AGAIN IN HARNESS.

Reassembling of Congress After the Holiday Recess.

Washington—The senate reassembled today after the holiday recess and passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of the recent state laws abolishing capital punishment, and applies the same principle to federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect, and prescribe death for offenses of various characters. The bill passed today reduces the offenses to five, viz: treason, rape, murder, and two offenses applicable to the army and navy. In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape, hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis of New York, and is amended but slightly by the senate, it is likely to go to the president when the minor differences are arranged in conference. During the day Mr. Call introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly in Havana to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguilly's immediate release. Mr. Peffer delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission.

The Loud Bill in the House.

Washington—The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling, by taking up the Loud bill, to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general deabte on the measure, under a special order, which will bring the bill to a vote tomorrow at 4 o'clock. Mr. Loud, the author of the bill, is its champion on the floor, and Mr. Quigg has charge of the opposition. Those who took part in the debate today were Messrs. Kyle, Burton, Brownell and Ogden, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Quigg, Johnson and Cummings against it.

They See Its Importance.

The Merchant's association of San Francisco, recently forwarded to California's senator and congressmen at Washington, resolutions asking them to lend their efforts to advance the work on the Nicaragua canal. Replies were received from Senators Perkins and White and Congressman McGuire, Loud and McLachlan. All of them acknowleiged the importance to California of the completion of the great canal, and all assured the association that nothing would be left undone to bring it about, and thereby establish the advantageous route.

Sherman Will Not Visit Cuba.

There is no truth in the report that Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, intends to visit Cuba.

MAN OF MANY CRIMES.

Partial Catalogue of Which is Prepared From Many Cities.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—"Count" Guiglemo J. de Guster, alias Dr. Juster, alias Dr. F. S. Rhodes, said to be a Roumanian of excellent family, and who professes to be studying dentistry in America, has been arrested in this city. He is said to be wanted for several offenses in Buffalo, N. Y., New York city, Brooklyn, Boston, Leadville and Denver.

Wife abandonment, embezzlement, forgery, swindling, bigamy and obtaining money under false pretenses are some of the charges for which he is wanted in various parts of the country, and it is believed he has obtained in all about $100,000 by his alleged illegal methods since he came to America, three years ago.

He is a young man, dressed in the height of fashion and stopped at the best hotels in the American cities he has visited. In Brooklyn he married the daughter of a prominent jeweler and deserted her August 21 last and went West. At Leadville he is charged with swindling a citizen out of a house and lot. He is also charged with forgery. Going from there to Denver he continued his fraudulent methods. Soon after his departure for this city Chief of Police Russell, of Denver, learned of the former swindles he had perpetrated, and sent his description to the police of this city. Here, while in dire distress, after having been ejected from two big hotels for non-payment of bills, he met Belle Butts, who, the police say, is an adventuress, and a marriage with her soon followed. He will be turned over to the Brooklyn authorities as soon as an officer arrives, and will be prosecuted there, it is said, on the charge of wife abandonment.

The New Inquisition Denounced.

Paris, Jan. 7.—There was a meeting in the Salle de Rivoli tonight to protest against the torturing of anarchists in the prison in Barcelona, Spain. After the meeting, 500 persons marched to the Spanish embassy in the Boulevard de Courcell, singing the "Carmagnole" and "Ira" and shouting "Conguoz Canovas." The police dispersed the mob and arrested several of the members.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7.—The steamer Miowera, which arrived from Australia this morning, brings word of a terrible colliery disaster at the Stockton mine, Newcastle, N. S. W., at the beginning of December. Two men were suffocated by foul air, and on the day on which their funeral was to take place the foreman of the mine and eight men entered the same shaft. As they did not reappear, a rescue party was sent down and the bodies soon recovered.

The Pacific Bond Sale.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Under call of the secretary of the treasury issued November 20, for $90,712,000 United States 6 per cent bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific railroads, and matured January 1, 1897, the treasury has received so far $5,597,000, on which checks have been issued. The price paid for these bonds will not appear in the treasurer's statement until next month.

