

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

The Price of Hay Is Regulated by Its Color, Not Its Worth—Green Fodder Good for Stock—Keep the Fence Corners Clean.

Markets for Hay.

There may be markets that will take the highest hay at a sufficient advance in price to repay the farmer for furnishing it, but I know of none, and am sure there are not many. It sells for color, and there is more danger of having some of the hay blackened and rotting than when it is sufficiently mature to require only a short exposure to the weather in the swath. It is a big and risky job to cure a large amount of grass that is as full of sap as timothy in full bloom, and consumers in most local markets are not inclined to pay for all the extra labor, risk and loss of weight of the total product due to early cutting. Dead-ripe timothy is not wanted, of course, and its color commands it, but there is a middle ground which should be taken. There may be a market in furnishing the market with timothy cut when in full bloom, but there is rarely any profit from the extra effort and risk. In the long run, the best of hay may be put upon the market when the bloom is shed. The feeding value is less, but this is doing unto others as they would do unto us, which is the silver rule of commercial transactions.—National Stockman.

Green Fodder for Cows.

Early fodder-corn, when eaten by the cows, will make a satisfying feed, and will also largely increase the quantity of milk. Fodder feed when half grown or immature is very poor feed, and is mostly water. The cows will consume a large amount of such fodder, and give a very small quantity of milk. Give to each cow four quarts of milk, in the morning, when they are being milked; then turn to pasture, and soon give each cow an amount of the fodder, spread over the pasture, and the same quantity of milk feed made into slop, and an amount of fodder; then the milk feed and fodder is eaten, and the milk is increased. If the cows have to be kept in the stable, give them, in addition, a small amount of oat hay, or well-cured clover hay. The cows must be given all they can eat. On such a ration, good cows will average from two and one-half to three gallons of milk per day, and the milk will be of good flavor and rich in cream. As fast as the fodder-corn is cut off, the ground between the rows should be well worked up with the cultivator, and then run out with the one-horse plow, making the furrows about five inches in depth, and sowed to fodder-corn. Sow one large handful of bone phosphate to every three feet of row, and about twelve grains of corn to the foot. Cover the corn as fast as it is sown. It will pay to keep the cows in good condition; if they are allowed to become thin, it will take a large quantity of grain to get them in order for the winter.—The American.

Clearing Fence Corners.

Nothing more clearly shows the mistake and careful farmer than to have fence corners between fields or along the roadside kept free from weeds, grass or shrubs. As a rule all the old-time fence corners were kept scrupulously clean. A good deal of valuable hay was made from what the weeds reached in and cut there. But when the horse mower and the self-binding reaper came into use, it every year became harder to find anybody who could be hired to clear out the fence corners. The result was that the weeds and the growth, instead of being cut to fence corners, encroached year by year on the cultivated fields.

A Farmer's Outfit.

The better machinist a farmer is, the more time and money will be saved. He should understand thoroughly every machine he uses, and be able to repair it but the most serious breaks for himself, and avoid being dependent upon paid service. It is wise forethought to keep on hand duplicates of all parts as are most liable to break, and saving valuable time, especially in the laying season. A well-equipped chest, with screws and nails of all sizes should be a part of every farmer's outfit. If one of the boys shows a taste for mechanics, give him a chance to develop it. He will be a valuable man to have in the neighborhood, and will probably be able to turn out an honest penny by helping out the less skillful neighbors.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

To Ward Off Fruit Rot.

When fruit rot has attacked the orchard crop, the best method is to remove and burn all diseased or unmineralized fruit from the trees, in winter, and spray early in spring with bluestone. Then the fruit buds begin to swell, spray with Bordeaux mixture, and repeat just before the blossoms open. When the spraying when the blossoms are falling, adding a little Paris green to keep off the curculio. Two weeks later, spray again. As the Bordeaux mixture coats the fruit with the mixture, use copper acetate, a sure solution, for the last two sprayings. In Delaware, a ten-fold increase of sound fruit has been obtained by this process, at a cost of about 12 cents per tree.—The Agriculturalist.

Eggs by the Pound.

Eggs were sold by the pound it would revolutionize the breeds. As we have before shown, the hen that lays the largest number of eggs may not really be performing as much service as one that lays fewer eggs, but which are of larger size. Suppose a hen lays 120 eggs in a year, the eggs averaging ten to the pound, her production would be twelve pounds of eggs in a year. Now, let us suppose that another hen in the flock laid 104 eggs, the eggs averaging eight to the pound. In the first case the hen that produced 120 eggs would be the most valuable, yet she has not performed as much service as the one which produced but 104 eggs, as the eggs of the latter are much heavier, and, if eggs were sold

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The important factor in wheat last week was the large foreign demand. A lesser influence was the appearance of the July bulls as large buyers of the September.

