for many will go to the Klondike a year, how will they be transportare questions now being asked by mation companies and the essents interested in one way or anor in the great movement about to e place. Even the man going sted in these matters. If there is big a crowd he may not be able to are a passage, or to get a proper fit, or be successful in transporting into the interior. He would better trust too much to luck nor depend auch upon being able to travel in regular way. Certainly, so far as agular steamers are concerned, berths will all be engaged weeks strance, and the man who neglects are passage early may have to

of 300 to each vessel, it would mire 170 steamers to convey the minm number, while 680 would be may to accommodate the maxim. To send 170 steamers in the eths of February, March and April all make it necessary for two to each day. There is now advertised one-quatrer the steamers necessary. others will no doubt be provided, there are numerous transportation ects on foot, but nothing definite at them can yet be said. This is ent to show that the man who ends to join the first great rush by way of the passes and lakes would well to make sure of his passage to a or Skaguay. As to the route by may of St. Michaels and the river, will not be open till June, and esive transportation projects now ar way will be sufficiently developed before that time to make it well pone any estimates until later. here are but two well known and emiably practical routes to the Yumines es from Dyea and Skaguay to the and thence by boat down the lakes rivers, and the other is by ocean mer to St. Michaels and thence up river by light draft steamer. All routes are yet to be proved, and who try them must expect to meet the tribulations and uncertainties tlay in the path of the pioneer. btelly the great majority of Yuers will try the passes, since the can be reached in this way two hree months earlier than by steamand, of these the greater number go over the regular Yukon trail by way of Chilkoot pass, the next er number going from Skaguay over

north of Juneau, penetrates a divided into two arms by a rocky story. Into the easterly arm arm the Dyea river. Both are le for canoes only for several miles. he head of these arms are located hew towns of Skaguay and Dyea. these points it is necessary to the high mountain divide to Lindermann and Bennett, where are constructed for the journey the river. Until the past season Ynkoners have used the Chilkoot from Dyea, exclusively, the Chiladians packing all the supplies at nal rate of 15 cents a pound. route is 27 miles long, and the uit of the pass is 3,200 feet high. Indians have always refused to by any other route, declaring this he best one. Last summer, owto the great rush and the eager-of all to get over at any cost, the as raised their price for packing. often as high as a dollar a pound aid them. This, and the crowded tion of the trail, led many to try Skaguay trail, which, though 41 long, was asserted to be better, se the summit of the pass was 500 feet lower. It was found, ver, that the trail was not so good, he river had to be crossed several and that, though the pass was that lower, the trail led up and hill so much that the actual ing done was greater than by the toot pass, where the ascent was all to the foot of the summit diwhen one very steep climb was ary. The practical result was very much larger percentage of who tried the Chilkoot pass sucin reaching the lakes, than of who attempted the Skaguay route. theless, improvements are now made on both trails, and both e extensively used in the spring, much easier to go in over the when the rocks and mud which the trails so difficult last fall are e are projected improvements

th of those trails, in the nature ads and tramways, but as yet hilkoot pass shows anything tan-A combined railroad and tramunder construction and is prom be completed by the first of Febfor the taking of freight from rough to Lake Lindermann. The ulities are that this convenience be provided by that time, or y thereafter. The company operpurposes to contract to carry from Dyea to the lake at a price below what it would cost to pack and to handle it so promptly the time the owner can wall the trail his freight will get With this tramway in operand nothing similar on the Skagiii, the Chilkoot pass would get travel. There are, however, dy for use is uncertain. At the pointment is in store for many on this or if inclosed by two fences let them avoided.—Farmers' Union.

RUSH this Chilkoot tramway will be the only thing ready early enough to accommodate the first rush in February and March. Until that time, there is apparently little choice between the trails for winter travel, and those who go in before February may take either. those who go in over the snow a Yukon sled is necessary. This is a strong skeleton sled and may be purchased at any regular outfitting point. Many take dogs to help draw sleds, but all can not do this. If it is done, special provision must be made for food for

After the lakes have been reached, the remainder of the route is the same each cow were also placed in the lot. for both passes, consisting of about 550 miles of lake and river navigation to twice a day, fed ear corn, broken, and, Dawson City, at the mouth of the after being milked, were turned into Klondike. It is 50 miles further to the lot and given unhusked corn fod-Forty-Mile, and Circle City is 300 miles down the river from Dawson. The new town of Rampart City is still about 500 miles further down the Yukon, at the mouth of Munook creek, picked up, were given buttermilk and not far above the point where the Tannanah flows into the great river.

