THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

the Price of Hay Is Regulated by Its (o'ar, Not Its Worth-Green Fodder good for Stock-Keep the Fence corners Clean,

Marketable Hay, There may be markets that will take richest hay at a sufficient advance m price to repay the farmer for furshing it, but I know of none, and am are that there are not many. It sells or color, and there is more danger of sing some of the lany blackened and listy when the grass is cut in full from than when it is sufficiently maare to require only a short exposure to be weather in the swath. It is a big of risky job to cure a large amount grass that is as full of sap as timhe in full bloom, and consumers in est local markets are not inclined to ay for all the extra labor, risk and loss weight of the total product due to my cutting. Dead-ripe timothy is not inted, of course, and its color conmbs it, but there is a middle ground lich should be taken. There may be lary in furnishing the market with nothy cut when in full bloom, but here is rarely any profit from the exa effort and risk. In the long run st as attractive and a more profitabelot of hay may be put upon the marg when the bloom is shed. The feedog value is less, but this is doing unto ers as they would do unto us, which the silver rule of commercial transons.-National Stockman.

Green Fodder for Cows. Early fodder-corn, when eaten by the ss, will make a satisfying feed, and will also largely increase the quanmy of milk. Fodder feed when half un or immature is very poor feed, it is mostly water. The cows will same a large amount of such fodg and give a very small quantity of ik. Give to each cow four quarts of ill feed, in the morning, when they re being milked; then turn to pasture. men give each cow an armful of folder, spread over the pasture, ad the same quality of mill feed made ne slop, and one armful of fodder: fter the mill feed and fodder is eaten, m out upon the night pasture. If cows have to be kept in the stableed give them, in addition, a small ekful of out hay, or well-cured clover ay. The cows must be given all they eat. On such a ration, good cows ill average from two and one-half to me gallons of milk per day all agh the summer, and the milk will of good flavor and rich in cream s fast as the fodder-corn is cut off. beground between the rows should be worked up with the cultivator, nd then run out with the one-horse low, making the furrow about five ghes in depth, and sawed to fodderers. Sow one large handful of bone hosphate to every three feet of row, ad about twelve grains of corn to the ot. Cover the corn as fast as it is

t will pay to keep the cows in good tion; if they are allowed to beme thin, it will take a large quantity gmin to get them in order for the

Clearing Fence Corner's othing more clearly shows the fence corners between fields or a gallon of boiling the roadside kept free from is grass or shrubs. As a rule all dd-time fence corners were kept lously clean. A good deal of ble hay was made from what the te reached in and cut there. But en the horse mower and the selfng reaper came into use, it every at became harder to find anybody he could be bired to clear out the the corners. The result was that the rather than the seythe was requirand the growth, instead of being ficied to fence corners, encroached th year more on the cultivated fields.

A Farmer's Outfit.

The better machinist a farmer is, the e time and money will be saved. should understand thoroughly evmachine he uses, and be able to re-Ir all but the most serious breaks for self, and avoid being dependent on paid service. It is wise foreight to keep on hand duplicates of parts as are most liable to break, es saving valuable time, especially the haying season. A well-equipped chest, with screws and nails of all ds should be a part of every farmsouth. If one of the boys shows taste for mechanics, give him a face to develop it. He will be a valle man to have in the neighbored and will probably be able to turn any an honest penny by helping out less skillful neighbors.—Massachutis Ploughman.

To Ward Off Fruit Rot.

When fruit rot has attacked the ich crop, the best method is to rete and burn all dried or munimified If from the trees, in winter, and ray early in spring with bluestone. ben the fruit buds begin to swell, with Bordeaux mixture, and all just before the blossoms open. eat the spraying when the blosare falling, adding a little paris en to keep off the curculio. Two eks later, spray again. As the Borany mixture coats the fruit with the mixture, use copper acetate, a ess solution, for the last two ayings. In Delaware, a ten-fold inof sound fruit has been obmed by this process, at a cost of out 12 cents per tree.—The Agricul-

Eggs by the Pound.

