The importance of baving the greatpossible quantity of manure is genally understood by farmers, even sen they fail to give proper attention the matter. Every crop taken from land, every pound of meat sold from farm represents an ascertained ant of fertility withdrawn, and one will deny that we cannot continue draw from the soil without making turns any more than we can draw on s bank without making deposits. The at blooded cow ever stabled could not mish rich milk on a diet of straw. Now, the bank that never falls and not be broken is nature, and if we ake the necessary deposits of fertilizmatter into soll we can be sure of ting back the principal with good inest. A good crop of wheat-say aty-five bushels-has taken out of e soil in the form of straw about 16 nds of nitrogen, 23.2 pounds of tash and 10 pounds of phosphoric eid; in the form of grain, 27 pounds trogen, 8.1 pounds potash and 12 nds phosphoric acid, making a todrain of 43 pounds nitrogen, 31.3 ands petash and 22.4 pounds phosoric acid. It will take three tons of od unbleached barnyard manure to are those elements to the soll. Our est soils cannot endure such drain many years without showing It. uplands have to a great extent been mpoverished that it will cost the

ben farmers pay as much attention raising the highest quality, it will a comparatively easy matter to raise ium crops. Feed your land and it Ill feed you. -Agricultural Epitomist. Possibly few trees in the old world more profitable than the English alnut, which thrives in England and over the northern part of the conent of Europe. The wood is espeally useful for gunstocks and for any articles of furniture, and is found ofitable from trees of ten years of and upward. There is always good mand for the nuts; so that there are distinct lines of profit-by the tim-

ne of the land to restore them to

sir original vigor, and our wonder-

bottoms, although frequently en-

hed by floods and clover, do not yield

heavy as when they were new.

and by the fruit. In our country, thrive in any portion of the East-States, although, as they progress thwardly the tips of the last year's oots are destroyed by winter. The ing portions push out again, hower, and generally bear as abundantly in the vicinity of Philadelphia there

numerous trees, planted by the rly German settlers, which bear evyear. Single or isolated trees somees fail to bear fruit, on account of pollen-bearing flower maturing and ftering pollen before the nut-bearflower is in condition to receive It; I for this reason, crops are more med when a number of trees are ated together. In this way, some the pollen-bearing catkins are condid so as to be in bloom before the ne that the nut-bearing flowers make ir appearance.-Mechan's Monthly.

A wagon going uphill takes more ce to draw it than when it is moved a level. When a wheel sinks in ft soil there is an elevation of the and in front of it equal to the depth the sinking. When a narrow wheel aks three or four inches in the and the effect is precisely the same If the wagon was going up the same line; when the broad wheel is used, it does not sink in the ground, this stacle does not exist. The surface the wheel does not interfere in the ast with the draught of the wagon, en on solld, hard ground, and it must evident that the broad wheel will cut into the road as the narrow one III, and thus on soft roads must be sier draught. By the use of a broadred wagon when a new road is being ld out, it will soon be rolled hard and lld, so that even a narrow-tired agon will not cut in, but attempt to ake a road during the average harest, winter or spring season with nariw-tired wagons and the job will sually prove a failure,-Roy Stone, in arm and Home.

Cow Food Economics. Obsap foods do not give the farmer advantage unless such foods can produced on the farm at a small tlay for labor. When foods are purlased, however, the cheapest kinds te those that give the most product. en quarts of milk can be produced for ost the same cost as five quarts unsame conditions, because the labor quired in caring for the animal is the e when only a quart of milk is deved as for ten quarts. Every addional quart gained is almost clear profand for that reason the object durg all seasons of the year should be so feed the cows as to keep them at e maximum of production, never terlooking the fact that there is alars a cost to meet, and which is reneed proportionately to the produc on. It is cheaper to spend \$2 to make 10 than to spend \$1 to make \$5.