L. Frizzell has recently put on his ranch on Gird creek, in Grant county, thirty head of fine Hereford cattle.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat market has every indication of an upward tendency. It hardened steadily last week in the face of bank failures, and was only affected by them temporarily. A good percentage of the traders were afraid to go into the market, owing to the unsettled condition of finances in Chicago last week. Local influences, however, are only of a transient character, the market being governed more by foreign advices, and also by the great strength of the domestic situation, which overshadows almost everything in the way of local bearish factors. Had the market been a local one prices would have gone lower, but the timely buying of foreigners offset the bearish influences, and made sentiment bullish, overriding everything bearish. Enligsh traders who were sharp enough to foresee their wants early in the fall, and took advantage of it by buying them from three to four months in advance, almost before the American speculators were aware of it, have come in the market within a week and taken millions of bushels of both cash and futures for shipment during the next four months, while local traders were as a rule afraid to take the buying side. It is claimed by operators in a position to know that there is a larger short interest than at any time within sixty days. The Northwest is short against its cash holdings there. Foreigners have absorbed the surplus wheat that is afloat in the pit. It is difficult to buy any large lines without sending prices up rapidly, if any of the recognized leaders are credited with being at the back of the orders. This leaves the market in a stronger position than ever, and those who watch the pit operations closely are confident that prices will advance to 90c within the near future. The visible stocks are 14,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Foreigners ..re expected to lead the buying again next week.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Jan. 8, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.50; Benton county and White Lily, $4.50; graham, $3.75; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 84@85c; Valley, 86@87c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@42c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay — Timothy, $13.00 per ton; clover, $8.00@9.00; oat, $8.00@10; wheat, $8.00@10 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $18.00 per ton; brewing, $20.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.00; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $23.

Butter—Creamery, 35@40c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22½@30c.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60@70c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, $1.00@2.00 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, $2.50.

Onions—85c per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.00@3.00; geese, $6.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, $3@4.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 22½ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11c; Young America, 12c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.25@2.75; cows, $2.00@2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $2.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 4½@5c per pound.

Veal—Net, small, 5c; large, 4½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.25@3.50; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed, $3.50@4.25 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 8, 1897.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $5.25; Novelty A, $4.75; California brands, $5.60; Dakota, $5.50; patent, $6.25.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $24@25 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $22 per ton; cracked, $23; feed meal, $23.

Millstuffs—Bran, $16.00 per ton; shorts, $19.

Feed—Chopped feed, $19.00 per ton; middlings, $24; oilcake meal, $28.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, $13.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $15@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 75c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, 90c@$1.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $1.75.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 7@8c; dressed, 9@11c; ducks, $2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 13@15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 24c; Eastern, 22@23c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 5½c; cows, 5c; mutton, sheep, 5½c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@8; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1897.

Potatoes — Salinas Burbanks, 50@75c; Early Rose, 70@75c; River Burbanks, 30@35c; sweets, $1.40@1.50 per cental.

Onions—50@65c per cental.

Eggs—Store, 23@25c; ranch, 26@29.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c; do seconds, 18@20c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 16@17c.

Cheese — Fancy mild, new, 11@11½c; fair to good, 8@10c; Young America, 11@12½c; Eastern, 19@24c.

Hops—8@10c per pound.

Wool—Choice mountain, 6@7c; poor do, 4@5c; San Joaquin plains, 4@5c; do foothill, 6@8c per pound.

Hay—Wheat, $8.00@10; wheat and oat, $7@10; oat, $6.00@8.00; barley, 5.00@5.65; alfalfa, $6.00@6.50; clover, $6.00@8.00; stock, $5.00@6.00 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2@4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, naval, $1.50@2.50; California lemons, $1.00@1.25; do, good to choice, $1.50@2.00; fancy, $2.50@3.00 per box.

Apples—Fancy, $1@1.25 per box; common do, 40@75c.

"PICK UP" FOR UNCLE SAM.

Millions of Dollars of Unclaimed Money in the Treasury.