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 outcome 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 extent.

Receipts of new wheat at Chicago are away under last year's. The big Kansas crop shows in the arrivals at Kansas City, which, without being so very large, are a good deal over 12 months ago, yet the foreigners have taken all of this Kansas wheat they could get. Some of it is moving toward Chicago, unless it is to go through to the other side. The small receipts are more significant because July is 4c over September, an incentive to make the grain here. Furthermore, Chicago July is 1c and 1 1/2c 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 wheat ended the receipts this year at Chicago are vastly less than last, the week's shipments exceeding the arrivals.

Our visible supply showed an increase of 1,782,000 bushels, and now totals 17,814,000 bushels, against 40,754,000 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 never 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 would be continued through September.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76¢; Valley, 75¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, 44¢; Graham, 42¢; superfine, 42.25¢ per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 38¢; choice gray, 37¢; 38¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, 31¢; 36.50¢; brewing, 31.8¢ per ton.
Middlings—Bran, 14¢ per ton; middlings, 21¢; shorts, 15.50¢.
Hay—Timothy, 12.50¢; clover, 10.0¢; 11¢; California wheat, 10.0¢; 11¢; do oat, 11¢; Oregon wild hay, 9.0¢ per ton.
Eggs—12 1/2¢; 13¢ per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢; 40¢; fair to good, 30¢; dairy, 25¢; 30¢ per roll.
Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢; California, 9¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 22.50¢; 2.0¢ per dozen; broilers, 1.50¢; 3.00¢; geese, 4.00¢; ducks, 2.50¢; 3.00¢ per dozen; turkeys, live, 10¢; 11¢ per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35¢; 45¢ per sack; new potatoes, 50¢ per sack; sweets, 1.00¢; 2.25¢ per cental.
Onions—California, new, red, 1.25¢; yellow, 1.50¢ per cental.
Hops—10¢; 11¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4¢; 6¢.
Wool—Valley, 11¢; 13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7¢; 9¢; mohair, 20¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2¢; 2 1/2¢; dressed mutton, 4 1/2¢; spring lambs, 5 1/2¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, 4¢; light and feeders, 2.50¢; 3.00¢; dressed, 4.25¢ per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 2.75¢; 3.00¢; cows 2.25¢; dressed beef, 4.00¢; 5.00¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 3 1/4¢; 4¢; small, 5¢; 5 1/2¢ per pound.

Remedy for Fear Blight.

A remedy for fear 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 fruit-grower who gives the valuable information advises each grower to try the remedy with a single tree, and the cost of the experiment will not be over 10 cents. The remedy is so simple that any one can give it a test, and as the salt will destroy some of the insect enemies it will at least prove beneficial in that respect.

To Kill the Hornfly.

The best way of fighting the trouble, some 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—a tablespoonful of the acid to a pint of the oil—has 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 adding a half pound of soap (dissolved in a gallon of boiling water) 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 boiled.—Farm News.

Advantages of Well-Bred Cows.

It is particularly in the time when all farming is least prosperous that those who have been careful to secure only the best bred animals have the advantage. The first effect of a decline in prices is to make the scrub animal unsalable at any price. All through the period of depression the scrub stock farmers are changing from poor to inferior stock to that which is better. By the time they have all secured the best 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, and, after a few days, throw a furrow to 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 rows with the cultivator set to run shallow, and of hoeing the ridges and preventing the vines from rooting at the joints. As soon as the vines commence to turn yellow the potatoes are ripe, and can be dug and sent to market. It is more profitable to dig and sell direct from the field.

Protecting Cows from Flies.

A very weak dilution of carbolic 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 cannot get at it to lick it. No cow likes the odor of carbolic acid.

Soil for Radishes.

To grow good radishes, one needs a sandy soil, thoroughly fertilized. It is practically impossible to grow a fine quality on a heavy soil. The roots grow very slowly, and they become tough, and, in many cases, wormy. A loamy soil will do very well, but a heavy clay is not suitable.

Theory and Practice.

"Miss Heffless thinks a woman ought to have just as many cares and responsibilities as a man," said one young man.

"When did she say that?" asked the other.

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

Paralyzing Confusion.

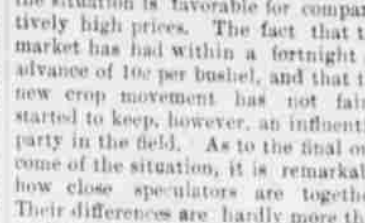
"Your pocketbook, young woman," demanded the footpad, as he reached forward.