Ashes as Fertilizers. The second number of Experimental tation Work, prepared under the diction of Director A. C. True, has been ublished by the Agricultural Departent as a farmers' bulletin. It condns a great deal of information on oples of interest to the farmer, the ost important of which probably is hat relating to the value of common rops for forage and a discussion of the nestion whether farmers can mix their wn fertilizers economically. On this tter subject the bulletin says the nanimous conclusion reached by the aperiment stations which have given closest attention to the subject is hat it is entirely practicable and ecomical under certain conditions for irmers to buy the different fertilizing saterials in the crude stock and to mix em on the farm, and they have made very effort to encourage and assist em in the practice. There is no doubt hat ashes are a valuable fertilizer sen used with proper care and . .

erimination, but there is considerable danger that they may be, and are at present, overestimated by farmers, and money is expended in many cases in the purchase of ashes which might be more economically used in buying other forms of fertilizer.

Lumpy Jaws. A correspondent of an exchange says that while feeding a small lot of dehorned steers he permitted a bull calf to run with them. The horns of the calf had grown to the length of about two inches, and as it was impossible to keep him as a bull, it seemed a pity to dehorn him. When the steers began to bunch up he would go in among them and strike out, right and left, with his horns, and he soon established himself as boss of the herd. Before it was known that any harm was being done nine of the steers had lumps on their jaws that soon filled with pus.

Of course an end was put to the reign of the bull. The injured steers were placed in stalls, and, after securely fixing their heads with the dehorning rig for the operation, an incision was made into the tumors and all the pus extracted. Then with a syringe an injection was made of a half ounce of tine ture of lodine and a strong solution of blue vitriol. A few had to be treated the second time, the lump remaining after burning with lodine. This was treated with a liniment made of forty drops of creosote in one pint of turpentine applied every other day for a week. All were cured. It is to be noted, however, that in these cases there was no injury or disease of the bone and nothing of a cancerous nature.-Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Lime Benefits Clover and Timothy. The experiments in liming by the Rhode Island station were continued through the season of 1897 with clover and grass. With but one exception, the crops showed marked benefit from the application of lime. At four farms in various parts of the State the unlimed clover plots looked better at the beginning of the season, but before fall the plants were puny and the crop almost a fallure. The ability of clover to gain the upper hand of sorrel upon limed plots has been fully demonstrated and is an important discovery.

Where timothy and red top have been found together, liming has invariably increased the percentage of timothy. This increase has been so great as to make the hay sell for \$2 per ton more than formerly harvested from the plot. The great benefit usually derived from adding wood ashes to the soil is thought to be not entirely due to the potash, but in a large degree to the high percentage of lime contained. As it seems probable that ashes will be more and difficult to obtain, it is urged that lime should be applied in their place.-American Agriculturist.

The Coral Berry.

This is the most unique and remarkable berry ever introduced. It is a distinct type of fruit, differing widely from any variety of berry cultivated at the present day. The coral berry is a bush of a very vigorous and stout habit of growth, with large spreading tops, and attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet. The foliage is very handsome. finely cut, and of a beautiful silver color. The fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance, is inclosed in a burr or bush until it starts to ripen, when the burr opens and exposes the berry. The berry is of good size, and when fully ripe is of an intense, flery, crimson color. This berry is most de liciously flavored, being of a rich acid flavor, and spiced with a delightful aroma, entirely different from any other berry. The fruit of the coral berry is used for all purposes that strawberries are used for. The coral berry is propagated by suckers, like the ordinary red

One of the early spring crops is oats, which can be seeded down as soon as the ground permits. The ground should be plowed as deeply as possible and well harrowed. About five pecks of seed are usually used, but it would be well for those seeding in oats to try drilling the seed in drills, not too close, and even to experiment on a small plot by working between the rows with a wheel hoe. No doubt such a method may seem novel and labortous, but a very small plot will answer for an experiment and may prove valuable.

Remedy for Caked Udder. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, all of which failed to give satisfaction until I got a liniment, of which the following is the recipe: One ounce spirits turpentine, one teacup two-thirds full of cider vinegar, white of one egg. Put all into a bottle, shake thoroughly, and it is fit for use. Always shake before using. I had a helfer this fall with udder as hard as a stone. Three teaspoonfuls applied 'n three applications removed all the cake and inflammation, and I had no more trouble with it .- E. Van Allen.