This entire lake and river journey is made in strong boats, usually built out of timber whipsawed by the Yukoners on the banks of Lakes Lindermann or Bennett. There is a small saw mill there, but it is unable to cut enough timber to fill the demand. Doubtless there, but it is unable to cut enough other mills will be taken in as soon as the transvay is completed, but miners should not rely upon this, but should take an outfit of tools and material for building a boat, as well as oars and rowlocks. Efforts to take in boats over ple who will start for Alaska next the pass last fall were unsuccessful, ring is 50,000, while some who have sea the subject much attention place easier to do so over the snow, it is fore as high as 200,000. At an doubtful if it would not consume as much extra time and labor as the building of a boat would require. When the tramway is at work, specially constructed boats could no doubt be taken in to advantage, and valuable time be saved.

The route leads through Lake Lindermann, 6 miles, a portage to Lake Bennett, 1 mile; down the lake, 24 miles; through Cariboo crossing to Lake Tagish, 2 miles; down the lake 19 miles; by river to Lake Marsh, 6 miles; across the lake passing Windy Arm, 19 miles. Those who go in the winter and early spring can proceed to this point by drawing their boats on sleds, but there they must wait for the ice to break up before proceeding down the river in their boats, unless they intend to go through light, dragging a sled over the snow and ice. Twenty-five miles below Lake Marsh is the dreaded Miles canyon, and just below this place are White Horse rapids. Both of these places may be safely run in the boat if the utmost care is exer-One is by the mountain cised. Many boats have been wrecked here and their contents lost, while several unfortunate men have been drowned. No one should attempt these difficult passages without first having carefully studied the situation. Thirty miles further down the river is Lake Le Barge, 30 miles long. Five Finger Academy of Sciences his experiments rapids are 163 miles below this lake, to determine the effect of the quantity and Rink rapids are 3 miles further, of water cows drink upon quantity and These are the last of the specially dan- quality of milk. "He says," writes Dr. gerous places, though care must be exercised during the entire journey.

As to other routes from the coast, there are but three that have any be increased without injuring its qualprominence, and none of them is as yet lty. He asserts that the amoun of milk sufficiently known to make it advisa- is proportioned to the quantity of wable for the ordinary gold seeker to at- ter drunk. In experimenting, upon tempt them. One of them is the Dal- cows fed in the stall with dry fodder is well thoroughly to understand ton trail, leading northerly over the that gave only nine to twelve quarts oute and its variation as to the mountains just west of the Chilkoot of milk a day, that when this dry food passes. Linn canal, about 100 pass, and paralleling the lake and was moistened with from eighteen to river route for about 300 miles, finally twenty-three quarts of water daily, ber of miles northerly into the striking the Yukon below the most their yield of milk was increased up to mountains, the very head of it be- dangerous rapids. It is claimed that twelve to fourteen quarts a day. this is the best route for a railroad, but sides this water taken with the food, it is yet to be shown how practicable the cows were allowed to drink the Skaguay river and into the west- it is for general use. The government same as before, and their thirst was will probably attempt to send in a re- excited by adding a little salt to the ice-cold mountain streams, nav. lief expedition by this route early in fodder. The milk was of good quality, the spring.

one starting from Taku inlet, near Ju- that the quantity of water habitually neau, and the other from the Stickeen drunk by each cow was a criterion to river, near Wrangel, converge at Lake judge of the quantity of milk that she Teslin. Small river steamers can nav- would yield. igate this lake and pass down the Hootalinqua river to the Yukon below the rapids, and thus to Dawson and beyond. It is claimed that such steamers will be built on the lake in the spring, and that trails will be opened up to the lake and pack trains put on, to be followed soon by railroads; but until this is actually done the gold seeker would do well not to intrust himself to the uncertainties of those

Undoubtedly the most comfortable and easy way to reach the Yukon mines is by steamer from one of the Pacific coast ports to the mouth of the Yukon, at St. Michaels, and thence by light river steamers up the stream, the distance up the river being 1,422 miles to Circle City, and 1,772 to Dawson City. The trouble with this route is that the river is navigable only three menths in the year, and then only by small river steamers, because of frequent bars. The ice breaks up about the 20th of June and forms again about the same time the house, but the room should be only in September. There are now several steamers on the river belonging to the air every mild day. The temperature Alaska Commercial Company and the of the room at night should be twelve North American Transportation and to eighteen degrees lower than during Trading Company, both of which have the day. Remove all dead leaves. Give trading posts on the river, with head-quarters at St. Michaels. Both com-in the pots. The earth should not be panies are building several new vessels for next year's traffic.