There are millions upon millions of dollars in the treasury paid in from different sources which belong to citizens of the United States. To this wealth the postoffice department, through the money order office, contributes largely. A few years back the postmaster general deposited with the treasurer nearly $3,000,000, the money from uncashed orders which had accumulated since the office was started in 1863. At first no effort was made to restore this unclaimed money to its rightful owners, but the letters of advice, turned in as unpaid by the postmasters from all over the country were kept, in case a demand should be made for their payment. This money remained to the credit of the money order office, showing a large profit for the service. This policy was subsequently changed, and now the office endeavors to refund the money to the remitters by a draft drawn on the treasury. This rule obtains in case of money orders less than ten years old. Letters of advice older than this are destroyed.

Every year about 1 per cent. of the money orders issued are not cashed, leaving from $80,000 to $100,000 unclaimed, which is deposited in the treasury. There are many reasons to account for this large number of money orders not being cashed. In some instances orders are filed away with other papers and forgotten. More frequently the letter containing the order is lost or stolen, and the order never reaches the addressee. This is true of the orders made out to the large shops which do not receive the order or the accompanying letter containing orders for goods to be shipped, owing generally to the dishonesty of employes. There are cases, too, where men have used the money order office as a bank and have made out orders to themselves which, owing to sudden death or other cause, have never been claimed.

It is difficult, however, to explain why such large sums remain unclaimed, for in case an order is lost a duplicate is easily obtained. Application is made by either the remitter, the payee or the office of payment, and a duplicate is issued with only the delay necessary to comply with the forms. A year ago the department made a ruling that duplicate money orders could not be issued in less than three months from the time when an application was filed, but this was found inconvenient, and this order was rescinded.

The Drama at the Vatican.

Theatricals in the vaticant The announcement, though strange, is true. Pope Leo has hitherto allowed no theatrical representations to be given within the walls of the vatican. He has, however, lately made one exception. The historic Swiss guards from the canton of Valais, who, in their yellow and crimson uniforms, are on sentinel and escort duty within the palace, suffer, it seems, from homesickness and ennui. To these human weaknesses the pope has made the concession of allowing short amateur pieces with orchestral accompaniment to be acted during the coming winter. The entertainments are to take place in the small private theater within the Belvedere gardens. The performance is to consist of harp and violin music, monologues and short pieces in French. So here is one more link between church and stage.

The Turtle.

Formerly the turtle was taken by means of harpoons or spears; but this process injured the creature. It is now taken in nets or captured upon the beach. Certain fishermen prefer to dive and take the animal by hand, but when the reptile is powerful this is not accomplished without some difficulty.

TARIFF AND TAXES.

Whatever the new order of things may be in tariff and taxes, business is already better, and there are sure signs of its being rapidly improved. Infirmities and ailments are the tariff and taxes on physical strength. Lumbago is a complaint that taxes our best endurance. It cripples and unfits one for anything like active exertion. It is a sudden backache, but no matter how sudden, St. Jacobs Oil is quick and sure enough in its prompt cure to break it up and restore strength. In paying the taxes on our health the best currency is the best remedy for pain, and its prompt use the surest way of getting back to business.

A street railroad operated by gas engines is being experimented with in London.

TO PAY A PENALTY FOR DINING

Is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are compelled to do this after every meal. Dyspepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volition, and rarely yields to ordinary mollication. But tranquility of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine corrective also remedies malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and nervousness.

A codfish recently caught off Flamborough Head, England, had inside it fifty-nine fish hooks.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful effects in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

All true internal parasites are blind, being very safe and without necessity for eyes.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. H. Madison, 2409 42d ave., Chicago, Ill.

Three copies of the Bible, written on leaves of the fan palm, are in the British museum.

Schilling's Best tea—grocer gives your money back if you don't like it.

It's one thing to say money back, and another thing to do money back.

We say it, and your grocer does it; and we pay him

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 400

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

The Winter Season a Good Time to Rebuild Fences—Farmers Advised to Stick to the Farm—Procuring the Winter Fuel—Storing Potatoes.

Remake the Old Fence.

