

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

The Farmer Whose Ingenuity Saved His Muscle—The Pasture Being Surrounded by Grain Feed—Points on Grape Grafting.

A Cheap Horse-Power.

The fall of 1904 I cut fodder corn for my cows by hand one month, and while resting and "getting wind," was studying and studying. I took hard wood stumps, made a wheel nine feet in diameter, put a rim on each side and fitted. I next got an old timber, one foot square and long enough to stand upright under scaffold on barn floor, at the wheel on the upper end close under scaffold, morticed hole for sweep and gold pole. I next made a wheel four feet in diameter, and one foot long, bolting them together, and the blacksmiths and got an old bug-stub and boxing, and put the two wheels upon center post at side of barn. Two pulleys fastened to main bar (one with a weight attachment), the rope will run from the large wheel over the scaffold, through pulleys, to the one-foot wheel on center post, a belt from the four-foot wheel run to the cutting box. I made a such hardwood wheel, two inches thick, bored a hole in center for cutter shaft, then sawed it in two in the center, and sawed one inch off from one side, bolted the wheel to the shaft with bolt each side of the center, put over burrs with screws, and it wasn't "budged" for three years. With a good walking horse, this gives very good motion; it has always been ready for work. I put on a one-quarter-inch chain this fall in place of the big one. The whole cost would hardly pay interest on a power purchased. One-half day per week cuts plenty of stalks for ten head of cattle. If this description would help any one who is getting tired of turning the cutter by hand, it's well; it may last until I can decide whether I need a steam or gasoline power.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Grain vs. Pasture.

It used to be common for farmers who had fine pastures, especially on land that was annually overflooded, to boast that they could fatten beefs more cheaply on grass than on grain. But that time has passed. The pasture has not been wholly superseded, for the farmer who has good pasture will have the advantage, provided he implements pasture with grain. In spite of the fact that the pasture supplies food without labor, while the corn crop, if grown and harvested as it should be, requires much labor, the latter is much the cheaper feed. There is comparatively little beef now grown which comes from pasture alone. Even in the blue grass region of Kentucky Western grain is largely used to supplement the feed of stock which are fattened on pasture. There is probably no richer grass in this world than the Kentucky blue grass, which is, however, identical with the June grass in our Northern States. But for deep nutrition, and especially for stock that is being fattened, it is no match for Indian corn. The grain of a good corn crop has more nutritive value than the grain of any of the smaller grains. And there is besides a great deal of nutritive value in the corn-stalks. This is now appreciated by Western farmers more than it ever has been before. It is the value of corn-stalks as feed that has done as much as anything else to make corn supersede pasture as a means for fattening cattle.—American Cultivator.

Grape Grafting.

An old Clinton vine stood at the corner of the woodhouse which was so vigorous that its branches spread over everything within reach, but bore no fruit. In April, 1896, I cut both branches off close to the ground and grafted a Delaware grape into one and an Iona into the other. I used no wax, simply wrapped carefully with strings of cloth, pasted a little mud over the wound and covered all with paper, except the top buds of the grafts. Those grafts made a wonderful growth the first season, owing to the far-reaching roots of the Clinton vine. At close of the first season the Iona vine was about eighteen feet long and the Delaware about twelve. This season, with the vines one year old, the Delaware branch bore twenty-four as fine bunches of Delaware grapes as I ever saw. The bunches and berries were slightly larger than the Delaware—generally grows, and so compact on the stems that they could not be picked off easily without beginning at the end of the stem.

The Iona branch bore about forty bunches of Iona grapes of the finest quality. This is a quick way of getting a grapevine into bearing. I tried the same experiment on a wild grapevine down in the pasture. It grew just as vigorously, but an inquisitive Jersey cow spoiled the experiment.—Agriculturist.

How to Irrigate.

A writer who has observed methods in California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and other States has concluded (1) that the best method is the old and well known one of gravitation, taking the water from streams and conveying in ditches to the land where it is to be used. Subirrigation, where it is practicable, gives good results. Where water is raised by pumping with a lift of ten to forty feet a water wheel or turbine connected with a centrifugal pump is cheapest and most satisfactory. Windmills for lifting water for the ordinary farmer's garden or small truck farming are desirable, provided wooden tanks are used or the soil is such that a water-tight reservoir can be built. Centrifugal pumps, water elevators or gas pumps when driven by steam or gasoline engines, horsepower or other expensive methods are impracticable. He tells in the American Agriculturist that he does not regard any method practicable for general farming except where water flows direct from streams in ditches at low cost.

