You must use two teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

When in complete operation, their com-

bined capacity will not exceed 400 tons

per day. Assuming that by the use

would be created by 50,000 people.

provided for Dyea and Skagway, but

doubtless as soon as this blockade so

develops that intending gold hunters

demand to be taken somewhere else.

way routes and seek other ports, such

as Copper river and Cook's inlet. At

wide expanse of country, now practic

both Copper river and Cook's inlet,

leading over to the Tanana and to the

American side of the line may be more

There are already indications of a

Copper river and Cook's inlet. Be-

increase as the crowded condition of

United States mail boat operated by

the Pacific Coast Steam Whaling Com-

pany from San Francisco, the two

small steamers now on the route from

steamer running from Port Townsend

Attention has also been turned in the

direction of the route by Fort Wrangel

structed for the Stickeen river, to ply

between Fort Wrangel and Telegraph

150 miles to Lake Teslin. On this

stretch of 150 miles it is proposed by a

Canadian company to construct a rail-

road the present year under a special

grant from the Dominion parliament of

20,000 acres of fand per mile, and

first of September. It is thus seen

that, for this season at least, only such

tensive. Possibly several thousand

people will attempt this route, with

the probability that a large portion of

them will make a failure of their

een route would be the favorite one.

summer months. Here there is as

much uncertainty as on the passes.

The facilities have yet to be provided.

Possibly as many as 50 small steamers

are under construction or have been

purchased for use on the Yukon the

coming summer; but navigation of that

river is expensive and dangerous.

Channels are narrow and tortuous and

known only to a few people. Fuel is

very difficult to procure, and it is un-

derstood that the companies aiready

operating on the river have secured all

that can be had for several hundred

miles from the mouth of this stream.

These companies will not take miners'

outfits, prefrerring to take in goods for

their own stores and sell them to

miners after they get three. Conse-

quently miners wishing to take outfits

will have to depend on independent

boats which promises to be a very un-

certain reliance.

ALASKAN SITUATION wagons and pack animals. Neither

A CONSERVATIVE OPINION OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The Early Rush of Enger Goldseckers be taken over the White pass from Having Congested the Passes, Other Bentes Will Have to Be Opened.

Although the rush to Alaska may be days for transporting 50,000 tons that said to have only just begun, a condi- will be accomulated there by the first said to have only just begun, a country of April. In other words, accumula-tion of affairs has already developed in tions could not be cleared away before Hogs—Gross, choice heavy Dyea and Skagway which promises to the middle of June. The probabilities disappoint the expectations of thou- are, however, that during the months ands of eager gold seekers. The trails of April and May an equal quantity of across the Chilkoot and White passes new freight would demand attention. are practically impassable because of the frequent and severe storms, and taken on sleds by individuals and by per pound. will not be in good condition until the aid of dogs. This would be inabout the first of April. The result is considerable. In fact, with such a that thousands of men and thousands mass of humanity and of goods, at of tons of supplies and mining outfits would be almost impossible for freight box of 60 pounds, \$1. are crowded together on this side of to be moved at all on those narrow such number and quantity as to create a blockade.

It has been generally understood a blockade on both trails with less than that it was foolish to go up to that 6,000 people attempting to go over, it country earlier than March with the does not require a great flight of imexpectation of crossing the passes, and that one who did so would simply subject himself to a long wait, to needless well stop and consider what his chances hens, 11@12c; dressed, 14c; turkeys, hardships and possible sickness while are likely to be in such a mob, and live, 12c; dressed, 16c. consuming supplies which should be whether he would not do better to seek kept for service in the gold fields. Not. some other route or some other objec-

withstanding this fact, travel begun in January and has continued through February, an average of a steamer a day having landed men and freight at Drea and Skagway. Those who took this early start did so because they feared a blockade and were anxious to get over the summit, expecting to wait at the lakes for the opening of the river to navigation. The blockade they hoped to escape has come upon them and they are not over the summit. Many have spent a month of hardship and toil and are worse off because of it than are the newest arrivals

There are not less than 20,000 people in Dyea and Skagway encamped along be trails as far as the weather condions have permitted them to advance, ally a few miles at the most. The ntity of supplies, outfits, boats, mahinery, etc., averages not less than a a to each man. This average will be kept up during the month of March, the Chilkoot pass and down the lakes nd by the first of April, when the work of getting over the summit will fitting out an expedition for Copper rnest a moderate estimate of the number of men and quantity of eight that will be assembled there is 000 persons and 50,000 tons of

The only thing that has been accomlished on the Skagway trail to make desire on the part of gold hunters to more passable than it was last summer has been the building of some mall bridges, and some improvements in the road leading out from Skagway. here has been a tramway project there out no progress has been made with it. the indications are that the Skagway rail will not be materially better than was last summer, when it was blocked and rendered practically impassable by 3,000 or 4,000 people and their utfits. Of course, as long as the snow lasts in the spring the trail will be a Portland to Copper river, and the small better one than when the traveler has scounter mud and boulders, which were such an obstacle a year ago.

