Poultry should not be fed exclu-

ely on grain. String beans sell for 50 cents

nd in Los Angeles. A carload of cabbage was recently ipped from Redwood, Cal., to Chi-

Run the roller over the field wheror the wheat has been thrown up

The product of oats in the United ates for 1886 is put at 624,600,000 ushels, valued at \$186,000,000.

Leonard Parker sold his crop of ranges on his five-acre grove at Ana-sim, Cal., for \$2,000, the purchaser me profit in growing oranges at that

Don't forget to put your farm roads good repair before it is too late. fou will save more than the whole ost of the job in a week when you sed a good track in the busy spring

France insists on the light or pig England takes her ham, con and pork of medium and heavy nixed, while Germany wants the whole hog or nothing." She buys be heavy part.

The fleece of the Merino sheep is metimes so thick and heavy that in ermont and Wisconsin, when the bey are blanketed to prevent them om becoming chilled.

sheep require careful watching, for they get into trouble of any sort, as sting down in gullies or fastened in tween logs or fence-rails, they beme so frightened or discouraged they cumb at once and die.

If a Holstein cow, giving forty narts of milk per day, and requiring more room than a common cow, iving ten quarts, can be raised as asily as the inferior one, is it wise in armers to keep the poor milker?

Beef may be smoked or corned at

t is a rule that is applicable to all ranches of industry.

W. S. Benedict lately presented the os Angeles Times with a box of tostoes grown eight miles from the ty on a Cahuenga foothill ranch. here were 62 tomatoes in the box. nd their net weight was 29 pounds. Vhat locality can beat this in Febru-

According to experiments made at the Rennsylvania State College, soiling yields twenty tons per acre of

or the poultry business will be over-What nonsense to talk about hree-quarters of an egg being eaten very day by each man, woman and hild in the country!

The plan of a farmer for securing arge crops is thus stated by him: "I ell my men to harrow the ground unal they think it is harrowed twice as uch as it ought to be, and then I ell them it is not harrowed half ther work bestowed upon a crop.

cre, and the farm value of the whole rop was \$610,000,000. The average mee December 1, 1886, was 36.6 cents

and all the banks cash its prizes at signs. Its specks which is regularly quoted on test bushel. The great corn States were illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana and Nebraska—taking precedence in the order named.

The comparative statements of prices of leading products on the 1st of December, 1886, are interesting and valuable. Wheat in Maine was worth \$1.20 per bushel, in Massachusetts \$1, in New York 84 cents, in Illinois 69 cents, in Minnesota 61 cents, in Easte Lottery deserves the friendship of a people. The Lousian State Lottery deserves the friendship of a people. The Lousian State Lottery deserves the friendship of the ground, churn, or he had state Lottery deserves the friendship of the people of this section. It has donof the ground, churn, or he had state Lottery deserves the friendship of the people of this section. It has donof the ground, churn, or he had some that we get here as sood prices for wheat as are obtained.

As soon as the drawing was over the control of the wheel was passed over to him. One hundred of the tubes were counted. These were weighed and on the lasis thus open-handed, broad and liberal.

C Kohn, president of the Union Notional bank, said: "I am not interested i lotteries in any way and am opposed to gambling in any form or guise it may take it to not think gambling should be encouraged, but if ever an institution deserved the friendship of a people. The Lousian state Lottery deserves the friendship of the ground, churn, or he had some the friendship of the people of this section. It has donof the ground churn, or he was a south of the people of this stock, which is regularly quoted on the last time until 1,600 had been counted. These were weighted and on the lasis thus open-handed broad and liberal.

C Kohn, president of the Union Notional Broad and opposed to gambling in any form or guise it may take it m good prices for wheat as are obtained the leading wheat growing sections of the Union, and better, indeed, than are obtained in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Dakota.

The aggregate product of wheat in the United States in 1886 was 457,-600,000 bushels, from an area of 37,-00,000 acres, having a farm value of \$14,000,000. The average value, becember 1, was 68.7 cents per bushe's stronger or more responsible corporation stronger or more responsible corporation. sgainst 77.1 for the previous crop and 64.5 for the crop of 1885. The general average of yield was a little above 12 bushels per acre. Oregon's wheat crop is put at 884,640 acres, yielding 11,133,000 bushels, valued at 87,570,440, and the crop of Washington Territory is put down at 445,400 acres, yielding 7,560,000 bushels valued at \$5,065,200. This statement would make the average yield in Washington Territory about four and a half bushels per acre larger than in Oregon. a half bushels per acre larger than in

New Orlkans (i.a.), December 15, Cal'forma as been a large patron of the Louisiae a State Lottery. It may be added, par athetically, that it has been also par-ticularly fortuna e in its layestments in this direction. the lottery tieket hold-r are; is the scheme honestly drawn and is the company financially responsible! To satisfy itself on these points a member of the Chronicle staff was sent from San Francisco to this city to investigate the affairs of the Louisiana State Lottery Company and to witness the extraordinary drawing which took page vesterday. p.ace yesterday.