Belgian Hares.

I have been growing them about a year, and find ready sale for all I can produce for breeding stock at \$1 a pair. I placed a pair of them in a store in Natick, and, as a result, I had a large

number of visitors, and plenty of orders. The hares are a new thing in this vicinity. As soon as I have a surplus I intend to sell them for meat. A pair of them will weigh ten or fifteen pounds.

I keep them in a pen of wire netting, with a box house in one corner. The fence must be pretty high, as they will jump almost as well as a chicken can. They have given me but little trouble in digging out, as I give them plenty of room and move the coop often. I breed them only in summer, as hares born in winter are not likely to live. Their food is like that of other rabbits, comprising grain and vegetables and grass. When wanted for meat, I kill them by knocking on the head and bleeding them. The meat is first-rate. The demand for breeding has been so good that I intend to increase my stock as fast as possible.—Massachusetts Ploverman.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

I will tell how we keep them until late in the spring, long after hot beds are made. We got sand from the river and dried it thoroughly in oven in pans. The potatoes are carefully dug and left until evening in the patch, are then placed upstairs in a cool room and left until late in November (covering them up cool nights when danger of freezing). We have two large barrels, and a couple of inches of sand is put in the bottom and the potatoes carefully put in not to touch, the largest and best selected (not bruised ones). Two inches or more is left all around the barrel to be filled with sand, then all covered with sand two inches, and a layer of sand and potatoes until barrels are full, covering with three inches of sand on top.

Those barrels set on the stairs floor above the kitchen in a log house, with no floor above. In severe weather a wagon sheet four-double or carpet is thrown over the barrels, reaching the floor. They must be kept in a cool, dry place, as too much heat or dampness rots them. We have kept them this way for years.—Epitomist.

Breeding Wild Geese.

It is usually difficult to mate geese that have been captured alive, for most of them have already been mated and will not take on a new love. But sometimes young geese are secured, and if these are placed with domestic geese each one will select its mate and remain faithful during life. The cross with wild geese improves the size and hardness of the domestic goose. But it has the disadvantage of perpetuating some of the migratory tendencies of the wild half of the cross. All geese will respond to a flock of wild geese flying overhead, and they doubtless hear their cries much more quickly than do persons. Often in spring or fall when a flock of geese is making a loud squawking, if one looks up into the sky he will see a flock of wild geese flying overhead. It is always best to clip one of the wings of all geese, especially of those that have any wild blood in them. Wild geese that have been captured after attaining full growth are especially liable to be led astray. They are probably looking for the old mate they had before they fell under man's control.—American Cultivator.

Linseed vs. Cottonseed 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 generally used. It is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Flaxseed whole is 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, and a small amount daily is better than more. There is nothing better for an animal's hair than a little flaxseed daily. It will insure the shiny coat, which, in either cow or horse, is a sign of thrift.—American Cultivator.

What Hungry Hogs Will Do.

The Agricultural Epitomist says: "A bunch of hungry hogs will do a good job turning and fling coarse straw manure if some grain is sown upon it. Occasionally their rooting propensities may be utilized in other ways." A Maine farmer is said to remove stumps by fencing them in, making holes under them with a crossbar, placing grain in the holes and turning hogs into the enclosure. In rooting among the roots the hogs are said to root the stumps out by the roots.

Poultry Notes.

Grit must be sharp. Feed before you water. Do not feed glass for grit. Feed a mash the year round. Good food is positive economy. Clean out the feed troughs daily. Oyster shells are too soft for grit. Never throw soft feed on the ground. Do not feed corn during hot weather. Round pebbles will not answer for grit. Half starve your hens and they won't lay. In feeding grain in the runs, broadcast it. Millet seed is a great egg-producing grain. Bone dust is valuable for growing chicks. Always feed the mash crumbly, not sloppy. Do not allow the mash to sour in the troughs. Charred corn is good for indigestion in fowls. The noon meal is not necessary during summer.

Beans are excellent feed, being highly nitrogenous.

A quart of feed for twelve hens is a good measurement. No breeder ever gets old enough to know everything. Milk can be fed in any form—sour, or buttermilk. Barley is much used in Europe and is valuable as a variety. Sorghum and broom corn seeds are excellent for a variety.

WHAT CUBANS WANT.

Would Like to See Us Mixed Up in a War With Spain.