As for the trail from Dyea, which is the one experience has proved to be on the route. the best, two tramways are are under construction for the transportation of goods. One of these has a tram railroad from Dyea to the base of the sum. and Stickeen river, Telegraph creek nit ridge, and an electric bucket sysand Teslin lake, but as vet, facilities have not been provided. Several tem across the summit to Lake Lindesmall river steamers are being conann. The other has two tramway tables leading from the first and secand divides and ending at Lake Lindecreek, which is the point of disembarkann. Connection between the last of these and Dyea will be made with ation for the overland journey of the

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private travel can go over the Stickeen route ills to a woman-a woman whose ex- as can be handled by pack animals, perience in treating woman's diseases and this, of course, cannot be very exis greater than that of any living phy-sician, 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 is a

MRS, PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female wenkness are invited to promptly ommunicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are ceived, 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.



PACIFIC COAST TRADE. Portland Market.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 74@76c; Valley and Bluestem, 71 of 78c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$3.85; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel. Outs-Choice white, \$662 37c; choice

gray, 53@Sie per bushel. Barley-Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton.

Millstuffs-Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$18. Hay-Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10 of 11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs-Oregon, 10c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 50@555c; fair to good, 45@50e; dairy, 35@40e per roll.

Cheese-Oregon full cream, 123/e; Young America, 13 @14c.

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 3.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; geese, \$6.00@\$7.00; ducks, \$5.00@ of these enterprise is ready for opera-6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c tion, and the possibilities are that they per pound. will not be before the first of April,

Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 40@ 50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions-Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per

of pack animals 100 tons per day could Hops-14@16c per pound for new rop: 1896 crop, 4 @ 6e.

Skagway, this leaves the total capacity Wool-Valley, 14@16c per pound; of all facilities provided for both passes Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@ at 500 tons per day. This means too 22c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers

and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50 @ 3.75; cows, \$4.00; dressed beef, 63g 7c per pound. Veal-Large, 6@61gc; small, 7@8c

Scattle Market.

Potatoes-Yakimas, \$14 per ten; natives, \$11@13; sweets, 2c per pound; Butter-Fancy native creamery,

the summit and have already reached portions of the trail where the right of brick, 27c; ranch, 22@23c; dairy, 18 way would be the subject of dispute @22c; Iowa fancy creamery, 25c. and contention. If people interfered Cheese-Native Washington, 12@ with each other last fall so as to create

13c; Eastern cheese, 12 bc. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c. Meats-Choice dressed beef steers,

agination to see the utter blockade that Se; cows, 7@7 lee; mutton, 8 lee; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c. One who intends to go to Alaska may Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound,

Fresh Fish-Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 6@ 7c; salmon trout, 10c; flourtive point than the Klondike region. ders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling Of course, transportation facilities from cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 234@ the coast ports to Alaska have been | 4c; herring, 3c.

Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.50. Wheat-Feed wheat, per ton, \$23. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$23. Corn-Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton,

steamers will leave the Dyea and Skag. \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22.

these places there is room for all. No Flour-Patents, per barrel, \$4.25@ narrow canyon trail confines the gold 4.50; straights, \$4.25; California hunter to a particular route, but there brands, \$4.65; Dakota brands, \$5.40@ is opportunity to spread out over a \$5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.

Millstuffs-Bran, per ton, \$77; shorts, ally unknown, but reported to be rich per ton, \$18@19. in gold. There are said to be low Feed-Chopped feed, \$18@20 per passes through the mountains from ton; middlings, per ton, \$24; oil cake

meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay-Paget Sound, new, per ton, head waters of Birch creek, by which \$12@14; Eastern Washington timothy, the new promising gold fields on the \$18; alfalfa, \$12; straw, \$7.

> San Francisco Market. