister that, in view of the impending drought, it were well to approach the Almighty on the subject of the rainfall. "I will not insult the Almighty," replied the sturdy Scot, "by asking such a favor of Him, after the way in which vou have let His past mercles run away

with you.' The rebuke was leveled at the inadequacy of the water storage, and it is to be hoped was not without due effect.

Valuable Autograph Collection. One of the largest collections of autographs in Connecticut is owned by William L. Ransom of Litchfield. In his selection he has confined himself mainly to the pen written letters and portraits of the members of the provincial congress, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Presidents of the United States, Senators and Representatives of Congress, Supreme Court officials and famous army and navy of ficers. He has the autograph of every President. Mr. Ransom found that Andrew Johnson's autograph was the most difficult to secure, from the fact that Johnson wrote little, and when he did write used a lead pencil instead of

Goethe the Popular Favorite. The London publisher, Walter Scott, recently asked the subscribers to his "Scott Library" to ballot on the question of what classic they would have for the 191st volume of that series Goethe was victor in the composition and a selection from his critical paper

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARM-ER AND HOUSEWIFE.

One Farmer Whose Ingenuity Saved His Muscle-The Pasture Being Superseded by Grain Feed-Points on Grape Grafting.

A Cheap Horse-Power. The fall of 1894 I cut fodder corn for ten cows by hand one month, and, while resting and "getting wind," was looking and studying. I took hard wood boards, made a wheel nine feet in diameter, put a rim on each side and bolted. I next got an old timber, one foot square and long enough to stand upright under scaffold on barn floor, put the wheel on the upper end close under scaffold, morticed hole for sweep and guide pole. I next made a whee! nearly four feet in diameter, and one foot long, bolting them together, went to the blacksmith's and got an old buggy stub and boxing, and put the two wheels upon center post at side of barn door. Two pulleys fastened to main beam (one with a weight attachment), so the rope will run from the large. nine-foot wheel under scaffold, through pulleys, to the one-foot wheel on center post, a belt from the four-foot wheel down to the cutting box. 1 made a 7-inch hardwood wheel, two inches thick, bored a hole in center for cutter shaft, then sawed it in two in the center, and sawed one inch off from one side, bolted the wheel to the shaft with bolt each side of the center, put cap over burs with screws, and it hasn't "budged" for three years. With a good walking horse, this gives very good motion; it has always been ready for work. I put on a one-quarter-inch cable chain this fall in place of the big rope. The whole cost would hardly pay interest on a power purchased. Onehalf day per week cuts plenty of stalks for ten head of cattle. If this descrip-

tion would help any one who is getting

tired of turning the cutter by hand,

all's well; it may last until I can decide

whether I need a steam or gasoline

power.-Hoard's Dairyman.

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

Grape Grafting. An old Clinton vine stood at the corner of the woodhouse which was so vigorous that its branches spread over everything within reach, but bore no fruit. In April, 1896, I cut both branches off close to the ground and grafted a Delaware grape into one and an Iona into the other. I used no wax, simply wrapped carefully with strings of cloth, pasted a little mud over the wound and covered all with eart except the top buds of the grafts. Those grafts made a wonderful growth the first season, owing to the far-reachins roots of the Clinton vine. At close of the first season the Iona vine was about eighteen feet long and the Delaware about twelve. This season, with the vines one year old, the Delaware branch bore twenty-four as fine bunches of Delaware grapes as I ever saw The bunches and berries were slightly larger than the Delaware generally grows, and so compact on the stems that they could not be picked off easily without beginning at the end of the

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

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

in ditches at low cost. Belgian Hares I have been growing them about a year, and find ready sale for all I can produce for breeding stock at \$1 a pair. placed a pair of them in a store in Natick, and, as a result, I had a large number of visitors, and plenty of orders. The hares are a new thing in this vicinity. As soon as I have a surplus I intend to sell them for meat. A pair of them will weigh ten or fifteen

I keep them in a pen of wire netting with a box house in one corner. The fence must be pretty high, as they will jump almost as well as a chicken can fly. They have given me but little trouble in digging out, as I give them plenty of room and move the coop often. I breed them only in summer, as hares born in winter are not likely to live. Their food is like that of other rabbits, comprising grain and vegeta-bles and grass. When wanted for

meat, I kill them by knocking on the head and bleeding them. The meat is first-rate. The demand for breeding has been so good that I intend to increase my stock as fast as possible .-

Massachusetts Ploughman. Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

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

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

that have been captured alive, for most of them have already been mated and will not take on a new love. But sometimes young geese are secured, and if these are placed with domestic geese each one will select its mate and remain falthful during life. The cross with wild geese improves the size and hardiness of the domestic goose. But it has the disadvantage of perpetuating some of the migratory tendencies of tl wild half of the cross. All geese will respond to a flock of wild geese flying overhead, and they doubtless hear their cries much more quickly than do flock of geese is making a loud sky he will see a flock of wild geese flying overhead. It is always best to clip one of the wings of all geese, especially of those that have any wild blood in especially liable to be led astray. They they had before they fell under man's control.-American Cultivator.