mer is that the number of steamers on est specimens with a large ball of the river will be utterly inadequate to earth, and set them in tubs or boxes. accommodate the persons who will be landed by thousands at St. Michaels by protected situation for a few days until steamers and sailing vessels, though there are numerous projects on foot for brought into the house. Beds of plants building steamers on the river in the should be covered over with a large spring or towing them thither. As muslin sheet during frosty nights. every vessel on the river will probably run in connection with some regular ocean line, and as the pobabilities are plants can be easily fumigated by placthat the ocean liners will carry more passengers and freight than the river in the greenhouse can be kept free of steamers can handle, it would seem as the aphis by the free use of the syringe. though the only persons who will stand any show of getting through to Dawson by this route will be those who purchase through passage from the starting point to their destination for themselves and supplies. Those who pay passage only to St. Michaels, or who reach that point by independent steamers or vessels, will probably be unable to proceed any further. Notwithstanding this promises to be the condition of affairs next summer, there will doubtless thousands of men take passage in all kinds of craft for St. Michzels, without providing means for get-

OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Best Way to Feed Corn Fodder-How to Banish the Rats Amount of Water a Cow Drinks a a Test of Her Milk

Feeding orn Fodder.

I last winter put the cows into a feed lot adjoining the farm. Three pigs for The cows were taken into the barn der. In this way each cow received one and one-third bushel ear corn per week and one bushel of corn in the fodder. The pigs, in addition to what they some skim-milk. In return for this feed I received four and one-half pounds butter and ten pounds of pork per week per cow, or about two pounds butter and four pounds pork per bushel of corn. The cows were provided with a good shed and a thick layer of straw to lie on .- Agriculturist.

Getting Rid of Rats. An unusual interest has been aroused in the destruction of rats this season because of the great number found in corneribs and in the vicinity of poultry louses. The loss from this source has been considerable, to say nothing of the annoyance. If trouble in corncribs is to be avoided next year, set the buildings on posts eighteen inches high, and around the top tack a strip of old tin or invert a tin pan and place it over the top of the post. This will not always keep them out, but will do much towards preventing their en-

Where cribs are on the ground and have been undermined by these pests, a number of methods of getting rid of them, more or less successful, have been suggested. If a well-trained ferret and a good rat dog can be secured, great numbers can be killed in a short time. The ferret will go into the holes under the crib and run out the rats, which can then be disposed of by means of the dog or guns. After the rats have been well cleaned out by this means they seldom return, or at least not for a long time. In closed bins, where carbon bisulphide can be used, they can be got rid of in short time. Merely place an open dish full of the chemical on top of the grain and permit it to evaporate. It will permeate every point and kill all living creatures. In using the bisulphide, remember that it is very inflammable, and all lights and fires must be kept away from the building while it is being applied.-Orange Judd Farmer.

The Water a Cow Drinks. M. Dancel reported to the French Academy of Sciences his experiments Galen Wilson, to Practical Farmer, "that, by inducing cows to drink more water, the quantity of milk yielded can and the amount of butter satisfactory. The Taku and the Stickeen routes, He found, by a series of observations,

Traction Engines.

The self-propelling steam engines to be used on ordinary roads are not nearly so much in favor as they were when they first began to be used. An eight or ten horse power engine put upon a suitable truck can easily be drawn by an ordinary farm team. It does not frighten teams along the highway as the puffing traction engine is sure to As the traction engine costs several hundred dollars extra, and is several hundred pounds heavier, it is not now in much favor. Many good country bridges that would stand ordinary loads have been broken down by the traction engine, entailing loss both to the owner of the engine and the county. In many places notices are put up that if traction engines cross certain bridges they must do so at their own risk.

Winter Window Plants. The plants for midwinter and early spring blooming should be brought into moderately heated. Give abundance of made pasty.