LEGALITY OF THE LOTTERY.

The first duty of the Chronicle reporter pick and pack the fruit. There is co cern. "Does it have a legal existence?" was the question he put to a reading mem-ber of the Louisiana Bar, and a gentle-man who will soon occupy a high judicial

position in the State,
"Of course it has," he replied very p omptly. "Its franchi e is now unquestioned in
law, In 1868 the Legislature of Louisiana
enacted a law entitled "An Act to in rease
the revenues of the State and to authorize the incorporation of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to repe leartain Acts now in force." This Act provided that no foreign lottery tickets should be sold within the State, and gave to certain citizens named authority to organize a corporation "to protect the State against the great losses heretofore incur ed in sending large amounts of money to for-eign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets, to establish a solvent and reliable home institution and to insure perfect fair ness and justice in the distribution of priemont and Wisconsin, when the zes." The capital stock was fixed at \$1, help are sheared early in the season 000,000 in shares of \$10 each. There were provisions for a Board of Directors and all the corporate rights to sue and be sued, etc. The duration of the ottery was to be for twenty-five years. It was to pay \$40, 000 a year to the educational fund, and was required to give bonds to carry ou these provisions. The Constitution of Louisi-ana adopted in 18 9 touches the lottery

Auricle 167. The General Assembly shall have authority to grant lot ery charters or privileges; provided, each charter or privilege shall pay not less than \$40,000 per anoum in money into the treasury of the State; and provided further, that all charters shall cease and expire on the 1st of January, 1835, from which time all lot-

teries are prohibited in the State.

The \$40, 00 per aunum now : rovided by law to be paid by the Louisiana State Lothis season with but little difficulty, tery Company, according to the provisions and the farmer who raises a steer for the laborated in the year 1868, of its c arter granted in the year 1868, shall belong to the Charity Hospital of New is own use annually, will be pro- Orleans, and the charter of said company ided with a better quality of meat is recognized as a contract binding on the is recognized as a contract binding on the lan if he depends upon the pork arrel.

Modern farming is more and more ecoming a race for the "survival of lefttest." The poor farmer must co." The good farmer only will be let hold out against competition.

It is a rule that is applicable to all.

These conditions were promptly accepted.

These conditions were promptly accepted.

These conditions were promptly accepted by the Louisiana Lottery Company; in-deed, this constitutional provision guaran-teed the company exactly what it was contending it possessed—a contract with the State of Louisiana. This position has been further strengthened by a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered ing stockholders in corporations for state and city purposes. This tax the company resisted, on behalf of its shareholders, on resisted, on behalf of its snareholders, on classes of the first number, 76 597, a hush the plea that the company had a valid and nounced the first number, 76 597, a hush bona fide contract with the State, and fell upon the audience. General Beaurethat it commuted the whole tax by the gard tunned his wheel, and the boy having that it commuted the whole tax by the grant number, 76 597, a hush bona fide contract to the Charity drawn a prize, the general said "\$100," which was the prize given for that numbers of the prize given for that numbers and one half tons. Some rye yields that the lottery company does have a legal and binding contract with the prize given for that numbers of the prize ranged form \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100. The prize given for that numbers ranged form \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100. The prize given for that numbers ranged form \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100. The prize given for that numbers ranged form \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100. The prize given for that numbers ranged for \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100. The prize ranged form \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100. The prize ranged form \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100. The prize ranged form \$100 to \$00, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100 to \$100, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100 to \$100, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100 to \$100, when General Beauregard arose for \$100 to \$100, when General Early said "\$712." and General Beauregard arose for \$100 to \$100, when General Beauregard arose for \$100 to \$ idity of contract gives The Louisiara State Lottery what no lottery has ever had in America since the days of Washi gton and Jefferson, when the presidents were authorized to draw lotteries for the benefit of the national capital—a legal existence for the period of its charter