There are many farms bearing old rail fences that their owners have felt for years would be better torn down and rebuilt upon the same or other location, says Rural World. They have been built upon and added to until they contain at least enough good rails to construct a good straight fence. The undertaking is not a big one, and when it is finished the satisfaction of seeing the neat, newly constructed fence, in addition to the firewood, will repay the farmer for time and new wire. There is no more favorable time than just after the ground has frozen and before snow comes. A pair of bobsleighs can be used, even if there is no snow, when the site of the new fence is to be somewhere else than that of the present one. If the ground should be too much frozen to break the crust to set the stakes or posts, everything can be got in readiness to rebuild in the spring, and that will be found a great advantage when the building time comes. The sorting of the rails, cutting and sharpening stakes or preparing posts and sawing up the "done" fence timber into firewood, can all be finished in the slack season, and the putting up of the fence will be as nothing in the spring before seeding operations commence, when the ground will be so soft that the stakes can all be driven with a sledge hammer. If possible, do not put this work off. The commencement of such jobs that have stared one in the face for years, probably, is more than half the undertaking. The old snake fence is an eyesore and a harbor for rubbish and weeds, while the new straight one will save land and give the farm a tidy, prosperous appearance.

Stick to the Farm.

History proves that prosperity has always followed times of great depression, and history will repeat itself. No matter what comes, let us stick to the farm. We may work a few years for nothing, but what matters it so long as we retain in our possession the old farmhouse? We shall not always remain at the bottom of the wheel. In time, matters will adjust themselves. Then let us have a firmer determination than ever to know the details of our business, and make the coming year conspicuous for having made progress in reducing the cost of production, the curtailment of unnecessary expenses, and, above all, let us never forget that ours is one of the noblest callings given to men, and the little spot of ground we occupy is part of God's green earth, and let us manfully and hopefully till and care for it, that those who shall succeed us may point with pride to the work of our hands.—New York Tribune.

The Winter Fuel.

Every farmer who burns wood even partially for heating and cooking should, as early in the winter as possible, cut and pile enough wood to last a whole year. This will save many complaints during the summer, and be much easier done now than in warm weather. Besides, dry wood burns without the waste of heat, always lost in turning its sap into steam. When using green wood, chips and small limbs will dry out more quickly than will the body of the tree, especially if the small limbs are split.

Storing Potatoes.

Strictly speaking, no one should store potatoes in the house cellar. But as hundreds of thousands do every year, and will continue to do so, a word may not prove amiss. First, potatoes should be sorted while in the field. It saves the housewife much work, saves storage room and the work of extra handling. Potatoes for the cellar are best barreled, as they are then movable when the accidents of time bring frost or water. Above all, they should be kept dark. Canvas sacks make good curtains to set off a portion of the cellar, and also good covers for the barrels. Light will ruin the flavor, and half-light will cause them to sprout.

Best Food for Poultry.

The very best use of shrunken wheat, some of which will be found in every crop, is as food for poultry. The grain, being shrunken, is deficient in starch, but it has all the greater proportion of gluten, which is the chief element of the egg, while the outside husk, or bran, is rich in phosphate, which helps to make the eggshell. The poultry dealer can usually buy shrunken wheat at a lower price than the perfect grain, while for feeding fowl it is really better for being shrunken.—Germantown Telegraph.

Apples for Cows.

I do not think there is any better food for milch cows than ripe, sound apples. I am aware that the prevalent opinion is that apples have a tendency to make cows sick and dry them up. As confirmatory of this I have heard of numerous instances where cows have broken into orchards and eaten their fill of apples and have been made sick, and in a few instances have died as the result. I also knew a case where a man ate an unreasonable quantity of baked beans, and it killed him. Now, the one case no more proves that ripe apples are not good cow food than that baked beans are not good human food. The proper way to feed apples to cows is to have them ripe and sound. Green or rotten apples are not good food for anything. The cows should never be given a full feed of them at first or given them on an empty stomach. At the first the cow should have no more than two or three quarts once a day.—Rural New Yorker.

The Cow to the Acre Plan.

Can the dairy be made to pay? We believe it can, but it must be done on the cow to the acre plan—better and fewer cows, better and more feed to the acre, and cows better looked after. There are men making money to-day from their dairies. How are they doing it? Condensed dairying. As fast as cows are demonstrated not to be making a profit they go the way that all poor things should, and leave their food to the cow that hath from two to five talents already. It does not pay, nor did it ever, to feed a cow $20 worth of food to get $15 worth of milk, let alone her drying off soon after the county fair, let the time of year be what it may. Think this matter over. An acre of corn fodder, another of oats, and a third of mixed crops, will keep two cows a year. Can corn, oats and the like be as well sold as to a good cow, her produce sold, and the fertility returned to the farm?—Cor. Practical Farmer.