Chrysanthemums.-To prolong the The outlook for this route next sum- period of blooming, take up the choicthey recover. They may then be

Insects.-For the aphis and plant lice, smoke with tobacco stems. Window ing them under a barrel. Rose bushes

To Farm Driveway. The entrance drive or "lane," as it is usually called, is an important feature in the surroundings of a country home. The success of landscape effect depends largely upon its judicious location and arrangement. While the shortest line is the most practical course for travel between two points; artistically considered, a long, narrow, straight line, fenced on both sides, unadorned by trees, is something to be avoided, if possible. If the driveway must be straight, let it be through an open field or fenced among hogs and with care in feeding

TOPICS FOR FARMERS | be fifty feet or more apart, with a row of trees on each side. It may then answer for the family orchards of all A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR ed with maples, beech or oaks, will eventually form a magnificent avenue. -American Gardening.

As soon as you see a pigeon in your loft that is sick or out of condition, remove it from the other pigeons at once,

them through moulting. Every fancier should have leg bands, and keep a record of your birds, as this is the only way we can prevent inbreeding, as they are cheap.

Look! Look for the little red mites that infest the young birds in their nests, as they kill more young pigeons than disease this time of year. Nests should be cleaned frequently, and sawdust and tobacco stems put in.

Linseed vs. Cotton Seed Meal. While fully grown animals with strong digestive organs can eat cottonseed meal properly diluted with straw or hay without serious injury, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to make this part of their ration. Linseed meal can be purchased at about the same price as cottonseed meal, and has equal nutritive value. The new process meal is the kind cenerally used. It is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Faxseed whole is a very rich feed, and if boiled so as to swell it out all that hot water can do it may be given to cattle, sheep or horses with safety. Only a very little should be given at a time, as the oil in it makes it very laxative.

Weaning Foals. Foals that are about to be weaned in the fall of the year, should, preparatory to the time of isolating them from their dams, be taught to eat freely of grain, pulse and other highly nutritive severe check to their constitution and growth, which even an abundant supply of hay or grass will not wholly compensate. A variety of food is not only permissible, but to be advocated, although grass or good hay and corn should form their staple diet. Too many different sorts of food can hardly be tried, says a high authority on the matter, "but, of course, they must be given judiciously, at various times and in

Bedding Absorbents. The only proper way to keep cows is to keep them clean. It is just as necessary to bed cows and keep them clean as it is to feed and care for them in any other way. I milk forty cows the year round, and always milk in stable, summer and winter. If I find any of my cows in a condition to need washing, somebody gets a hearing, and the second offense is sufficient for a change in help. The platform and drops should be so constructed that all the droppings, both liquids and solids, will be received in the drop. An absorbent of some kind should be placed in the drop to soak any liquid matter.

Fall Manuring Winter Grain.

There is no better time to topdress winter grain than late fall. If it is done its frozen surface will prevent the al- microbe. ternate freezing and thawing which is more trying to winter grain than is continued cold weather. Besides, if the winter grain field is seeded with clover in the spring, as it always should be, the topdressing of manure will be just what the young clover needs to give it protection early, and make it grow vigorously later in the season.

Small Potatoes.

Save all the small potatoes for seed that are of the regulation form. These may be the only seed available in the spring, while if they are not needed when planting time comes they can it understood that we are indorsing small potatoes for planting. Large seed is preferable every time.

Drain the Land.

A farmer can raise more bushels of better grain, corn and wheat, or any other produce, on fifty acres of well underdrained land than he can on 100 acres of wet land, and he can do it with less than half the labor and expense.

Farm Notes. A good pedigree always adds to the

value of a horse for any purpose. When wheat is sold buy back bran and shipstuff enough to feed out the

The average farm can be run a good deal better without a dog than without a pig.

Hard work is not so apt to injure horses if they receive proper attention afterwards.

There are some good butter cows in all breeds and they are even found among scrubs.

The most clear profit in raising good horses is in the fact that you have raised them yourself.

The farmer who cannot supply comfortable shelter cannot afford to winter One advantage in having the manure

reasonably fine is that it can be more

evenly distributed on the land. A short-legged, short-haired sheep is often heavier and will produce more wool than one that looks much larger. The restless spirit of a growing colt is a sufficient guarantee that it will

take exercise if the opportunity is afforded. In order to make good beef and to make it easy steady feeding of the most suitable food from the first is es-

sential. Every kind of a crop grown on the farm is needed, and somebody will produce it and realize a profit in producing and marketing.

In selecting farm stock to use as breeders, secure only such animals as are healthy themselves and have sprung from healthy, vigorous stock.

To injudicious feeding may be credited a large amount of the fatality NO DIFFERENCE.