Resting Land. Half a century ago farmers would 'rest" their land by omitting a crop one year in three or four. In the meantime nature would force growth of weeds or plants that were adapted to the conditions of the soil. The best way to rest the soil is to rotate the crops, so that the soil will not be deprived of certain plant foods while leaving an excess of other kinds.

Some Erroneous Notions.

It is a mistake to try to grow good fruit and vegetables without knowing anything about their peculiarities .-Farmers' Voice.

It is a mistake to let the fruit tree agent select varieties for you, even if he is honest. Observe the kinds that do well in your vicinity and take them. It is a mistake to think that seedlings are longer lived than gratfed trees. It is all dependent on the tree. A seedling may be as short-lived as a

grafted tree. It is a mistake to walt until the last minute before preparing for the work of the year. A day spent in looking over the tools now may save time when

days are precious. It is a mistake to judge new fruit by one or two years' experience. Some great failures have promised well, and often good varieties do not show their

good qualities at first. It is a mistake to think you can make money by trying to originate new varieties. The man who first introduced the Concord grape died very poor. Better let the other fellow spend time and money in this direction,

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World

In a newspaper interveiw Mr. Armour is quoted as saving that wheat will go to \$1.50 if the Leither party do nothing but sit still. Assuming that the short interest in May is as large as conjectured, it is impossible to eliminate that interest other than by delivering the wheat or buying it back from the clique. If the latter sit still on their long line it will leave the shorts like rats in a trap. They plunge about, and one set of shorts may cover off another set, but the shortage will still remain. Mr. Leiter and his tieutenants are firm in their belief that wheat ought to go much higher on its merits, and as time goes on they are confirmed in their prediction. Of course the great mass of traders believe that wheat is already too high, and that it never have been selling at present prices but for the Leiter manipulation. It must be conceded, however, that Leiter is now more strongly intrenched than at any other time since he began the deal. At one time he was deserted by his allies, they having sold out on him almost to a man. The market reacted about 4c on this selling, but it soon became stronger than ever, and the young speculator now has a firmer grip on the situation than at any time since his famous campaign was begun. A good many able and experienced comcome to grief, but as he has successfully overcome many seemingly insurmountable obstacles encountered in the past six months, perhaps it is as well to concede that he is apparently not in need of a guardian and may worry through to the end as well as he has in the past. Even if he should drop a million or two the family would not become objects of charity, and as it is the Leiter money that would be lost others need not sit up nights and borrow trouble over the impending calamity. As soon as it was known that Leiter had arranged to ship his wheat out of Chicago it was stated in our market letter that this clearly outlined his policy, and it would be best for all concerned to govern themselves accordingly. Ever since the market has been rushing upward, and there is no indication that it is anywhere near the top. In fact Leiter says it has just begun

erratic as the December was near its culmination. Northwest receipts are still falling off, being 165 cars less than last week.

Portland Market.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 77@79c; Valley and Bluestem, 80@81c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.30; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats-Choice white, 36@37c; choice

gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$19 @ 20; brew ing, \$20 per ton. Millstiffs-Bran, \$19 per ton; mid-

dlings, \$24; shorts, \$20. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; Calfornia wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per

Eggs-14@15c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 35@45c per roll.

Cheese - Oregon, 123ge; Young America, 1214c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@

.25 per dozen; hens, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$5.00@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12c per pound. Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c

per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions-Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per Hops-4@16c 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, 4c; dressed mutton,

7c; spring lambs, 514c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef-Gross, top steers, \$3.00@3.25;

cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 41/2 @6c per Veal-Large, 5@51/c; small, 6@

Senttle Market.

7c per pound.

Butter - Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 22@28c. Cheese-Native Washington, 13c; California, 91/2c.

Eggs-Fresh ranch, 23c. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 12c; spring chickens, \$2.50@

3 00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat-Feed wheat, \$23 per ton. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$23. Corn-Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton,

\$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22@23; whole, \$22.