eggs were sold by the pound it revolutionize the breeds. As have before shown, the hen that the largest number of eggs may feally be performing as much seras one that lays fewer eggs, but ch are of larger size. Suppose a lays 120 eggs in a year, the eggs raging ten to the pound, her prodwould be twelve pounds of eggs in year. Now, let us suppose that aner ben in the flock laid 104 eggs, the a averaging eight to the pound. In and case the hen that produced 120 would be the most valuable, yet has not performed as much serto the one which produced but eggs, as the eggs of the latter are ound heavier, and, if eggs were sold | paralyzed by her coolness.

by weight, she would give a larger profit on fewer eggs. Selling eggs by weight gives both the producer and the consumer a fair sale and purchase, and farmers would begin to select the breeds that produced large eggs. They would then be compelled to improve market prices for their eggs.-Poultry

Ventilation of Horse Stables,

It takes a good deal of care to keep the horse stable sweet and fit for healthy living during the summer season. Unless it is quickly covered with earth, gypsum or something equally efficient in absorbing odors, the decomposing manure will not only waste ammonia, but it will be worse than wasted because it will injure the health and especially the eyesight of animals. Many a horse has gone blind because extent, of the ammonia affecting his eyes in poorly ventilated and dark stables. This away under last year's. The big Kan. Compound. is the chief advantage of underground stables in summer. They are cool, but it is very hard to keep them well ventilated and without offensive smell. But if the underground stable has, as of this Kansas wheat they could get. It should, a cement floor, it may not be None of it is moving toward Chicago, worse than the overground stable that unless it is to go through to the other has a plank floor filled with the urine side. The small receipts are more sigand other secretions that have sonked milicant because July is 4c over Septem-

Blue Grass Pasture. There is no better pasture grass than the blue grass, which in some parts of the country is known as June grass. Its roots run near the surface, and the pasture is therefore sweet and good so soon as the grass starts. In midsummer these shallow roots have another great advantage. They are benefited by the light rains which only penetrate rivals. one or two inches, and which will not reach down to the clovers, whose roots strike down into the subsoil in time of run more deeply. The clover roots strike down into the subsoil in time of drought, and the clover grown then is best. With June grass the best pasture is in June, as later it will probably be dried out too much.

Remedy for Pear Blight.

A remedy for pear blight, and one that is very important if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, is given by a fruit-grower of thirty years' experience. He states that he uses salt, according to the size of the tree, from one quart to one bushel, evenly spread on the ground, extending beyond the range of the roots. It should be done in the spring, just as the frost is leaving the ground, so that the fiber roots will carry it to the sap. The salt destroys the germs of the disease. It should be done at least before the buds begin to swell, and the feult-grower who gives the valuable information \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. advises each grower to try the remedy with a single tree, and the cost of the experiment will not be over 10 cents. Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; The remedy is so simple that any one brewing, \$18 of 19 per ton. can give it a test, and as the sait will destroy some of the insect enemies it will at least prove beneficial in that

To Kill the Hornfly. The best way of fighting the troublesome horn fly is by the application to the cattle of an emulsion of some kind which will kill the insects already there, and keep others away. Fish oil. to which a little carbolic acid-about a tablespoonful of the acid to a pint of the oil-bas been added, makes a very cheap and effective application. Kerosene emulsion used as a spray is also good, being especially adapted to large herds. The emulsion is made by addstaking and careful farmer than to ling a half pound of soap (dissolved in to two gallons of kerosene. This emulsion, when thoroughly mixed and allowed to cool, assumes the consistency of clabber milk; when used as a spray, it is diluted with water in which tobacco

stems have been bolled, Farm News. Eastern Oregon, 7,609c; mohair, 20c Advantages of Well-Bred 'tock. It is particularly in the time when all farming is least prosperous that and ewes, 214@214c; dressed mutton, College ... those who have been careful to secure 41ec; spring lambs, 51e per pound. only the best bred animals have the cline in prices is to make the scrub ani- 4.25 per 100 pounds. mal unsalable at any price. All through the period of depression the scrub stock cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@51gc per farmers are changing from poor or in pound ferior stock to that which is better. By the time they have all secured the best 5 to per pound. stock the times will have improved so as to make farming profitable again. It is really a case of cause and effect, though not often recognized as such.