A RECOGNIZED INSTITUTION The legal status of the Louisiana State Lottery is thus clearly and indisputably established. One eachot long remain in New Orleans without discovering that it is one of the recognized insitutious of the ell them it is not harrowed half city, and one that possesses the fullest confidence of the people. Whatever the rest of the world may think of lotteries. New Orleans believes in them. Interviews The corn crop of 1886 aggregated, n tound numbers, 1.665,000.000 this, but the further fact that these men have faith in the honesty of the management of the arawing and the perfect solvency of the institution. Indeed it is generated that the second of the control of the management of the arawing and the perfect solvency of the institution. Indeed it is generated that the Louisiana Lettery erally asserted that the Louisiana Lottery is stronger than any bank in the South, and all the banks cash its prizes at sight. Its stock, which is regularly quoted on

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING. Satisfied as to the legal and financial

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE LEGAL STATUS, FAIRNESS AND HONESTY OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

O'MPANY.

New Orleans (La.), December 15.

New Orleans (La.), December 15. drawing, the prizes aggregating \$522, 00, including a Capital Prize of \$ 50,000, one or 50,000, one of \$20,000, two of \$10,000, four of \$5,000, with many smaller on s. The drawing of this lotte y was wholly in the hands of General G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans, and General Jubal A. Early. par nthetically, that the lands of the capital prizes. The chances of winning in the lands of General G. T. Beauregard, of the lands of General Jubal A. Early, understood by its patrons. It would be a waste of time and of space to analyze the schemes: the only questions that interest the lottery-ticket hold-rare: Is the scheme was based on a representation of honestly drawnf and is the company finanhonestly drawnf and is the company finanhone 10,000 tickets, against which 879 prizes were to be drawn. Then there were 1,300 Approximation Prizes, not drawn from the wheel, making a total of 2,197 prizes. The numbers were printed on blue paper, measuring two and one-half by one and one-half inches. These had to be carefully counted from 1 to 100,000. Then they were rolled up tightly by meams of an instrument and then inserted into a small rubber tube. The prizes were also printed in bold figures and similarly enclosed in bold figures and similarly enclosed in tubes. This count consumed five days and tubes. This count consumed five days and was conducted by Generals Beauregard and Ear y, who were assisted in their laborious task by a number of ladies of New Orleans, whose families were reduced in circumstances by the war. The work was carefully, thoroughly and conscientiously performed. No mistake was possible. Every number was there beyond a doubt. When the count was carefully the table. When the count was completed the tubes containing the numbers were put into bags, which were sealed with the autographs and private sealed Generals Beauregard and Early. These bags were p aced in a box and stored in a vault. The tubes containing the autographs are proposed in a sealer of the sea containing the prizes were similarly sealed and stored. Yesterday these bags were conveyed to the Academy of Music and one at a time opened by the Commissioners, and as opened their contents were placed in a large wheel. The prizes when opened were placed in a smaller wheel. Everything was now in readiness for the drawing, toward which at least a quarter of a million people looked anxiously and hopefully. The wheels are made with glass sides. The one containing the numbers, which is much the larger, was placed on the left of the stage and was in the special and personal charge of the venerable Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. Early. The smaller wheel, with the prizes, was on the right of the stage under the honest and vigilan, care of another distinguished sol-dier and eminent engineer, Gen. Beaure-rard. There were present on the stage several clerks, who registered the prizes as

they were drawn, four sub-commissioners, Messrs. Rousseau, Pinckard, Hogsson and Roux, and report rs of the daily press. At precisely 11 o'clork the drawing began. The tubes were taken from the wheels by blindfolded boys. There was really no ocblindfolded boys. There was really no oc-casion for this precaution, since the num-bers were thoroughly concealed in the tubes, but the Commissioners continue the custom. The boys are brought from a lo-cal asylum and are well paid for a few hours work. The scene was an interest-ing one and especially to a student of hu-man nature. The house was fairly filled, many of those present being strangers who wished to satisfy themselves as to the hou-esty of the drawing. Many, however, had a personal interest in the result. These held in their hands lists of their numbers, which they anxiously scanned as the draw-

ing proceeded. LUCKY NUMBERS.