Linseed vs. Cottonseed Meal. While fully grown animals with strong digestive organs can eat cottonseed meal, properly diluted with straw or hay, without serious injury, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to make this part of their ration. Linseed meal can be purchased at about the same price as cottonseed meal, and has equal nutritive value. The new process meal is the kind generally used. I is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Flaxseed whole is very rich foed and if boiled so as to swell it out all that hot water-can do. It may be given to cattle, sheep or horses with safety. Only a very little should be given at a time, as the oil in it makes It very laxative, and a small amount daily is better tuan more. There is than a little flaxseed daily. It will incow or horse, is a sign of thrift.-Amerlean Cultivator.

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

Poultry Notes. Grit must be sharp. Feed before you water. . Do not feed glass for grit. Feed a mash the year round. Good food is positive economy. Clean out the feed troughs daily. Ovster shells are too soft for grit. Never throw soft feed on the ground

Do not feed corn during hot weather. Round pebbles will not answer for Half starve your hens and they won'

In feeding grain in the runs, broad-Millet seed is a great egg-producing

dust is valuable for growing chicks.

Always feed the mash crumbly, not Do not allow the mash to sour in the

Charred corn is good for indigestion in fowls. The noon meal is not necessary during summer.

Beans are excellent feed, being highly nitrogenous. A quart of feed for twelve hens is a

good measurement. No breeder ever gets old enough to know everything. Milk can be fed in any form-sweet.

our or buttermilk. Barley is much used in Europe and is valuable as a variety. Sorghum and broom corn seeds are excellent for a variety.

Frightening a Grizzly. A veteran hunter tells in the San Francisco Chronicle of a bear which backed out of a fight frightened by a man's acrobatic performances. He

"A remarkable instance I heard of once, where a famous guide coura- before the international congress for geously advanced upon three grizzlies, methods of testing, stated that while an old she-bear and two half-grown in 1833 the mean daily outturn of a cubs, and by a series of ridiculous mon- furnace did not exceed 2.8 tons, the key-shines and acrobatic manoevures average in 1896 was 12.6 tons, and the on the ground within a rod or two of highest 26.26 tons, the total product of the bears, filled them with such aston- charcal iron being 462,930 tons. ishment and apparent fear that the Sweden has now thirty Bessemer conthree hastily retreated into the woods. verters, thirty-three open-hearth fur-"The guide's gun had snapped in

both barrels, he having drawn on the old bear before the young ones appeared. He afterward said that it was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a handspring and jumping up and down, flopping his hands and of clean water, move off your mat, and resorting to other unhunterlike meas-

"He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the bears, although he did not encourage any one to go hunting grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn somersaults."

The mercury never gets warm in its

Good Roads Crusade The crusade for good roads is to be taken up on a new and very extensive scale this year. The executive commit tee of the L. A. W. has just approved a proposition submitted by the good roads committee, to print and distribute an edition of 1,000,000 pamphlets devoted to the good roads movement and particularly to the subject of state ald to highways. The Government bureau is working with the L. A. W. to

carry out the plan. Otto Dorner, of Milwaukee, chairman of this committee, is preparing this book for the press, in which he has the assistance of Gen. Roy Stone. the head of the United States Bureau of Road Inquiry at Washington. The national committee for highway improvement and the officers and members of the league will collect the addresses of farmers and State and local officials to whom the pamphlets are to be sent. The highway improvement commit

tee has had this project under consideration for over a year, but it is only within the last few days that the plan for issuing and circulating the pamphlets has been finally perfected. At the good roads parliament at Nashville last September, Mr. Dorner and A. B. Choate of Minneapolis, members of the national committee, laid the matter before Gen. Stone, who at once declared that the undertaking would have every possible support and encouragement from his bureau. Gen. Stone has issued, since the establishment of the good roads bureau, some fifty different bulletins relating to various phases of persons. Often in spring or fall when | the good roads problem, and containing a great deal of valuable information squawking, if one looks up into the but the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the bureau being limited in amount, it has been impossible to circulate them upon a large scale. It is partly for this reason that them. Wild geese that have been cap- this enormous edition of pamphlets is tured after attaining full growth are to be issued by the L. A. W., and they will contain the condensed results of are probably looking for the old mate all the many valuable inquiries made by the good roads bureau, both in this country and abroad. They will explain the losses due to bad roads, illustrate the different methods of constructing macadam, Telford, gravel and dirt roads, both in Europe and in America. and discuss the various means and methods for raising funds to pay for improved highways. Special attention will be paid to the plans successfully adopted in New Jersey and Massachusetts. Both the L. A. W. officials and road inquiry bureau have an extensive collection of photographs of good and bad roads, taken in this country and in Europe, which will be employed in illustrating the proposed book. Working drawings, made by prominent en gazers, will be used to illustrate the various methods of road construction.