Some Good Ideas.

Judging from the enormous productiveness of our common field corn, if anyone should ask me what is best to grow to fill a silo, I would say the best thing to grow is corn. The second best is corn, and the third choice in the section would be corn. Like the cow, every part of it is useful, and it is a forage crop, the lazy man's crop, the ignorant man's friend. On hillside or valley it brings a profitable return. It will do well with half a chance, even on a hard seed-bed, or with roots torn and bleeding it is a great forager, and when nursed it responds with great possibilities. We have only half appreciated its wealth of helpfulness in the past. The silo and fodder machinery are giving a double value to it with a meaning of a large profit on our season's effort.—E. C.

Chestnuts.

The American chestnut has the sweetest kernel, but is smaller, and the trees must be some fifteen or more years from the seed before they bear. The European, or Spanish chestnut, has nuts nearly double the size of the American, but tamer in flavor. But the seed will bear at about ten years from the seed. The dwarf Chinquepin Chestnut will often bear the second or third year from seed, but the nuts are so small that they are not in general use. The Japan chestnut is a comparative dwarf, though a stronger grower than the American Chiquepin—but the nuts are as large as the European chestnut, with about the same taste. Like the Chinquepin, they bear early. But all the kinds bear early when grafted from bearing trees.—Meehan's Monthly.

The Advantages of Sheep.

They are profitable.

They weaken the soil least, and strengthen it most.

They are enemies of weeds.

The care they need is required when other farm operations are slack.

The amount of investment need not be large.

The returns are quick and many.

They are the quietest and easiest handled of all farm stock.

Other farm products are made more largely from cash grains, while those from the sheep are made principally from pasture.

There is no other product of the farm that has fluctuated so slightly in value as good mutton.

By comparison wool costs nothing, for do not the horses and cow in shedding their coats waste what the sheep saves?

Value of Bran.

Wheat bran or shorts contain a little more flesh and milk forming matter and a little less fat than middlings. There is not much difference in the average feeding value per ton, but the shorts being more bulky is to be preferred to middlings for mixing with gluten and other heavy concentrated foods. Careful analyses and digestion tests made at the State Experiment Station have failed to note any material difference in the feeding value of selected winter wheat bran.—Massachusetts Plowman.

Working Butter.

The object of working butter is to rid it of the surplus moisture, to distribute the salt, and to unite the granules and give the butter consistency; and it should not have any more .han will accomplish this. One of the advantages of salting in the churn and allowing the butter to stand until the salt is wholly dissolved is, that much working is not required, as the butter only requires to be worked until the color is uniform, or when the streaks caused by the salt disappear.

Killing White Grub Worms.

Meadow lands infested with white grubs should be plowed and thoroughly cultivated in the fall, then planted to some crop that requires thorough cultivation the next season. The fall cultivation will destroy many of the insects which are then in a very tender stage in little earthen cells in the ground, and the thorough and frequent cultivation of the following crop will soon discourage the grubs.—Rural New Yorker.

Poultry Yard.

Broilers shrink about a half pound each when dressed.

Ducks average ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.

Forty dressed ducklings are packed in a barrel for shipment.

For good results in egg production, the hen house during the winter should not be allowed to become colder than 40 degrees.

Feed chickens frequently, but only what they will partake of with keen relish. Never surfeit them unless at the last feed in the evening, then they may be allowed to have about all they want.

Look to the chicken-house windows, for a draught is deadly. This question of proper distribution of air is an important one. Let the houses be open every sunny day. Keep them cosy, clean and comfortable, and the reward will surely follow.

The fowl's comb is an indicator of good or ill health, and can always be relied on. A full, bright red comb denotes health; a withered, faded or black comb is a sure sign that the fowl is sick. The hen that lays the most eggs in a year is always the one with the large, bright red comb.

Less than a Farthing.