Sweet Potatoes, Before the vines start to run, cultivate the ground between the rows, o the plants on each side of every row. Take the hoe and draw the earth up close to the vines, and cut out all weeds. The after cultivation consists in stirring the ground between the \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton. rows with the cultivator set to run shallow, and of hoeing the ridges and \$19; whole, \$18,50. preventing the vines from rooting at the joints. As soon as the vines commence to turn yellow the potatoes are 6c; pork, 61cc; veal, small, 6. ripe, and can be dug and sent to market. It is more profitable to dig and 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders sell direct from the field.

Protecting Cows from Flies.

A very weak dilution of carbolle acid will keep flies off from cows in hot weather. The carbolic acid may be made stronger and mixed with some grease to put around the cow's horns, as the horn fly is more persistent in its attacks at this point, and there is no danger of the acid here where the cow California bran, \$15@15.50 per ton. ennuot get at it to lick it. No cow likes the oder of carbolle acid.

Soil for Radishes. To grow good radishes, one needs a \$7@8.50 clover, \$7,50@9. sandy soil, thoroughly fertilized. It is practically impossible to grow a fine quality on a heavy soil. The roots silverskin, 85c@\$1 per cental. grow very slowly, and they become heavy clay is not suitable,

Theory and Practice. "Miss Heftilass thinks a woman ought to have just as many cares and responsibilities as a man," said one coung man. "When did she say that?" asked the

"Yesterday evening, while she let me do all the pedaling up-hill on a tan-

"Haven't any," said the young wom-

an, "this is a hand-book." And she walked away leaving him WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The important factor in wheat last week was the large foreign demand. their flocks in order to secure the best A lesser influence was the appearance of the July bulls as large buyers of the

The general view of the trade is that the situation is favorable for comparatively high prices. The fact that the market has had within a fortnight an advance of 10c per bushel, and that the new crop movement has not fairly started to keep, however, an influential party in the field. As to the final outome of the situation, it is remarkable how close speculators are together. Their differences are hardly more than as to the time for an advance and its

sas crop shows in the arriavls at Kansas City, which, without being so very ulceration of the womb; large, are a good deal over 12 months ago, yet the foreigners have taken all

ber, an incentive to rush the grain here. Furthermore, Chicago July is 1c and and usefulness. 13ge over St. Louis, Toledo or Detroit. The completed crop movement last year developed that the 1896 winter wheat yield was very much less than anybody had assumed it to be. With July almost ended the receipts this year at thost ended the receipts this year at IT SAVES YOU MONEY week's shipments exceeding the ar-

crease of 1,782,000 bushels, and now totals 17,814,000 bushels, against 46,-754,000 bushels a year ago this time. The foreigners took freight room in two days last week for as much wheat as will be received at all the primary markets in a fortnight. It is certainly nothing against the market that there is a c'ever active bull interest in it. This has made it somewhat uncomfortable for the professional short sellers. These latter have found out that there was somebody to meet their raids. The long line has not, however, been large enough to be threatening, and the tactics have at no time been offensive. It looks as if the July would go out at a moderate premium over the September, and as if the campaign When you have squandered your would be continued through September.

Portland Markets. Wheat-Walla Walla, 76@77c; Val-

ley, 79c per bushel. Fiour-Best grades, \$4; graham, Oats-Choice white, 38@40e; choice

Millstuffs-Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay-Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@ 11; de oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@

Eggs-123 @ 13c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per

America, 12 12c; California, 9@ 10c per Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@ 2.0 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@8.00;

geese, \$3@4; ducks, \$2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatos s .- Oregon Burbanks, 35 @ 45c per tack; new potatoes, 50c per sack sweets, \$1.90@2.25 per centa

O rions-California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental. Hops-10@113gc per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool-Valley, 11@13c per pound;

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers

Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light advantage. The first effect of a de. and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@ Beef-Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3;

Veal-Large, 8 1/2 @ 4 1/2 c; small, 5 @

Scattle Markets. Entter-Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c. Cheese- Native Washington, 10@

11c; California, 93gc. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 18@19c. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound, and, after a few days, throw a furrow hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, \$2

@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75. Wheat-Feed wheat, \$24 per ton. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$21.