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 thoughtful letters.

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



physical salvation gained through the aid of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The horrors born of displacement or ulceration of the womb:

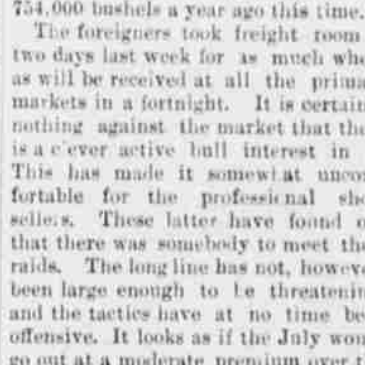
Backache, bearing-down, dizziness, fear of coming calamity, distrust of best friends.

All ailments—scurvy 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 and usefulness.

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

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As Well as Restoring Your Strength and Giving You Health to Enjoy Life.



When you have squandered your money feeding the quack who live upon such as you, it is hard to make you believe that an advertised remedy is good. Some have a prejudice against anything advertised. But surely the cure shown to have been performed by Dr. Sanborn's Electric Belt must commend it to every sufferer. They prove that it cures after all else fails. It would be better to try this very simple and highly recommended remedy before spending time and money with quacks, because a fair trial of it will make it necessary to use any other remedy. Dr. Sanborn's Electric Belt has no match in one month's doctor bill, \$5. For full particulars, see the book, "The Electric Belt," sent free to all who send for the book. "Three Women's Story." It is sent closely sealed by mail, free.

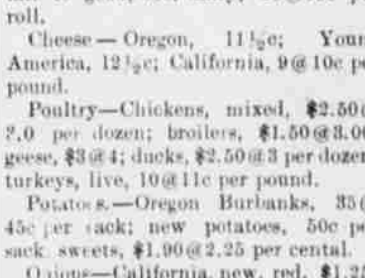
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RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.

Six Thousand Miles of Railroad Are Now Being Built.

The State of Illinois has 10,000 miles of railroad, Iowa 8,500 and Michigan 7,500. The three States—Illinois, Iowa, with a land area of 55,000 square miles, and Michigan, with a land area of 57,000—have collectively 26,000 miles of railroad, or more than the empire of Russia had, according to the last official 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 miles belonged to the state, exclusive of 945 miles of the Transcaucasian Railroad, which is in the hands of the Minister of War. The area of Russia in Europe is 2,100,000 square miles and of Russia in Asia 6,400,000 square miles, a total of 8,500,000 square miles. This deficiency of communication, 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 belonging to the state.

The growth of the railroad system in Russia, modestly begun in 1837, has been very rapid since 1850. 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 1860 it was still less than 1,000. The railroad mileage of the United States in the same year was 30,000 miles. In 1870 the mileage of Russian railroads was 7,000 miles; in 1880 it was 14,000; in 1890 it was 19,000. It has since increased with such rapidity that, as stated, 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 heretofore 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 are relatively 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 railroad 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 he sent to the Senate the nomination of Steward L. Woodford. Placidity of temper, coupled with strong resolution, recommended the New Yorker as fit for the difficulties of the Madrid mission. Perhaps the President did not recall the bearing of Gen. Woodford upon a certain very trying occasion long before the cabinet incident. If that had come to his mind he 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 household 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 present. He put down his law books on 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 pieces 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 we begin."

The possessors of the shotguns dropped out of the court room one by one, and when they came back they were not armed.

Tea Drinking.

There is a pretty legend as to the origin of tea-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 seized 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 tea tree brought to her, which she ate, or put in water and drank the infusion in memory of her lover. The ladies of the court seeing her appreciation of the new drink imitated her example, and with such pleasing results that the practice soon spread and speedily became universal.

A Slender Outfit.

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

"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, and, strange to say, that the medical profession furnishes the largest number of morphine fiends, 40 per cent. Men of leisure come next with 15 per cent, then merchants, 8 per cent. Of 1,000 deaths 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 flowers. Colorado has the Columbine, Idaho the syringa, Montana the bitter root and Utah the sergio lily. The state flower of Nebraska is the golden rod, which is likewise the state flower of Oregon.

NEXT TO AN APPROVING CONSCIENCE.

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerve, muscular clarity, a hearty appetite and regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood purifiers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who are attacked by malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

A magnetic well of great power has been struck at Bowersville, five miles south of Jamestown, Ohio. The well was drilled 140 feet deep, and at this depth the drill became so magnetized 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 lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness results, 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 the Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by Druggists. J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. 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 mastery of the electric currents.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only

reliable cure for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 430 5th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

John Pratt wore at his funeral in

Holmen, 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 more than \$31,000,000 a year,