Those on the stage were there clearly in a business capacity. They had no interest in the drawing save to see it honestly done. With the audience it was different. Anxiety and expectancy beamed on every face. The ladies filled the boxes and the balcony and leaned forward in their eagerwithin a few days. An effort was made to ness to catch the numbers as they were an-tax the lottery company under an act tax nounced. They seemed to forget everynounced. They seemed to forget every-thing about them. One clergyman was present, and the audience included all classes of people. As General Early an-nounced the first number, 76 597, a hush payment of \$4,000 a year to the Charity drawn a prize, the general said "8100," Hospital. This plea was supported by the which was the prize given for that num

which they anxiously scanned as the draw-

grand capital prize, and when ticket \$4,544 won \$5 00, and 51704 brought some happy holder \$5,000 more, the e was not a murmur but soon a change came upon the as semblage. General E riy said "No. 9,400." Genera Beauregard slowly arose and de-liberately announced: "\$ 0.006." A spontaueous -pplause went up, a good luck wish to the happy holder. So the work went along until No. 13 174 won the grand prize of >150,000. That ended the interest on the part of the audience, which quickly dispersed leaving the Commissioners alone to complete the work. No one who saw the lottery drawn would question the hon-esty of the Commissioners No one who has seen the handful of prizes sitting alongside of the twenty bushels of num-bry, representing the possibilities of win-ning, would wonder whether the lottery was hone-tly drawn. Still, three might have been traid to the large wheel, and to satisfy himse f in the trespect the Chronicle reporter proposed to ascertain if the full 1:0,0:0 num ers were in the wheel. As soon as the drawing was over the con-trol of the wheel was passed over to him.

duct d.

A. Baldwin, president of the New Orleans National bank, said that the managers of the lotteryjwere thoroughly honest men, responsible and charitable almost to a fault.

st was given:			
cket.	Prize.	Fraction.	City.
174 500 712 300 750 794 ,096 544	\$150,000 20,003 10,000 10,000 5,000	one fifth one fifth one fifth three-fifths	San Francisco San Francisco Bakrafid Cal San Francisco Oakland (San Jose Mojave

Two negro laboring men of New Orleans won \$15,000 each—one-tenth each of the capital prize—and there was joy on their faces when they received their money. Dr. Dauphin, the President of the Company, then exhibited the list of the ticketholders, showing to what sections of the country the tickits were sent, and to whom, thus affording an absolute protection against fraud or duplication of tickets.

Instances are numerous each drawing

of a wide and happy distribution of prizes, and while yesterday's drawing has brought disappointment to some, it has also gladdened many a heart and smoothed the downward journey of life for hundreds. The writer is convined that every ticket hal a fair and equal chance, that the lottery was fairly and honestly drawn, and has seen the prizes promptly paid, withhas seen the prizes promptly paid, with-out deductions of any sort.—San Fran-cisco (Cal.) Daily Chronicle, Dec. 30.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-They do say that a girl never looks so pretty to a young man as when she has just refused to be his wife. - Somer-

-Pierre Lorillard has spent one million three hundred thousand dollars on Truxedo Park, on the Ramapo, in New Jersey .- N. Y. Times.

-G. B. Thayer, son of ex-Senator Thayer, of Connecticut, traveled 4,224 miles this year on a bicycle. He left his home in Vernon, Conn., last April. -Hartford Post.

-Frederick the Great in his youth was noted for his stubbornness and bashfulness and, we are told, showed this at his sister's marriage. Instead of appearing at the ceremony in court attire he came with the servants, dresses as one of their number.

-It is not generally known that President Lincoln was an inventor. but the first instalment of the "Lincoln Life" in the Century contains reduces fac-similes of the drawings in th-Patent Office, on which was obtained : patent for "A. Lincoln's improve-manner of buoying vessels."

-Blind Bill, a colored inmate of Georgia poor-house, has a most remark able sense of touch. He can tell an one whom he has met by feeling of hi hand. A man whom he had not me for ten years shook hands with him the other day and Bill at once called him by name, though not a word had before been spoken. N. Y. Sun.

- Jay Gould figures that if he should give lifty men five thousand dollareach to go into business for themselve one-half would fail and lose all within five years, and the other twenty-five would be mad because he was able to make it ten thousand dollars and didn't do it. He argues that men appreciate their own earnings far more than a gift.

-Mrs. Grant still takes special interest in one of her oil-paintings, a large canvas representing herseif, the General and their children as they appeared just after the close of the war. "It may not be a work of art," she says, "and, indeed, some of my friends ask me why I let it hang in my parlor, but to me it is better than a work of art."—Chicago Journal.

-A St. Paul editor paid Emma Abbott a big compliment. He was sitting by the singer's husband while she was singing in "La Traviata," in which the heroine is dying of consumption. Tuma was doing her best, cough and all, and the editor, turning to Mr. Wetherell, said most sympathetically, Your wife seems to have quite a bad As soon as Mr. Wetherell recold." covered he explained that the cough was part of the performance.

