TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

An English Shipping Experiment That May Help the Farmers—Commercial Fertilizer Can Be Kept—Care of Animals in Damp Weather.

A Shipping Experiment.

Every farmer in the United States ought to be interested in experiments which have been made during the past year by the Great Eastern Railroad Company of England to bring the farmers and market gardeners into direct communication with the consumer. The system brought into operation by the Great Eastern Railway enabled the farmers along its route to send produce by passenger train into London and suburban towns at the reduced rate of fourpence for twenty pounds, and one penny additional for every five pounds or part thereof up to sixty pounds. This includes free delivery to the consumer if within three miles of the station. A correspondent writes to the London Times that the result has exceeded all expectations, and that the average number of boxes sent under these special rates is about 5,000 per month, which failed to supply the demand. The company compiled a list of the farmers and market gardeners in their district who were ready to forward produce direct to the consumer. This list was freely circulated among London consumers, who corresponded with the farmer chosen and received produce fresh from the farm delivered at the door without the aid of a middleman. It is not possible that the railroads will take such an advanced step in this country without the aid of some outside influence. The grangers would do well to undertake to push the experiment along one or two lines of railroad for a test case. The transaction should be direct with the railroad companies with no added cost of an extra officered company who would be likely to take the lion's share of the profits. The express companies do much of the delivery now required by such trade, but their charges are too high. The railroad company could do it much cheaper and more direct and satisfactory.—Grange Homes.

Keeping Commercial Fertilizer.

Most farmers in purchasing commercial fertilizers buy only what are needed for immediate use. This is partly to escape losing the interest on investments not in use, but mainly because there is a popular idea that fertilizers deteriorate by exposure to the air. If they are kept from becoming wet they will be as good the second year as the first, except that absorption of moisture from damp air will make the mineral harden into lumps which will make it difficult to drill. The best way to keep any surplus of mineral fertilizer is to scatter it from time to time over the stable manure heaps and apply it with that. Both the stable manure and phosphate will be made more efficient by this combination, as each kind of fertilizer will supplement the deficiencies of the other.

Animals in Damp Weather.

Nearly all the animals on a farm are equally healthy when the weather is dry and cold, but dampness is disagreeable to them the same as to humans. They are subject to coughs, colds, rheumatism, etc., hence when the weather is damp they should have quarters that are dry and which do not permit cold draughts to flow over them. Leaves or cut straw as bedding will assist in absorbing the moisture and also prevent loss of warmth to a certain extent.

Exposing Potatoes to Sunlight.

Potatoes that are kept for eating should not lie long on the surface of the ground exposed to the sun, for if they are greened even slightly much of the potato must be cut with the peel or it will be bitter. The green of potato is a poison. Though the green tops of potatoes will sometimes be eaten by cows, they will give the bitter taste to the milk that is sometimes noticed in fall. Cows will not eat enough of them, however, to do themselves any injury. When the green of sunburned potatoes is cut away it carries with it the best part of the potato, as there is in nearly everything more nutrition on the outer surface of vegetables than in those less near to the sunlight. For seed potatoes the greening by sunshine is no disadvantage. It dries out the potato and makes the eyes push out stronger than they would if not so dried.

Grape Vines Near Houses.

There is no better place for a grape vine than near a dwelling house, if on the southeast or west sides. The sunshine falling on the building gives part of its warmth to the wood or brick, and part of it is reflected back upon the vine. The warmth that is absorbed is given off at night and after cold weather comes. Besides, in a dwelling house some of the warmth of fires escapes through opened windows, giving the vine, planted so that its branches extend over the kitchen, several degrees higher temperature than vines have planted at a distance from any dwelling. Varieties of grapes that will not ripen in the open air will ripen thoroughly if given the slight protection, which the warmth from a summer kitchen affords.

Careful Fruit Packing Pays.

C. L. Hartshorn says his fruit is always carefully picked and graded and carefully placed in the cellar. When packed each barrel contains the same grade of apple throughout. He had occasion to make a shipment of a few barrels of apples to St. Louis, where a good price was obtained. He wrote a letter and placed it in the middle of the barrel asking the consumer receiving the fruit to write him, stating the quality, condition and what the St. Louis market demanded. In a short time he received a letter from a St. Louis commission merchant praising the quality and packing and asking how many more barrels of such fruit he had to sell. Mr. Hartshorn had no more to sell, but felt convinced that the high price received and the demand for more fully paid for the cost of packing. This plan might well be followed by other fruit growers who have a large picking, by sending sample barrels with similar letters. The importance of selecting only the finest fruit for shipment was never greater than now. Another point is to distribute the fruit so as not to glut the big cities.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Effects of Impure Water.

Most of the best dairy regions of the country are where there are natural springs of pure water. These sections are usually good for grass, but we have always thought that the superior water helped the dairyman to make a better quality of butter, and so command the highest price in the market. Wherever the water is not good, and it is considered desirable to engage in dairying, the difficulty may be remedied by sinking driven wells with casing deep enough to find supplies of water as clear and pure as from any spring. This water will be of the same temperature winter and summer, and should be warmed before being offered to milch cows, as nothing checks milk supply more quickly than giving cows water so cold that they will not drink what they require.

Profit in Growing Prunes.

There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German prune. They were introduced into this country by Germans many years ago, and for a time these furnished the only market for them. But the prune as a fruit for drying has entirely surpassed the plum, and though it is always dried whole, the seed is not troublesome to the eater. The Pacific Coast States have furnished most of the prunes for commerce. But it is a fruit that succeeds equally well in the East, with the advantage that if more grown near our large cities, there will be considerable demand for the fruit for eating when ripened, but not dried.—American Cultivator.

Salt and Seeds.

Wherever salt is sown so that it comes in contact with germinating seeds it will rot and destroy them. The first germ of seeds is very tender, and as it starts out the seed gives out some moisture which dissolves the salt. The effect of very small quantities of salt is to decompose vegetation of all kinds. A large amount might pickle it and prevent decomposition. But either small or large it is destructive of the germs of vegetable life. But if there is a great deal of rainfall the salt is dissipated, and so mixed with surrounding soil that little injury to the seed is produced.

Keeping Hens Busy.

All fowls get too much corn in fall and early winter, especially if they are on a farm that produces corn. This is bad for them, not only because corn is in itself a fattening ration, but because fowls can quickly fill themselves with it and without any exercise whatever. It is this lack of exercise as well as too much fat-forming food that makes fowls lazy, fat and unproductive of eggs at just the time when eggs are likely to bring their highest price.

Foot-Rot.

Foot-rot is quite as contagious a disease as the scab, but it is not much considered as such. It is only on wet lands that it is severe, but by contagion it is liable to spread to the driest pastures. It is as easily controlled as the scab, which by the requisite measures may be easily eradicated. When this is done on any farm or range all that remains is to be sure not to bring diseased sheep on the land to reinfect the flock.

Odds and Ends.

Oyster shell is good to clean the firebrick of the stove. Lay a number of them on top of the hot coals, and when the fire burns down it will be found that all the clinkers have been scaled off the bricks.

Bed clothing hangs at either side nowadays, after the fashion of long ago. This applies to the plain spreads, as well as the handsome sets of tamboured or ruffled Swiss and Irish point that are now in vogue.

Flour cannot be too cold for pastry, cookies or kindred doughs, while for yeast bread should be warm enough to favor the growth of the yeast plant. For the same reason warm water should be used with yeast, while with cream of tartar and soda it would hasten the escape of gas, and cold liquids only are allowable.

Cleanse light summer woolens, which are easily soiled, with finely powdered French chalk. The soiled parts should be thickly covered with the chalk, which should be allowed to remain for one or two days, and then remove with a camel's hair velvet brush. In most cases this treatment will cause the spots to disappear.

Farm Notes.

Bees do their own ventilating, by standing about the entrance at such a distance apart as will allow a free use of their wings, and, by working them, produce a current of air through the hive.

Spread the onions on shelves in thin layers and do not disturb them until they are wanted for use. Onions may freeze and thaw several times during the winter without injury if they are not handled.

In Russia sunflowers are made special crops, the seed being ground and used for cattle, the same as cottonseed meal, and such food is not only wholesome, but gives excellent results in milk and butter.

Beets, carrots and turnips keep in good condition in winter if stored in mounds, and apples should remain in good condition all through the winter in a dry cellar. The chief obstacle is not the cold, but usually too much warmth.

Cleanliness may not be a cholera cure, says a writer, but if the hog growers of the country would come to recognize and act upon the fact that the hog neither enjoys nor thrives upon filth, it would do much toward reducing the losses of hogs by disease.

Professor Blount, of the Colorado Station, says a bushel of clean, sound wheat of average size contains 822,000 kernels, and that half this number, or half a bushel, is ample seeding for an acre under irrigation, which insures perfect germination. He finds larger yields of finer wheat from this amount than from any thicker seeding.