Washington, Jan. 21.—All day long the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the house, but, as yesterday, the minority harled itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken today, a motion designed to overrule the decision of the speaker and direct the committee on foreign affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution, passed by the senate at the last session, the republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the chair.

The galleries, as yesterday, were banked to the doors and there was considerable excitement throughout the early part of the session, when the members of the minority were successively pressing their views bearing upon the Cuban question, for the purpose of embarrassing the majority.

During the debate, Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, made an impressive speech of less than an hour, explaining at length the situation which made action by congress inadvisable. He spoke with impassioned words of the president's sympathy with the struggle of Cuba for independence and the achievements of the present administration. The release of American prisoners in Cuba, the recall of Weyler, the abandonment of the policy of concentration and the autonomy scheme, he attributed to the firm attitude of the president, and contrasted these results with the inaction of the last administration. He averred that belligerent rights could not aid the insurgent cause, and perhaps the most dramatic portion of his speech came when he declared that the insurgents only wished for belligerent rights in the hope and belief that this country would be embroiled in a war with Spain, which would give them their freedom with our triumph. He asserted that the president must assume the responsibility of any action which might eventuate in war and appealed to both sides of the chamber to patriotically support the executive if a crisis should come.

Dismore, the leading minority member of the committee on foreign affairs, replied to Hitt and Adams. Berry and Wheeler also addressed the house during the general debate.

The debate will close at 4 o'clock tomorrow, under the arrangement made today, and a final test will be made on a motion, of which Williams gave notice today, to recommit the bill with instructions to report back the Cuban resolution as a rider.

A spirited debate was precipitated in the senate today by the introduction of a resolution by Hoar providing for an inquiry by the committee on postoffices and postroads concerning the recent order of the postmaster-general reducing the force of letter-carriers in several cities of the country.

Hoar declared that the order had in creating consternation among business men throughout the country, while apparently all that was needed by the postoffice department was an appropriation of \$150,000 to maintain the efficiency of the carrier service.

The debate took a wide range, Welcott, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, insisting that many New England people represented by the senator from Massachusetts, were responsible for deficiency in funds of the postoffice department, because they insisted that the government should carry second-class mail at an enormous loss, and Allen charged that the government was annually defrauded out of millions of dollars through the underweight of mail matter. The resolution, in a modified form, is pending.

Vest gave notice that he would move tomorrow to take up for consideration the Teller resolution, reported by the finance committee, providing that bonds of the United States be paid in standard silver dollars. Vest's notices were taken to indicate an intention on the part of some of the senators to displace temporarily the Hawaiian annexation treaty, as it is evident, as White said, that the consideration of the resolution would precipitate some slight discussion.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Celebration Will Begin in San Francisco Monday.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Preparation for the golden jubilee of California, the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the yellow metal, are making rapid headway. The celebration will begin on Monday next and continue most of the week, embracing many entirely novel features, nearly every county in the state contributing to render the affair a notable event in the annals of California.

In connection with the jubilee a mining fair will be held, which promises to be the most complete exposition of the kind ever known in the West.

San Francisco is already gaily decorated in anticipation of the coming carnival week, and visitors are arriving in large numbers. The governor has declared the opening of the jubilee a legal holiday, and during the week of festivity the public schools will be closed. Seldom before has state and civic pride been aroused to a former degree, and it is evident that all former popular demonstrations here will be equaled, if not eclipsed.

Poisoned With Trichinae.

Niles, Mich., Jan. 20.—Louis Wack, of Clareville, killed a hog that was diseased and he and his wife and seven children were poisoned with trichinae. A 17-year-old daughter died last night and it is feared the entire family will die.

Moscow, Jan. 21.—A strike of 1,000 hands has been ordered in the province of Vladimir, in consequence of the dissatisfaction growing out of the new government regulations for factories.

Alaska Rates Go Up.

Seattle, Jan. 21.—The expected advance in rates to Alaska was announced today. The seven transportation companies, which control nearly all the business, have agreed on an increase of \$10 to the passenger rate between Puget sound points and Dena, Skagway, and a proportionate increase to Juneau and other Southeastern Alaska points. The new rate to Dena and Skagway, which goes into effect at once is: First-class, \$50; second-class, \$35. The rate on freight is advanced from \$10 to \$13.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