The smallest coin now current in Europe, and the one having the least value, is the Greek lepton. The lepton is, according to the decimal monetary system, current money in all countries belonging to the Latin union. Some idea of this valueless little disc of copper may be gathered from the fact that the lepton is the one-hundredth part of a drachma. The Greek drachma usually passes for the same value that a franc piece does.

A Happy Couple.

'Squire Moore and His Estimable Wife Interest a Reporter.

From Tribune, Greeley, Colorado.

Among the many good people residing in Greeley, Colorado, 'Squire Moore and his amiable wife are the best known and the most respected. This happy couple were born in West Riding, of York, England, in 1820. In 1848 they emigrated to this country and settled in Derby, Conn., where they resided for a number of years. While there Mr. Moore, who was highly respected by his neighbors, was elected a member of the state legislature in 1867.

A reporter called on them recently and was received cordially and in response to his inquiries, Mrs. Moore said: "For four years I was miserable, hardly a week passed during that time but what I suffered from extreme lassitude. The least exertion fatigued me. At times when I was sewing or reading, I would be troubled with tingling sensations, like the pricking of pins in hands, feet, arms and legs. Occasionally I would suffer from profuse perspiration, the water fairly running from my face and hands. Then for days it would seem impossible for me to enjoy a minute of warmth. I would sit in a rocking chair alongside a roaring fire in the stove wrapped up in blankets, yet while my face would be scorched, the rest of my body would be chilled.

"Finally, despite my opposition, my husband called in a physician, who attributed my ailment to rheumatism and prescribed for that complaint. A day or two afterwards he changed his opinion, saying I was attacked with la grippe; also changed his medicine, but to no purpose. I was going from bad to worse. The tingling sensations were resumed. At times I would be incapable of doing anything with my hands and my husband was fearful that I was suffering from partial paralysis.

"One evening, while reading the New York Triubne, he read to me a statement of a wonderful cure perfected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He and I had at times read similar testimonials describing the great powers and virtue of these pills. But this night in particular, I was impressed with what he read and told him it wouldn't do any harm to try a box. The next morning he purchased a box of the Pink Pills and I commenced taking them according to directions, three times a day. Within a week I felt better, and when I had finished that box I asked my husband to get me another and he laughingly complied, saying, 'conceit is as bad as consumption, but even if you think they are doing you some good there is a great relief experienced." After that he purchased for me about a dozen more boxes, and for nearly two years I continued taking them. The result was I regained my strength, the tingling in arms and legs, hands and feet ceased and the frequent sweats which I had been subject to left me. In all truth, I am forced to state that the Pink Pills made a new woman of me. That is," she laughingly remarked, "as new as you can make a woman who is now in her 76th year." And in truth, Mrs. Moore's closing remarks are well founded, for she is as hale and healthy looking as any woman could be who has lived her great age.

(Signed) ANNA MOORE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, this 23d day of May, 1896.

My commission expires May 14th, 1900.

Milton A. Lyons, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid 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.

Water in Wood.

It has commonly been estimated that green wood, when cut down, contains about 45 per cent of its weight in moisture, but in the forests of central Europe wood cut down in winter is said to hold more than 40 per cent of water at the end of the following summer. Kept for several years in a dry place, wood retains from 15 to 20 per cent of water, while that which has been thoroughly desiccated will, when exposed to air under ordinary circumstances, absorb 5 per cent of water in the first three days, and will continue to absorb it until it reaches from 14 to 16 per cent as a normal standard—the amount fluctuating above and below this standard according to the state of the atmosphere. It has been found that, by exposing green wood to a temperature of 212 degrees, F., the loss of weight equaled 45 per cent; and, further, on exposing small prisms of wood one-half inch square and eight inches long, cut out of billets that had been stored for two years, to the action of superheated steam for two hours, their loss of weight was found to be from 15 to 45 per cent, according to the temperature of the steam.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circular sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

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.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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.

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 references 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.

RODS For tracing and locating Gold or Silver ore, lost or hidden treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 507 Southington, Conn.

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

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. Bosanko Med. Co. Phila. Pa.

EVERY HEN Hatched in **Petaluma Incubators** has started right, and is better prepared to give profitable returns because these machines exclusively embody the features which produce the greatest number of vigorous **Chickens.** Incubators from $10 up. We pay freight. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.