Physical troubles of a like nature coming from different causes are often a puzzle to those who suffer pain as to their treatment and cure-as in the case of lumbago from cold or a strain in some way to the same Pigcon Notes.

We would caution beginners, better invest your money in one or two good birds than in half a dozen cheap scrub birds.

As soon as you see a pigeon in your and no doubt of the cure.

Kangaroo tatls for soup have been sent to London from Australia. and treat, and, if too far, use a hatchet. shipment of 2,500 weight was sold at A handful or two of hemp seed given the rate of \$3 a dozen tails. In Auseach day to a flock of pigeons will help tralia they are considered a great delicacy.

REPUTATIONS MADE IN A DAY

Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a forty-five years' growth, and like these hardy lichens that garnish the cresices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perentially, and its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, bilious remittent, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

America is on the Lake Shore railway, beginning at a point three miles west of Toledo, Ohio, and running 69 miles without a curve.

\$200000

If you use too much of Schilling's Best baking powder it don't spoil the cake.

But why not make your money go as far as it will by using just enough of Schilling's Best baking powder-one-third less than of the brand you are used to?

A Schilling & Company

An old English "Manners Book" "A lady should dip only the tips food. The loss of the dam's milk is a of her fingers in the sauce bowl, and should not let food fall out of her mouth on the tablecloth."

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive me of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CAS FORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the the simile signature of CHAS, H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S TORIA" which has been used in the homes small quantities."-Live Stock Journal. of the mothers of America for over thirty years, Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FI, ETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas, H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

A New Hartford, Conn., man on day set over 1,000 tobacco plants, and the next morning found that the cutworms had destroyed every plant but one over night.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very table colored and of heavy body, is made from function. "Ten Garden tirthe" is made from magar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class process, in cans only. Maintle tured by the Pactric Coast Synth Co. All ger ulne "Tea Gorden Prims" have the maintage turer's name lithographed on every can.

The legislature of Uruguay has conafter the ground is frozen it will be all ferred citizenship and the sum of \$10,the better. The loose soil will not only 000 on Dr. Sanarelli as a recognition of peach less, but the manure lying over his discovery of the yellow fever

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) \$5.00 a box, \$8 weeks' treatment. Mason Chemical Co., P. O. Box 767, Philadelphia, Pa.

An international congress has been arranged at Paris for the discussion of the means of preventing fires in theaters and other places of public resort.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be a genuine. THE Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder. Russia has the most rapidly increasing population of any country in the The growth during the last 100 then be discarded. We would not have years has been a fraction less than 1,-000,000 annually.

A Dutchman of Weert has found a way of spinning thread from peat, which is woven into clothing. The fabrics thus made are comparatively cheap and intended for ordinary use.

Nine bundred and fifty telegraph sub-marine cables are now in operation, most of them in Europe; their total length is over 89,000 miles.

It is no unusual thing for a vessel plying bewteen Japan and London to carry 1,000,000 fans of all kinds as a single item of its cargo.

Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman-a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he ian

MRS, PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Heat Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-718 Chamber of Com-merce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

The event of the week in the Chicago wheat market was a jump of 4c in one day in the price of December options The sentimental figure of \$1 was reached for a moment. The bulk of the wheat in Chicago is in the hands of a powerful clique, who are in a position just now to dictate to the short sellers of December. These people keep on declaring there is to be no corner, but a squeeze is almost certain.

The outcome of the May price depends altogether on the world's statistical position. Europe would not be taking 6,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour from America in one week if there dld not exist extraordinary necessity for it. But no one knows how long this demand will keep up or whether the price fairly discounts the situation. A good illustration of how little can be decided with exactness about so vast a question as the wheat supply is the conflict of two respectable authorities in the mere interpretation of an official Russian crop report. The Corn Trade News declares it shows a shortage of 102,000,000 bushels, compared with last year, while Beerbohm makes the shortage only 1,000,000 bushels. The profession of crop statistics is like theology. It is so big a field as to permit of all sorts of differences and to enable each teacher to pose before those immediately around him as the only really authoritative one.

Nothing would affect the sentiment at Chicago quicker than a falling off in Northwestern receipts. But on this comparatively simple problem there is no unanimity. Pillsbury a fortnight ago predicted confidently that the car lots at Minneapolis and Duluth by November 20 would be down to small figures, with not over 20 per cent of the crop left in the hands of the farmers. There has all through November been perfect weather for marketing; but the authorities at Minneapolis are now predicting another two weeks of free movement. The weather is to count a great deal on the price between this and Decmeber 10th. It will make easy or difficult the continued movement of wheat between Duluth and Chicago; it will keep open or close up navigation between Chicgao and Bufalo, and will influence, too, the move-ment from the spring wheat farmer into Duluth and Minneapolis.