Corn-Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton,

Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 %c; mutton sheep, Fresh Fish-Halibut, 4 /gc; salmon, and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock

cod, 5c; smelt, 212 @ 4c.

San Francisco Markets. Wool-Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8 % 10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops-8@12c per pound. Millstuffs - Middlings, \$18.50@22; Hay-Wheat, \$12@15; wheat and oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley,

\$7 mg 8; best barley, \$9 mc 11; alfalfa, Potatoes-New, in boxes, 30 @ 40e.

Onions-New red, 70 at 80c; do new Fresh fruit-Apples, 20@30c per tough, and, in many cases, wormy. A small box; do large box, 35 or 75c Royal loamy sell will do very well, but a apricots, 20@35c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@40c per box; currants, \$1.00@1.50 per best; peaches, 25@50c; pears, 20 or 40e: cherry plums, 20ex30c per box, Butter-Fancy oreamery, 21c; do

> 18e; good to choice, 14 st 15c per pound. Cheese-Fancy mild, new, Sc; fair to good, 71ge per pound, Eggs—Store, 111g@14c; ranch, 15@ 18c; Eastern, 12@14; duck, 14c per FULL INFURMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

"Your pocketbook, young woman," (2; seedlings, 75ccs\$1.25; Mexican demanded the footpad, as he reached limes, \$4.50 \( \infty 5.50; \) common lemons, \$1.50 \( \infty 8.50 \( \infty 5.50; \) common lemons, \$1.50 \( \infty 8.50 \( \infty 5.50; \) common lemons, \$1.50 \( \infty 8.50 \( \infty 5.50; \) common lemons,

Happy the man who finds and removes the particular cause of his misfortune.

## CAN'T HELP TELLING.

No village so small.

No city so large. From the Atlantic to the Pacific. names known for all that is truthful, all that is reliable, are attached to the most thankful letters.

They come to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell the one story of



Receipts of new wheat at Chicago are aid of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable The horrors born of displacement or

Backache, bearing-down, dizziness, fear of coming calamity, distrust of

best friends. All, all-sorrows and sufferings of the past. The famed "Vegetable Compound" bearing the illustrious name Pinkham, has brought them out of the valley of suffering to that of happiness

In one advertisement alone we recently published thirty testimonials from women in one small town who had regained heaith through its use.

Our visible supply showed an in- As Well as Restoring Your Strength and Giving You Health to Enloy Life.



WHEN YOU HAVE SQUANDERED YOUR money feeding the quarks who live upon such as you, it is hard to make you believe that an advertised remedy is good. Some men have a periodice against annihing advertised. But surely the curies shown to have been performed by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt must commend it to every sufferer. They prove that if sures after all else falls. It would be better to try this very simple and highly recommended cemedy before specifying time and money with trugs, because a fair trial of it will make it unaccessary to use any other remedy. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt costs no more than one month's doctor bill, it, it or it, according to be power, and hundreds in this city say it is worth ten it we's as much. Call and see it, or and for the book, "Three Casses of Men." It's sent closely sealed by mail, free.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO. 153 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

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seconds, 18@20c; fancy dairy, 16@ 100 DRUNK and be saved without their knowledge by
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RAILROADS IN RUSSIA

Six Thousand Miles of Railroad Are Now Being Built.