The wheat traders are at sea and are watching three things closely, as they have a directly opposite bearing on future prices. One is the Argentine prospects. The others, the cash demand and Leiter's position on the cash wheat he holds. From the news Saturday from Argentine, London and Paris, the prospects are that there will be a good exportable surplus in that country. A direct cable from Rosario to parties in the trade here from one of the best posted men on the Argentine situation estimated the exportable surplus at 46,000,000 bushels, or about two months' supplies for the leading consuming countries of Europe. A number of characters have been made in London to load wheat in Argentine and freights have advanced sharply. Arrangements have been made to ship \$7,500,000 in gold from London to Argentine, also \$250,000 from France. The Argentine wheat will be available in the latter part of March, as it takes about six weeks for freight steamers to make the trip. Argentine offerings in European markets had a depressing effect, European buyers using it as a club to break prices in this country. On the weak spots they bought literally, export purchases for the week aggregating nearly 2,000,000 bushels. So long as the Argentine prospects remain good, it will be used as the barish factor. St. Louis traders in close touch with the foreign situation have been selling May and July on a liberal scale. The latter is about 10c under May. Were they to start to cover the difference might be reduced, as no one but the bears have been selling the new crop futures. The situation in regard to supplies in Europe and Africa is not strikingly bullish, stocks January 1 being 71,620,000 bushels, or 7,585,000 bushels less than last year, which is about one week's supplies. The increase during December was 1,120,000 bushels, while for the same month in 1896 the decrease was 10,000,000 bushels. In the United States and Canada the stocks, compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, aggregate 85,389,000 bushels. The decrease in December was only 625,000 bushels, a striking contrast with the reduction of 7,712,000 bushels in December, 1896. The net increase in the world's available supply during December was 494,000 bushels, while for the same time in 1896 there was a reduction of 17,712,000 bushels. The world's available is 157,000,000 bushels, as compared with 184,618,000 bushels January 1, 1896.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; Valley and Bluestem, 72@73c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$3.75; Graham, \$3.30; superior, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$1.00@1.05; brewing, \$2.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—15@18c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.00 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$3.50@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@55c per sack; sweets, \$1.25 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.00 per sack. Hops—5@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$2.50; dressed mutton, 65c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeder, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4 1/2@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 4 1/2@5c; small, 5 1/2@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 30c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 22c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 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, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6 1/2c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 6c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@90c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges navel, \$2.25@2.50 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—New Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12 1/2@16c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@24; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$2.25@2.50 per cental. Eggs—Store, 20@23c; ranch, 23@25c; Eastern, 15@19c; duck, 16c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11 1/2c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.25@2.50; Mexican limes, \$4.00@4.50; California lemons, choice, \$2.25@2.50; do common, 75c@1.25 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$13.50@16c; wheat and oat, \$13.50@15c; oat, \$11@13c; best barley, \$12@13.50; alfalfa, \$10.50@11.50; clover, \$10.50@12c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@1.10; pears, 70c@1.10 per box; plums, 20@25c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27c; do second, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 25c; good to choice, 23@24c per pound. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 45c@51c.

ALTERNATIVE TO ANNEXATION

We Must Take Hawaii or Leave It to Some Other Nation.

But why, some are asking, is it necessary to annex Hawaii outright to this country? Why not leave it as it is, an independent nation, with which we have favorable treaties, and in whose harbors our commerce can have all desired facilities without the grave responsibilities of actual ownership? This country and Hawaii have been getting on together well for three-quarters of a century; why disturb those relations? Why not leave things as they are?

The answer supplies itself, promptly and convincingly, says the New York Tribune. We cannot leave things as they are, because they will not stay as they are. Even now they are not as they have been. Five years ago the old Hawaiian government broke down. It had become utterly corrupt, and collapsed through its own rottenness. The islands were saved from savage anarchy only by the prompt action of a handful of men, mostly of United States origin, who organized a provisional government and appealed to the United States for help in the form of annexation. The help being denied, they undertook the desperate task of maintaining the government they had founded, in the face of overwhelming odds of foes both without and within. Thus far they have managed to hold their ground; but it is perfectly evident they cannot do so permanently. There must be a radical change in affairs, and it must come soon. What is that change to be?

Certainly there can be no restoration of the old monarchy, with its corruption and oppression and its chopping-machine, which her majesty was so eager to apply to the needs of all who differed from her views of policy. Neither can the islands be given up to the masses of the kanakas. However traceable these may be and however well they may make progress toward civilization under proper guidance, they are manifestly unfit for self-government. There can be no more ghastly mockery than to inveigh against the "half-breed" republics of South and Central America, and the negro republics of another such Cuba, and at the same time to favor the creation of the kanaka republic in the Sandwich islands. No. To keep these islands fit for use as a port of call for Pacific commerce, to say nothing of protecting the capital already invested there and developing the resources of one of the most productive regions on the face of the globe, it is absolutely necessary that some outside power should exercise authority there.