Portland Market.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 76@77c; Valley and Bluestem, 78@79c per bushel. Four-Best grades, \$4.25; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats-Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 32@33c per bushel.

Barley-Feed barley, \$19@20; brew ing, \$20 per ton. Millstiffs-Bran, \$15 per ton; mid-dlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay-Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per

Eggs-221/4 @25c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 80@40c per roll.

Cheese - Oregon, 111/20; Young Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@ 2.50 per doezn; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5@6; ducks, \$3.00@4.00

per dozen; turkeys, live, 9@10c per ound. Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yel-low, 80c per cental. Hops-8@14c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool-Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20 @22c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers

and ewes, \$3.00; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef-Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@51/c per

Veal-Large, 41/2 @50; small, 51/4 @ 6c per pound.

Seattle Market. Butter - Fancy native creamery,

brick, 27c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese-Native Washington, 1236c; California, 914c. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 30@32c. Poultry-Chickens, live, per po-

hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@ 3 00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat-Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn-Whole, \$33; cracked, per ton,

\$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef,

steers, 6c; cowe, 51/4c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4@5c; salmon, 3@4c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders

and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c: smelt, 214@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@\$1.25 per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 85@40c; pears, 75c@\$1 per box.

San Francisco Market. Wool-Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12 @14c; Northern 11@12c per pound.

Hops-10@14c per pound. Millstuffs-Middlings, \$20@32; Cal-ifornia bran, \$17.50@18.00 per ton. Onions-New red. 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1.40@1.60 per cental. Eggs-Store, 18@26c; ranch, 40@ 41c; Eastern, 17@24; duck, 25c, per

Cheese-Fancy mild, new, 121/c; fair

to good, 7@8c per pound.. Citrus Fruit-Oranges, Valencias, \$1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, \$2.00@ 3.00; California lemons, choice, \$2.00 @2.50; do common, 75c@\$1 per box. Hay-Wheat, 12@14.50; wheat and oat, \$11@13; cat, \$10@12; river bar-ley, \$7@8; best barley, \$10@12; alfalfa, \$8@9.50; clover, \$8@9.50.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25@90c per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@\$1; pears, 75c \$1 per box; plums, 20@35c. Butter-Fancy creamery, 27@28c; seconds, 24@26c; fancy dairy,

FREE TRIAL TO ANY HONEST MAN.

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes This Offer.

HAPPY MARRIAGE, HEALTH, EN-ERGY AND LONG LIFE.

In all the world today—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, of Buffalo, N. Y.



have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now makes a startling offer.

They will send their magically effective appliance and a month's course of restorative remedies positively on trial, without expense, to any reliable man.

Not a dollar nerd be paid until results are known to and acknowledged by the potical.

The kris Medical company's Appliance and Remedies have been talked of and written about till every man has heard of them.

The highest medical authorities in the world have lately commended them.

They possess marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain.

They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life. They stop drains that say the energy.

They cure all effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Failure impossible, age no barrier.
This "Trial Without Expense" offer is limited to a short time, and application must be made

to a short time, and application in a capo-at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no deception; no expo-sure—a clean business proposition by a com-pany of high financial and professional stand-ing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and refer to their offer in this

At a recent meeting of the Institu-tion of Civil Engineers in London, the opinon was expressed that the coming material for ship-building is nickel steel, but that before it can be extensivley used, further deposits of nickel must be discovered.

The psaltery of Spain is supposed to have been introduced into that country by the Moors. It is still in common use among the peasants.

Among the numerous superstitions of the Cossacks there is none stronger than the belief that they will enter heaven in a better state if they are personally clean at the time they are killed.

ment among the ladies in Turkey. Its shape resembles that of a harp laid flat. It has 72 strings, in sets of three, and is played with small plectrum.

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 morcus tining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a runniling 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 unernal 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 Bollars for any case of deafness, (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hail's Catarrh Cure. Send for eigenlars; free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I Cure Varicocle.



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ses will make you feel better. Get it from



24c; good to choice, 19@22c per pound. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 35@80c. N. P. N. U.