.500. The three States-Illinois, with land area of 56,000 square miles; Iowa, with a land area of 55,000 square miles, and Michigan, with a land area of 57,000 have collectively 26,260 miles of railroad, or more than the empire of Russia had, according to the last offidal reports, which showed that at the beginning of the present year the total length of railways open for traffic in Russia was 25,975 miles, of which 15,-230 unles belonged to the state, exclusive of 945 miles of the Transcaspian Railroad, which is in the hands of the Minister of War. The area of Russia in Europe is 2,100,000 square unles and of Russia in Asia 6,400,000 square miles, a total of 8,500,000 square miles. This deficiency of comnumication, however, is being, if not rapidly, at least steadily, overcome, and it is computed that there are now 6,000 miles of roads in course of construction, and it is estimated that by the end of the century there will be something like 32,000 miles of railroad in the Russian Empire, two-thirds bislenging to the state. The growth of the railroad system in Russin, modestly begun in 1837, has been very rapid since 1800. The first road constructed was sixteen miles long, from St. Petersburg to Tsarskoe-Selo, and in 1840 this was the only line in the empire. At that time the United States had in operation 2,800 miles. In 1850 the mileage of Russian railroads had increased to 300 miles, and in 1800 was 7,000 miles; in 1880 it was 14,000; ereased with such rapidity that, as

it was still less than 1,000. The rallroad mileage of the United States in the same year was 39,600 miles. In 1870 the mileage of Russian railreads in 1800 it was 19,500. It has since instated, it is expected that before 1900 there will be 32,000 miles of railroad in Russia, though, of course, these figures compare poorly with the totals in the United States, where there are 180,-000 miles of railroad. One difficulty from which the railroads of Russia have beretofore suffered severely has been the lack of freight business. In other words, the Russian railroads have been run chiefly for passenger traffic, the profits of which are relatively small and the expenses of which inordinately large. Up to twenty-five years ago the railroads of Russia carried twice as many passengers in a year as they did tons of freight, though gradually the disparity between the two has been lessened, and since 1880 the proportion of freight carried has been materially larger than heretofore. In the United States about 70 per cent, of the rallroad earnings are from freight, and this is the chief item of profit in operation on all the lines, The Russians are beginning to utilize their railroad facilities for the transportation of freight to a greater extent than was formerly the case with them,

and as a result of this managers of the various lines have found it profitable to extend them.- New York Sun. The Kind of Man for Spain. "A man who can stand turning down for the cabinet as well as he did ought to make a good minister to Madrid," the President is reported to have said to a friend shortly before be sent to the Senate the nomination of Steward I. Woodford. Placidity of temper, coupled with strong resolution, recom mended the New Yorker as fit for the difficulties of the Madrid mission. Perlaps the President did not recall the bearing of Gen. Woodford upon a certalu very trying occasion long before the cablact incident. If that had come to his mind be might have felt additional force in his estimate. Many years ago, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, there was a sensational political homicide in Kemper county, Miss., Judge Chisholm was the victim His case became of national interest, The general government took up with vigor the punishment of the crime, Steward L. Woodford, of New York, was selected to go to Mississippi to assist in the prosecution. The action of the government was resented Threats were made that the Yankee lawyer would not see his home again if he made himself too offensive. On the day that Gen. Woodford walked into the court room he looked into an array of forbidding faces, and observed that there seemed to be an average of one shotgun to each Mississippian pres-

the table, slowly surveyed the crowd, and in a tone indicating perfect composure, said: "There seems to be a good deal of display of arms here. Personally, I don't know that it is objectionable. I have had some experience in looking down the barrels of pleces of larger caliber. Still, if this case is to be tried with shotguns, it may be well to have an understanding to that effect before

ent. He put down his law books on

we begin," The possessors of the shatguns dropped out of the court room one by one, and when they came back they were

Tea Drinking.

There is a pretty legend as to the origin of ten-drinking. The story goes that one of the daughters of an Eastern sovereign was greatly enamored of one of the young noblemen of her father's court. One day her lover, without the knowledge of her attendants, presented her with a few green branches, one of which she carefully kept, and on reaching her apartments placed it in a goblet of water. Some time afterward, while fondly thinking of the young nobleman, she was selzed with a sentimental attack, and impulsively drank the water in which the green twig had been standing. The water to her surprise had a most agreeable taste, whereupon she ate the leaves and stalk. The flavor pleased the princess so much that every day she had bunches of this ten tree brought to her, which she ate, or put in water and drank the infusion in memory of her lover. The ladles of the court seeing her appreciation of the new drink imitated her example, and with such plensing results that the practice soon spread and speedily beame universal.