-Mrs. A. T. Stewart's immediate family was not very large. She had three unmarried half-sisters, Misses Anna, Julia and Emma Clinch, and a nephew and a niece, the children of Charles P. Clinch, her half-brother, who, for fifty years before his death. was a deputy collector of New York.

was Aunt Dinah, an Onondaga of pure blood, and believed to be one hundred and eight years old when she died. She was feeble and totally blind, but had good use of her mental faculties. -Buffalo Express.

-Customer (to waiter who has brought him a steak of the smallest dimensions) Bring me a glass, please. Waiter—Glass of what? Lager or bitter, sir? Customer-No, a magnifying glass; I am airaid of cutting into the plate. - N. Y. Telegram.

-A Washington scientist has figured that the jar of street cars passing in front of brick buildings will reduce all the mortar to dust in, about four hundred years. We always suspected that something would happen of letting the old horse stub along in such a reckless manner. - Detroit Free Press.

-He-From the wapt exprethion of your fathe, Mith Mawy, I know that thith autumnal thunthet awoutheth thoughth of deepetht thentiment in your mind. She-Y-e-s; I was thinking what a jolly good lot of colors they'd be, if I could only get at them, for my new crazy quilt.

WORTH KNOWING. All-ock's are the only genuine porous

plasters. All other so-called porous plasters are

Their makers only get them up to sell on the reput tion of Alleock's.

All so-called improvements and new

gredients are humburs. No one has ever made an improvement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

When you buy ALLCOCK'S POROUS
PLA TERS you obtain the best plasters

During the last 100 years more than 160 missionary societies have been formed, and 2000 missionaries are at work in the field, while 3,000,000 converts have been gathered in.

A CHANCE FOR HEALTH Is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomaca Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a tonic and an alterative. While it promote digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medici nal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produce, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

It is officially stated that 405 people were burned to death in an incendiary fire which destroyed the reserve enclosure in the People's Park, Madras, India.

ONE NAIL DRIVES OUT ANOTHER." Is a French saying that finds exemplificaitself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease, for instance, will soon induce blood disorders, throat will soon induce' blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections, and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the worst organs of the body. great organs of the body,

Seventy-four Chinese gamblers, with \$87,0-0 were captured by the New York police.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she lung to Castoria When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

A great revival is in progress in Tal-mage's church, Brooklyn, So far 2000 persons have been converted,

YOUR FRIENDS WILL NEVER TELL YOU. But perhaps somebody, who isn't your triend, will, that your presence is ren-dered off-ensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is produ tive of anything but mirth to teem. It is a duty you owe, not only to teem. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself but to society, to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Rem-edy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

Twenty persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer Blair Athel in the

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and from that time their success in Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

Old Material is taken on account by Palmer & Rey; remember this fact.

Six thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal mines.

Young or middle-age men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred veak-nesses, should send ten cents in stamps for large treaties, giving successful treat-ment. World's Dispensary Medical As-sociation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Illinois is in the best financial condition of any State in the Union. It is free from debt and has \$3,451 000 in the treasury.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well. Go to Towne & Moore when in Portland for best Photographic and Cravon work.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac 'hompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

TRY GERMEA FOR DESERVANT



or Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of herry, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is he only from medicine that is not injurious. I Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the yatem, Restores Appetire, Alds Digestion

Mns. S. Borrwick, 427 Eddy St. San Fra Cal., says: "I have used Brown's from Bitt general debility and loss of appetite with gree efit, I think it a most excellent tonic and say 'too much' for it."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by RROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. 8N ILL HEITEHU & WOODARD, Wholesale Agenta Portland, Or.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOCD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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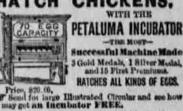
WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth \$5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta Me.



This powder ne or varies. A merge of porting through and wholesomewers. More e-diagnored that the ordinary kinds, at d cannot be told in compets from with the multitude of low took, short weight, n or phosphate powdern. Site only in an time of Powdern Co. too Walistreet, R. T.



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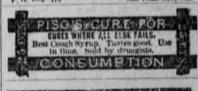
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81000 Forty acres in the Shasta Fruit and Raisin Colony, Level clear vineland especially adapted for raisins; good water easily obtained; wood cheap; no irrigation; annual rainfail, thirty-mine inches; mild climate; no snow; three miles to Cottonwood. Terms, \$100 cash, balance in four equal annual payments, at cight per cent. Circular free, to RIFFIN BROS., Cottonwood, Shasta to, Cala.

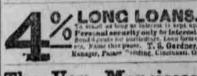


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