Well, then, why should not the various powers that are interested in Pacific commerce, and, therefore, in the right administration of Hawaiian affairs, unite in exercising sufficient moral and material influence upon the islands to insure a just and stable government and to keep them forever neutral, if not independent? Why, that would mean exactly such an entangling alliance as it is the traditional policy of this country to avoid. We have already specifically refused to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and France over these very islands, as well as over Cuba. We were persuaded to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and Germany over Samoa, and have got little from it but vexation of spirit. There can be no serious consideration of repeating that experiment in the case of Hawaii, where, instead of being in a triple league, we should have to be in a partnership of at least five. Why, it would be well to seek entrance into the dreif und at once had done with it.

Then, as a final resort, why not establish a protectorate over the islands? That would keep all other nations from interfering with them, and would give the Hawaiian government the moral support of the United States, which ought to insure its stability. Why not try that? It is curious to hear such a proposition as this made by those who doubt the constitutionality of annexing the islands. If there is no warrant for annexation, there is assuredly none, either in the constitution or elsewhere, for a protectorate. Such an arrangement would be absolutely foreign to the spirit and practice of this government—always excepting the case of Samoa, which may be taken as a "horrible example" to warn us against its repetition. So far as merely moral protectorate or "sphere of influence" is concerned, that has been exercised over Hawaii for the last 75 years, and has now reached the end of its usefulness. The country has been warning all others to keep their hands off the islands, as they are desired to come under the proprietorship of the United States. The time has now come either to fulfill that destiny or to abandon it. The government of Hawaii—the only government there is in the islands, the one which all the world recognizes as legal—declares that it does not want that system to continue longer. It wants the United States either to annex the islands itself or relinquish all claim to them, as at least three others are ready and anxious to do so.

That, then, is the case in a nutshell. This country must either take them or leave them alone. It can no longer play the part of the dog in the manger. Hawaii means to be annexed to some other nation. It offers itself first to this one. If this one does not take it, and take it now, it will offer itself to another, which will take it, and thus gain an advantage over us in the commerce of the Pacific, which we can never hope to overcome. The choice is now before the Washington government. It must be made at once, and forever.

A case has been brought in Spokane to test the law passed by the last Washington legislature requiring children to attend school.

The annual output of oysters on Puget sound, according to the report of Fish Commissioner Little, was 16,000 sacks, valued at \$40,000.

John B. Cleland has been appointed by Governor Lord judge of the Fourth judicial district of Oregon, to succeed L. B. Stearns, who has resigned.

A committee has been appointed by Baker's bay fishermen to ascertain from the cannerymen whether price will be paid for fish this season.

GOE-WHIZ.

At every motion of his body or limbs he said "Goe-whiz." If he raised his arm or crooked his elbow, or when he got up or sat down or bent over, if he bent his knee or turned his head, he said "Goe-whiz." Goe-whiz was his way of expressing vexation and trouble, and he had his peck of it. Thousands do as he had done and have bushels of it. He simply did a very foolish thing. He took off his coat at the wrong time and in the wrong place. The time was when he was overcast and the place just where a cold draft struck him. He woke in the morning with soreness and stiffness from head to foot. If he had thought him of the right thing to do, as most men do, he would have gotten a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Use it on going to bed and you'll wake up, open your eyes and say, "Goe-whiz!" the soreness and stiffness are gone.

Representatives of the Methodist church are in session at Washington for the purpose of effecting a union of the M. E. church North and South.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Dispatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Hawaiian islands. However, this may be, it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checked at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly restores gastric tone and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

Germany's proportion of suicides is larger than that of any other European country.

A bee being stung by all others, and in stampede of King Solomon's Treasury, the only recovery of man's strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 75, Philadelphia, Pa.

A captive bee striving to escape has been made to record as many as 15,500 wing strokes per minute.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," as "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I. D. Samuel Fitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, is the originator of FITCHER'S CASTORIA, the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "FITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes 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. FLETCHER 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 5, 1897. SAMUEL FITCHER, M.D.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Ten Grades Syrup" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Syrup Co. All genuine "Ten Grades Syrup" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Seen to before me and subscribed to in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1863.—J. R. Madison, 249 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate.

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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