To Mark a Historic Spot.

A decidedly belated but a no less worthy movement has been inauguratnothing better for an animal's hair ed at Saratoga to properly mark the site of the historic Fort Ticonderoga sure the shiny coat, which, in either | that figured so prominently in both the French and Indian wars and that for American independence. It is a section of early struggle in which all New England was interested, when many fought valiantly whose descendantare still among us. The old fort has fallen into a state of regretful neglect; it is now largely a leveled ruin, approach to which is made with much difficulty. The citizens of the village of Ticonderoga have recently held public meetings for the purpose of arousin; an interest and formulating systematic plans for properly marking the spot at least, if not doing something to restore a place of such attractive interest. The movement has gone so far as to appoint working committees to accom-

plish the purpose. The many memorable localities of that vicinity are now said to be suitably designated except Forts Ticonder oga, William Henry and George, The colonists assisted the English army in capturing these strongholds from the French prior to 1700, and then in 1775 under Ethan Allen drove the English therefrom, only to lose and win it aga:n before the revolution was brought to a close. It ought not to be a great task to speedily accomplish the worthy purpose that actuates the people of that section in this matter, and now that an organized effort has been begun it may be expected to be properly done. It has probably never been done be cause its nature was of that kind which makes "everybody's business nobody's business."-Manchester (N.

H.) Union. How to Drink Water. The effects produced by the drinking of water vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draught, or if it be taken in two portions, with a short in erval between. certain definite effects follow-effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity

taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation-a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sip ping the action of the nerve which shows the beats of the heart is abolished, and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this we also find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of

Development of Swedish Iron. An interesting paper on the development of the Swedish iron industry, read by Mr. Wahlberg at Stockholm naces and five crucible steel furnaces.

The Japanese version of "A glass of wine with you, sir!" is peculiar. You empty your cup, plunge it into a bowl after putting the cup to your forehead, offer it upon your open palm and with a low bow to the person you desire to toast. He receives it in the same manner, and the servant fills it for him. A few minutes after he returns the cup with like ceremony.

It has always been the style for wom en to carry pocket-books, but of late years so many women are taking care of themselves that it is becoming the style to carry money in them.

GEE-WHIZ.

At every motion of his body or limbs said "Gee-whiz." If he raised his arm rooked his elbow, or when he got up or sa lown or bent over; if he bent his knee o turned his head, he said "Gee-whiz." Gee whiz was his way of expressing vexation and trouble, and he had his peck of it. Thousands do as he had done and have bushels of it. He simply did a very foolish thing. He took off his coat at the wrong time and in the wrong place. The time was when he was overheated and the place just where a cold draft struck him. He woke in the morning with soreness and stiffness from head to foot. If he had be-thought him of the right thing to do, as most men do, he would have gotten a bot-tle of St. Jacobs Oil and rubbed it over his body. Use it on going to bed and you'll wake up, open your eyes and say, "Gee whiz!" the soreness and stiffness are gone

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

Dispatches from Washington state that there re about to be important developments in the apanese imbroglio with the government of the lawaiian Islands. However this may be, cerain it is that the disturbance of the stomac caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checkmated at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble and does away with irregularity of the bornels and liver.

Germany's proportion of suicides is larger than that of any other European in return except your good will, and

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp or particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the NLY renewer of manly strength. MASON 'HEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa. A captive bee striving to escape has been made to record as many as 15,500 wing strokes per minute.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS. We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I. Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hvannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 8, 1897. SAMUEL, PITCHER, M.D.

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STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, at.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH CHER.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

SEAL | Notary Public.

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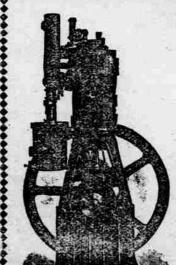
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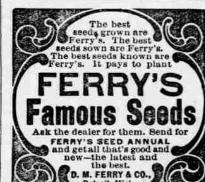
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