"I have just finished a story where the girl was as 'thin as a hop pole,' and the hero 'as scrawny as a pine

supling." That sort of story should be padded out."-Cleveland Plaindealer

Morphine Fiends in America.

A Parisian work on the morphine habit says it is most prevalent in Germany, France and the United States. The State of Illinois has 10,600 miles and, strange to say, that the medical railroad, Iowa 8,500 and Michigan profession furnishes the largest number of morphinists, 40 per cent. Men of leisure come next with 15 per cent, then merchants, 8 per cent. Of 1,000 fiends 650 were men and of the female victims women of means furnished 43 per cent and wives of medical men 10 per cent.

State Flowers and Suffrage.

Those states in which complete or limited woman suffrage has been established by law are those which have taken the lead in the selection of state more than \$31,000,000 a year, and the flowers. Colorado has the Columbine, Idaho the syringia, Montana the bitter 000,000. Every article of consumption root and Utah the sergo lily. The brought within the fortifications of state flower of Nebraska is the golden Paris, whether food, fuel, or building rod, which is likewise the state flower mateiral, is subject to these duties.

NEXT TO AN APPROVING CON-SCIENCE.

vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundana vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundance dessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of paint heaves, muscular classicity, a hearty ap-cettie and regular habit of body. Though not though the agency of Hoatetter's Stomach distance, one of the most effective invigorants and though of the most effective invigorants and though fortilizers in existence. This line ontic also fortilizers have who nee it against ma-aria, and remedies billousness, constipation and rhematism.

been struck at Bowersville, five miles markets, \$1,800,000. What are called south of Jamestown, Ohio. The well the extraordinary expenses of Paris are was drilled 140 feet deep, and at this devoted, like our own, says the Mildep h the drill became so magnetized wankee Sentinel, to the carrying out of that particles of iron clung to it.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

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 litting of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbing 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, bearing will be destroyed forever, him cases out of ten are caused by extart, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give Oue Hundred Pallars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cored by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for creculars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. between seven and eight millions of dollars."

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. The... Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician, says that he has practically perfected an apparatus by which telegraph messages may be sent without wires. He proposes to give a demonstration of his

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Deuver, Col., Nov. 8, 36.

mastery of the electric currents.

John Pratt wore at his funeral in Holden, Me., the other day, a fine pair of calfskin boots made for him in 1862 and worn every Sunday since.

August 31st

is the last day of the \$1000 missing word contest.

Schilling's Best tea is wonderfully fresh and fine.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month.

Parisian Revenues. Paris gets its revenue chiefly from

the octroi duties, which now yield cost of collecting which is about \$2,-There is also a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of rent paid by each tenant, a license tax on business, a window tax and a dog tax. These produce about \$18,000,000 a year. About \$3,000,000 comes in the form of contributions from the republic toward the maintenance of the police department and the streets. About \$15,000,000 comes from "what are strictly municipal revenues," which "are derived from such sources as rentals paid by the gas companies-over \$3,000,000-returns from the fertiliz-A magnetic well of great power has ing sewage, \$3,400,000, and public new public improvements and the construction of public buildings and are provided for, like ours, by the issue of

> Paris harbors a widow, Mme. Jules Lebandy, who inherited from her husband \$25,000,000. As she disapproves of the way in which he made his fortune, she refuses to use it contenting herself with an income of 6,000 francs.

bonds. Their annual average varies

Size for size, a thread of spider's silk is decidedly tougher than one of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is about 50 per cent stronger than a steel thread of the

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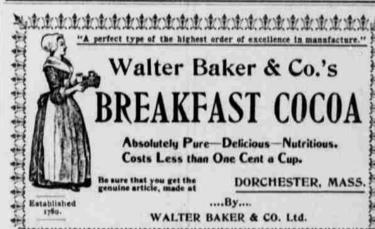
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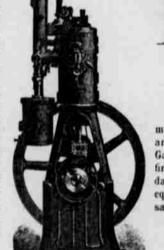
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