Hay-Puget sound, new, per ton, \$12@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$18; alfalfa, \$12. Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef,

steers, 7c; cows, 63/c; mutton sheep, 816c; pork, 616c; veal, small, 8. Fresh Fish-Halibut, 6@7c; salmon, salmon trout, 10c; flounders

and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 21/2@4c. Fresh Fruit-Apples, 50c@\$1.75 per

box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges

navels. \$2@2.75 per box. San Francisco Market.

Wool-Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12 @14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops-1216@16c per pound.

Millstuffs-Middlings, \$22@25; California bran, \$20.50@21.50 per ton. Onions-silverskin, \$2.50@2.75 per

Eggs-Store, 11@11½c; ranch, 12 @13c; Eastern, 18@19; duck, 14c per pozen. Cheese-Fancy mild, new, 10 1/2; fair

to good, 7@8c per pound.. Citrus Fruit - Oranges, navels, \$1.00 @ 2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, choice, \$1.50 @1.75; do common, 75c@\$1.25 per box. Hay-Wheat, \$16@19; wheat and oat, \$16@18; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best

barley, \$13.50@16; alfalfa, \$10.50@ 11; clover, \$11@12.50. Fresh Fruit-Apples, 25c@\$1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@\$1; pears 75c;

\$1 per box; plums, 20@35c. Butter-Fancy creamery, 26c; do seconds, 2214 @ 23c; fancy dairy, 22c; good to choice, 20@21c per pound. Potatoes-New, in boxes, 50c@\$1.20 ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND.

A Study of Conditions in the Pacific flow to Prepare the "Staff of Life." by

Northwest. There is a work going on in connection with the geological surveys of the graphic department, and relates to reclamation of arid lands by means of irrigation. What has been known as ignated on the maps up to a generation of time ago, was not desert in the normal sense of possessing no soil, but hecause of the lack of water to make its arid lands can be made to produce har- pan, bake until cooked (about half an vests and so become homes for millions hour),

able of development, if water can be had to stimulate the soil. We may suppose that sagebrush land is worthless, but wherever sagebrush grows the soil is good and generally deep. There is so much of what we call desert in the North Pacific region that the citizens of these states are specially interested in the subject of irrigation. In regard to Oregon half the area of the state is arid, and two-thirds of all east of the Cascades. Whatever will redeem our arid lands will add greatly to mission men think he will ultimately the future wealth and prosperity of the state.

From Mr. Bobb, who has lately returned from a season in the North Pacific states, it is learned that at the request of a local engineer he investigated the water supply of the Dungeness district, on the Sound, where there is shortage of water for crops in June, July and August. He placed stations on the Dungenness, Elwha and Soldeck, to ascertain what supply can at that season be depended on for irrigating ditches, in case private capital desires to make such investment.

In Eastern Washington gauge stations are located as follows: One each on the Spokane, Natchess, Wenatchee and Palouse, and three on the Yakima. He also made mountain surveys for reservoir sites to save water through air. the rainy season for use in summer, as is done in the San Bernardino mountains in Southern California.

to advance. Though more than two In Oregon the work has but commonths away the May deal is now as menced, though there is far more arid land in that state than in Washington. A station is established at Gibbon, on the Umatilla, not far from the hot springs; another on the Malheur; one on the Owyhee, in the extreme northeast. Mr. Bobb expressed much interest in Hood river valley, where is a station, for he saw its wonderful fruits;

there is also a station on the Deschutes. Idaho offers greater opportunity for irrigation than Oregon, as she has mountain ranges and various rivers. Stations are on the Weiser, Boise, Payette, Port Neuf, Bear river, and at Montgomery's ferry, on Snake: As this work is comparatively recent, results have not as yet been so clear and certain as at other districts.

When we estimate the immense area of arid lands and know that, not including Alaska, one-third of the United States remains still public domain, and that the greater portion of this is arid land rich in soil, but without water supply, the immense importance of this work is apparent. The inwith which they furnish information.

the result is surprising. In Eastern is renewed. Washington there is an area of 6,000, 000 of acres requiring water supply to become productive. Eastern Oregon is vet larger, and has a much greater proportion of what is called desert, save that flocks and herds graze over it when water can be had at all.