The fine grass of the hills is especially attractive to sheep, but the long-wool breeds are at home in the rich, level pastures, and do well if the soil is dry. They are not such rovers as the merinos, but are content to fill up, lie down and fatten and let their wool grow. They make wool and mutton rapidly and profitably.

A HAPPY MAN.

A USED-UP OLD MINER RENEWS HIS YOUNGER DAYS.

From the Report, San Francisco, Cal.

Among the afflicted who have for years visited San Francisco to brace up their shattered constitutions is the well-known William Shore, of 28 Minna street, familiarly known as Daddy Shore, because of his affectionate disposition and kind-heartedness. Mr. Shore is the head of a family. He has a happy home, a loving wife and children, city and country realty, paying mining investments and a pretty substantial bank account. For years, however, he has lacked one thing which all his wealth could not buy. He lacked health and spent thousands of dollars for doctors and medicines to obtain even temporary relief.

Mr. Shore's greatest and most painful ailment was rheumatism. For ten years he suffered terribly. At times the pains were almost unbearable and he writhed in agony. His limbs would swell and his head would ache, so that rest was impossible.

These spells of sickness were as distressing to his family and his friends as they were weakening to the sufferer. In San Francisco he had the best of medical skill, but all that the doctors could do was to afford temporary relief. All the health resorts and all the famous springs of the state were visited in turn without effecting any permanent good rsults.

Mr. Shore was about to give up in despair and settle down with resignation into being a life-long sufferer, when a San Farncisco friend—at whose home he was stopping—told him of some miraculous cures made by the use of a certain pill, the name of which at the moment he could not remember.

Clutching like a drowning man at a straw, Mr. Shore requested his friend to make further inquiries about the wonderful medicine. Next day he was presented with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Scarcely two days had passed before Mr. Shore seeemd to get some relief and he felt very much encouraged and continued his treatment with steadiness and faithfulness. Before a week was over all signs of swelling had disappeared and his limbs were of normal shape and size. Relief from pain was gradual until it all went away. The sufferer was amazed. He could scarcely believe his senses, so pronounced became the cure in reasonable time. To say that Mr. Shore is a happy man does not express the situation. He is brimming over with joy. Although an old-timer, he is as young as the youngest, dancing and prancing around, singing the praises of the medicine that wrought such a miracle.

There is no secret about his cure. Mr. Shore is one of the representative men of the Pacific coast, with hosts of friends and acquaintances, all of whom can testify to the truth of the circumstances related above.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Take away woman," shouted the orator, "and what would follow?" "We would," said a man at the back of the audience, promptly.

A TENACIOUS CLUTCH

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These besides malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

Rowan jelly is one of the most indispensible adjuncts to game in Scotland.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CUR

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cod's roe cutlets are a special delicacy in England.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

Schilling's Best tea is in packages, sealed air-tight to keep, full weight, and right. It is cheap besides.

If you don't like it, your grocer returns your money in full—we pay him to do it.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

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 us your address. You will find both goods and prices right. WILL & FINCK CO.,
815-829 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEAT. Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat there on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon, and Spokane, Wash.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use.
Only One for a Dose.
Sold by Druggists at 25c., a box
Samples mailed free. Address
Dr. Boscnko Med. Co. Phila. Pa.

GENERAL MILES' REPORT.

Questions of Indian Treatment and Coast Defense.

Washington, Nov. 13.—In his annual report to the secretary of war, Major-General Miles, commanding the army, recommended a liberal appropriation for replacing the present decreasing and antiquated post buildings, especially those on what was formerly the Indian frontier. General Miles believes that the freedom of the country of late from Indian outbreaks is to be ascribed to the fact that the Indians now receive better treatment from the government; that they are more impressed with the power of the army to punish them, and that their affairs are in many cases managed by competent army officers. Therefore, he recommends that this same policy as to the Indians be continued.

General Miles again devotes a large portion of his report to the consideration of questions of coast defense and renews forcibly all the recommendations on that subject made in his former reports. It is recommended that liberal appropriations be made for the manufacture of guns, their emplacements, quarters and barracks. The estimate that General Miles makes for the next year for the work of the ordnance, engineers' and quartermasters' departments at the different coast points includes the following:

San Diego, $600,000; San Francisco, $902,850; mouth of the Columbia river, $564,325; Puget sound, $764,000.

General Miles renews his former recommendations for an increase of the army on the ground that it has not kept pace with the increased wealth of public and private interests, and he suggests that the enlisted strength of the army be fixed at one soldier to every 2,000 people, as a minimum, the maximum strength not to exceed one soldier for 1,000 population, the strength to be determined within the limits according to the necessities and requirements of the nation.

He points out the importance of having at least two stations east of the Rocky mountains, and one west, suitable for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry, and renews the recommendations made last year concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons, and the promotion of competent enlisted men to the grade of second lieutenants after five years' service.

A DRIVE FOR A LIFE.

Judge's Efforts to Save a Convicted Murderer.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 13.—The chances that Myron R Kent will not hang grow brighter. Governor Allen has wired Judge McConnell for the reason for asking executive clemency. The latter telegraphed back: "The reason I request you to commute the death sentence of Myron Kent is that his case is shrouded in mystery, and his conviction is based merely on circumstantial evidence which does not preclude all possible doubt."

Coming, as this does, from the man who presided over the trial, it is strong language, and may influence the governor. Immediately on receipt of this the governor wired Judge McConnell to come at once to Bismarck. The judge was at Sherbroke, in Steele county, and a telegram says he missed the Great Northern train at Hope, but started to drive fifty miles across the snow-laden prairie with the temperature below zero, to reach the main line of the Northern Pacific in time to catch the midnight train to Bismarck. It is a ride to save a man's life, and if he reaches the capital in time to confer with Governor Allen, the sentence will probably be commuted.

Sheriff Barns will have everything in readiness for the execution, unless executive clemency is exercised within twenty-four hours.

A Lumberman's Suicide.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 13.—Captain Albert S. Merriam, a wealthy lumberman, walked into the Commercial Club at noon today, entered a small cardroom and shot himself through the head with a 38-caliber revolver. Death was instantaneous. Merriam had been a victim of nervous dyspepsia, and recently suffered much, which probably caused his act. He left no letter, and the deed appeared to have been unpremeditated. Merriam came to Minneapolis from Quincy, Ill., where he was very prominent. He had been here two years, being engaged in logging operations. He leaves a wife and daughter, both of whom reside in Minneapolis.

Tin in British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 13.—Some ore brought down from the coast of Vancouver, and assayed for gold or silver, has been pronounced by the assayer to be cassiterite, or tin ore. Himself a Cornishman, the assayer compared the ore with samples he had from the Dolcoath mine in Cornwall and found them to be identical in character, and he is satisfied that a deposit of tin ore has been discovered. How large the deposit is will not be known until the ground has been more fully prospected.

Edna Lyall has been made honorary secretary of the East Bourne Liberal association of London. Of popular women authors, she is probably the most interested in politics.

Abandoned the Search.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 13.—The searching parties who have been hunting for Rev. Alex. Burke, the young Chicago preacher who became lost in a snow storm in the mountains near Troy last Friday, have abandoned the search. There is little hope of recovering the body before spring. His tracks were found in several places, but since then snow has been falling heavily.

Eels are good roasted in buttered paper.

An Advance in Iron.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The Industrial World says: Iron has experienced the impulses of a new life. Pig iron has again advanced 25 to 50 cents per ton, according to delivery, and local coke is quoted at $11.25 to $11.75. Orders during the past week have been the largest in many months. They come from many sources, and come from a wide awakening of industrial activity. The plate mills at South Chicago have reopened, and for all kinds of finished mill products there is much better inquiry.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.25; Benton county and White Lily, $4.25; graham, $3.50; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Walla Walla, 78@79c; Valley, 81@82c per bushel.

OATS—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 36@38c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, $4.25@5.25; barrels, $4.50@7; cases, $3.75.

HAY—Timothy, $11.00 per ton; cheat, $6@7.50; clover, $6.50@7.50; oat, $7.50; wheat $7.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, $16.00 per ton; brewing, $16@17.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $13.00; shorts, $14.50; middlings, $23.00; rye, 90c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 50c; fancy dairy, 35c; fair to good, 20@22½c.

POTATOES.—California, 55c; Oregon, 40@55c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.

ONIONS—65c per cwt.

POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, $2.25@2.50 broilers, $1.00@1.75; geese, $6.00; turkeys live, 10c; ducks, $2.00@3.00 per dozen.