Idaho has vast areas to the south and some on the north, but facilities for water supply are present in its various streams. The two states-Idaho and Oregon-must have 15,000,000 of acres arid, making a total of over 20,000,000 in the three states, that can be transformed to homes, if water can work its magic there.

There are also extensive natural basins where water can be had by boring artesian wells, by which means much land can be made productive. While the government does not practically experiment by boring such wells, its agents study the results attained by private enterprise, and have maps, as for instance, of the Pueblo district of Colorado-to show how great an area surface has an underflow that can come to the surface; also where water

supply can be had for pumping. When we know that a quarter-section of land will make a home for a family, and take the arid acreage of the three North Pacific states for a basis of estimate; if one quarter of this area can be redeemed, it will furnish homes for 37,500 families and support a population of 250,000 people. Take the arid portions of Oregon and Idaho, and it means that from 500,000 to 750,000 people can find productive farms if the arid lands of these states can be reclaimed. The towns, cities and industries naturally pertaining will support 1,000,000 total.

This work is furnishing valuable facts on which to base reclamation of the arid lands of this continent, which is one of the most important questions for our statesmen to consider.

Priceless Boon to Our Followers.

Of course all this vast extent of arid territory cannot be made available for can be, and the work of experiment and discovery that goes on so constantly may discover more means for such reclamation. The rapid growth of population will soon exhaust all lands fit for homesteads. To add this arid area to our productive domain will be a priceless boon to those who are to fol-OWS US.

The invention is announced of the phonodoscope, an instrument of wonderful value in studying the condition of the internal organs of the body. It is declared by physicians to be a tremendous advance on the old stethoscope. The phonodoscope conveys to the physician sounds made by the internal organs, thus telling whether they are healthy or not.

In order to raise church funds, a Georgia minister charged admission to an entertainment where the contestants engaged in a ginger cake eating competition

ALASKA BREAD

a Practical Miner. Bread in Alaska means always baking ower bread or biscuit, for no other government that is of interest to the kind is possible. There is no yeast or nation at large, also to the world in any other means of raising dough. general. This is known as the hydro- An experienced miner, one who has been in Alaska five years, has just given us two of his most useful receipts. Trace who think of going to the the great American Desert, and so des- Klondike should keep them, and those who stay at home will be interested in

knowing how a practical miner prepares his "staff of life." Bread: quart of flour, two tablespoonernment is to make practical tests, a teaspoonful of salt; mix up with cold based on scientific fact, to discover how water or milk until stiff. Grease the

Biscuit: quart of flour, two teaspoon In the states of Oregon, Washington fuls Cleveland's baking powder, and and Idaho are wide areas that are cap- haif a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly while dry with lard or bacon Then mix with water or milk until stiff enough to roll out. Cut into circles with top of baking powder can

or cup: bake about fifteen minutes. Several other Alaska receipts together with lists of groceries, clothing and supplies to take with one are published in a Klondike circular. This circular, together with a cook book of four hundred receipts, will be mailed you free if you send stamp and address to Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.

Be sure to mention the Klondike circular if you want it; otherwise the cook book only will be sent. Knob on the Pecket.

losed by a new invention, consisting of a wire frame similar to pocketbook frames to be sewed into the ordinary knob catch

An Aerial Bicycle.

A Wisconsin inventor has designed an aerial bicycle, which is fitted with aeroplanes and a screw propeller with large light-weight blades, to be revolved by the pedals and drive the wheel forward on the ground until it attains sufficient speed, when the aeroplanes will lift it and cause it to sail in the

A WEAK SPOT.