EGGS—Ranch, 27½c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon, 11c; California 8c; Young America, 12c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Garlic, new, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1c per pound; tomatoes, 20c per box string beans, 2½@3c per pound; cucumbers, 15@25c per box; egg plant, $1.50 per crate; corn, 10@12½c per dozen; summer squash, 25c per box; green peppers, $1 per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, fancy, are quoted at $3.00@4.00 per box; bananas, $2.50 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, $4.50@5.00; pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—California apples, $1.00@1.50; Oregon, $1 per box; crab apples, 65c; pears, 75@85c; prune, 2½c per pound; Salaway peaches, 60@75c; Snake river and Indian Red, 70c per box; watermelons, Rogue river, $1.00 per dozen; California, $1.25 per dozen; canteloupes, Oregon, 60c@$1 per crate; quinces, $—; grapes, 40@80c per crate; Hungarian plums, 60c per box; egg, 1½c per pound; Eastern Concord grapes, 30c per basket.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4½c; unbleached, 3½@4c; sun-dried, sacks or boxes, 4@5c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c; prunes, 3@5c per pound; figs, 10c per pound.

WOOL—Valley, 9c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HOPS—New crop, 9½@12c; old, 5c.

NUTS—Peanuts, 6@7c per pound for raw, 10c for roasted; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen; walnuts, 12@14c; pine nuts, 15c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; chestnuts, 15c; Brazil, 12c; pecans, large, 14c; Jumbo, 16c; filberts, 12½c; fancy, large, 14c; hard-shell, 8c; paper-shell, 10@12½c.

PROVISIONS—Portland pack: Smoked hams are quoted at 10@10½c per lb; picnic hams, 7c; boneless hams, 7½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; bacon, 6c; dry salt sides, 6½c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7c; 10s, 6¾c; 50s, 6¼c; tierces, 7c per pound.

HIDES—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and upward, 9@10c per pound; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 10 pounds, 7c per pound; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 11@13c; dry salted, one-third less than dry flint. Salted hides, sound steers, 60 pounds, and over, 6c; do, 50 to 60 pounds, 5c; do, under 50 pounds and cows, 3½@4c; do, kip, sound steers, 15 to 30 pounds, 4c; do, veal, 10 to 14 pounds, 5c; do, calf, under 10 pounds, 5@6c; green (unsalted), 1c per pound less; culls (bulls, stags, moth-eaten, badly cut, scored, hair slipped, weather-beaten or grubby) one-third less.

BEESWAX—20@22 per pound.

TALLOW—Prime, per pound, 2½@3c; No. 2 and grease, 2@2½c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, $1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, $2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, $1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, $1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, $1.90@2.25.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 8c; White sisal, hard twisted: Rope, 1¼-in. cir. and upward, 6¼c; rope, 12-thread, 6¼c.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4⅜c; extra C, 4½c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; ¼c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ¼c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Mocha, 27@31c per pound; Java, fancy, 24@29c; Costa Rica, 20@23½c; Coracal, 22½@25c; Salvador, 19@22c; Arbuckle, $18.15; Lion, $18.15; Columbia, $18 15 per case.

RICE—Island, 4½@5c; Japan, 4½@5c; New Orleans, 4@4¾c.

COAL OIL—Cases, 19c; barrels, 17½c; tanks, 15½c per gallon.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcutta, $4.25@4.37½ for July and August deliveries.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, $2.25; cows, $1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½@4½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, $1.75; ewes, $1.50; dressed mutton, 3½c per pound.

VEAL—Net, small, 5@5½c; large, 4c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.00@3.25; light and feeders, $2.50; dressed, $3.50@3.75 per cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 40@60c; Salinas Burbanks, 60@75c; Early Rose, 30@40c; River Burbanks, 25@35c; sweets, 75c@$1.00 per cental.

ONIONS—20@30c per sack for yellow, 50c for pickle.

EGGS—Store, 24@26c; ranch, 37½c; ducks, 25c per dozen.

CHEESE—Fancy, mild, new, 9@10c; fair to good, 7½@8½c; Young America, 9@10c; Eastern, 12@13c per pound.

WOOL—San Joaquin and Southern coast, poor, 4@5; do good, 4½@6c; San Joaquin foothill, good to choice, 6½@7½c; do year's fleece, 4@5½c; Nevada, heavy, 6@7c; do, choice, 8@8½c; Northern, choice, 10@11c per pound.

HAY—Wheat, $8.00@11; wheat and oat, $7@10; oat, $6@8 barley, $7.00@8.50; alfalfa, first crop, $4@5 do second crop, $5.50@6.50; clover, $6@8; stock, $4.50@5.50; per ton.

VEGETABLES—Bay tomatoes, 15@25c; bay cucumbers, 25@35c per box; pickles, best, 1½c per pound; bay squash, 20@25c; egg plant, 25@40c; Alameda corn, $1; Berkley, do, 50@60c per crate; green peppers, 25@50c; green okra, 40@75c per box; Lima beans, 50@75c string beans, $1 per sack; garlic, 1@2c per pound.