A weak spot in a piece of timber may endanger a whole building, and certain it is that the man who suffers with lumbago lets down the whole framework of his anat omy. In case of the building, it is shorred. up and made strong, and just so St. Jacobs Oil shors up the muscles of the back, strengthens the muscular frame and in a his native strength. Why then will a man go about on crutches for months and years, end him back to business and to the boson of his family a strong and healthy man,

water higher than 100 feet, while some of our Yellowstone geysers go more than three times as high.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Iceland's geysers never shoot their

The League of American Wheelmen numbers rearly 2,000 below the 160,000 mark within the last few weeks. In spite of this startling diminution, the maximum of health may be attained by those who use the comforting and thorough tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Hitters, which promotes digestion, a healthy flow of bile, resultsity of the bowels, and counteracts kidney trouble. It is, moreover, a remedy for and preventice of majoria and rheumation.

Chemicals in the Hose Norrie. A new method of applying chemicals terest these gentlemen take in their to extinguish fire is being tried, in work is apparent from the kindness which a recess is formed in the hore nozzle and a solid chemical inserted, Take the North Pacific states and to be dissolved by the water passing estimate the area of arid lands, and over it, when the chemical substance

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-atting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilbiains, sweating, damp, callons and hot, tired aching feet. We ave over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olm-sted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The governor of Connecticut does not have the power to pardon or to commute punishment of criminals, the state board of pardons, of five members, having sole jurisdiction in such cases.

Wales is the richest part of Great Britain in mineral wealth, England produces annually about \$10 to each cre. Scotland a little less than \$10. The product of Wales amounts to over \$20 per acre.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures babitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the farms and homes, but very much of it only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50

cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, XV. NEW YORK, M.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR 10 Bost Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

The Czar's New Cruiser.

The official trials of the cruiser Svetms, built at Havre, France, for the Russian government, have just taken place. The contract speed of 20 knots was exceeded by 21-100ths in trials which lasted six consecutive hours. Work on the Svetlana was begun or December 7, 1895. She is an armor decked erniser, armed with guns and torpedo tubes, and at the same time is a vacht. She is officially intended for the use of the Grand Duke Alexis, and took to grand admiral of the Russian navy. The Svetlana's armament consists of 16 guns, six Canet cannon of 15 centimeters and ten quick-firing 47 millisoil available. The object of the gov- fuls of Cleveland's baking powder, half metre guns. The grand duke visited fainting the vacht and expressed himself as ex- spells, tremely satisfied. The cost is 6,600,-000 frames, or about \$1,300,000.

Gallop Proof Stridge.

The new Milan bridge at Topeka is one of the few structures of the kind in the country that will not have a sign above it reading in this way: "Five dollars' fine for riding or driving across stand very long without feeling sick this bridge faster than a walk." One and vomiting. of the tests given the bridge was running teams across it at breakneck speed. No limit is to be placed upon the speed ation, displacement of the womb, itchof vehicles except the same as over the ingof the external parts, and ulceration streets .- Kansas Journal.

Printing Device on Scales.

A handy attachment for weighing scales consists of a printing register attached to a sliding weight on the scale beam, the figures on the beam being raised to be inked and print a card by the impression of a lever attached to the mechanism.

A Russian admiral has invented an Pockets of garments may be safely ice plow capable of breaking through ice from 12 to 20 inches thick.



Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

The officers of a leading London hospital believe that the general increase of cancer is due to excess in meat eating.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS. We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use 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 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 "PITCHER'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 hind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. PLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fictcher is President, March 8, 1897. SAMUHL PITCHER, M.D.

ing in a small town in California, in nearly destitute circumstances. She is a temperance advocate. FIIS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, Sand for FREE 82.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 800 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

France has set up about three hundred monuments to more or less distinguished Frenchmen during th hast 25 years, and there are now 127 committees collecting money for more

At Toulon, France, recently the bed of the sea was lighted up from a balloon attached to a tug, in the hope that a lost torpedo would be detected. The experiment was successful.

After being swindled by all others, send usatamp for particulars of King Subomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of many strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO. P. O. Box 737, Philadelphia, Pa.

The British steamer Algoa loaded for Europe at Tacoma, a few weeks ago, 377,009 bushels of wheat, which at 60 pounds to the bushel, gave a total of 11.310 short tons.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's ure for Consumption.-J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

The common pond frog's natural life

time is 12 to 15 years. HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD

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