HOPS—8@10c per pound for new.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 25c; do seconds, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 21c; seconds, 17@18c.

BERRIES—Common strawberries, $3@4.50; raspberries, $4@6; blackberries, $2.50@6.00 per crate; huckleberries, 6@8c per pound; cranberries, $8 per barrel.

CITRUS FRUIT—Mexican limes, $3.50@5.00; California lemons, $1@1.25; do, good to choice, $1.50@2.00; fancy, $2.50@3.00 per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2.50@4.00 per dozen; Persian dates, 5@5½c per pound.

"Isn't he rather fast?" asked the anxious mother. "Yes, mamma; I don't think he can get away."

Anglo-Saxon and English Languages

The English language in use to-day in books and newspapers is the lineal descendant of the Anglo-Saxon, spoken and written by the people of the time of Alfred the Great, just as the French now spoken in Paris descends from the French used by the subjects of Louis the Stammerer, who lived at about the same period as Alfred. Both have changed, but the changes in the French have been by what may be called internal development, while in addition to this factor, the English has accretions from many sources. The wonderful success of the English-speaking peoples as merchants and colonists has had its influence on their language, which now contains words from almost every language and dialect on the globe.

War Between China and Japan.

The recent conflict between China and Japan began with the declaration of war by the Mikado July 27, 1894, and closed with an armistice, afterward made permanent, on March 29, 1895. Ostensibly begun by the Japanese for the purpose of forcing reforms in Corea, then a dependency of China, but in which Japan had large commercial interests, it was really one of those contests for supremacy which, sooner or later, are bound to come between neighboring and rival States. The difficulty in Corea was merely the occasion; the real cause was the intense rivalry between China and the Japanese empire.

The Show.

"What would you take to see that performance again?" asked one man of another as they filed out of a place of amusement.

"I'd take opium!" was the quick response.—New York Recorder.

Greece has only twelve miles of territory for each mile of seacoast, while England, which ranks next, has eighty-four and one-half miles to each mile of shore.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Relieves tickling, absolute comfort. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

Get Your Christmas Gifts Free

Many thousand dollars worth of valuable articles suitable for Christmas gifts for the young and old, are to be given to smokers of **Blackwell's Genuine Durham 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.

Blackwell's Genuine DURHAM Tobacco

Breakfast Cocoa

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is "a perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture." It costs less than one cent a cup.

Cheapest Power.....

Rebuilt Gas and .....Gasoline Engines.

IN GUARANTEED ORDER..... .....FOR SALE CHEAP

1-1 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
1-2 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
1-2 H. P. Regan, Gas or Gasoline.
1-3 H. P. Oriental, Gas or Gasoline.
1-4 H. P. Otto, Gas or Gasoline.
1-4 H. P. Pacific, Gas or Gasoline.
1-6 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
1-10 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.

State Your Wants and Write for Prices.....

405-7 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Cal...

Hercules Gas ....Engine Works

Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, 1 to 200 H. P.

Masterpieces of English Literature

Through our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT we offer

Special at 21c. Each,

Postage paid by us.

"Rab and His Friends," Ik Marvel's "Dream Life" and "Reveries of a Bachelor;" "Lucille;" Irving's "Sketch Book;" Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life;" Hawthorn's "Twice Told Tales," "Scarlet Letter," "House of Seven Gables" and "Muses from an Old Manse;" "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Drummond's "Addresses" and "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."

These are well printed in large type on fine paper, and bound in velum cloth, with attractive design in silver, as shown above—books both in title and style desirable for one's own library or for gifts.

With each order we will also send one of our New Fall Catalogues.

OLDS & KING,

302 Washington St. - - PORTLAND, OR.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL!

MME A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago AND Portland, Or.

MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are thousands and thousands of the ladies of the United States that would like to try my World Renowned FACE BLEACH; but have been kept from doing so on account of the price, which is $2 per bottle, or 3 bottles taken together $5. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will mail free a sample bottle, safely packed, plain wrapper, on receipt of 25 cents. FRECKLES, pimples, moth, sallowness, black heads, acne, eczema, oiliness or roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression,) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but it is a cure.

Send for my book "How to be Beautiful," free on application. Address all communications or call on

MME. A. RUPPERT,
Room 6, Golden Rule Building, Portland, Or

SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. Drs. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

N. P. N. U. No. 676, -S. F. N. U. No. 753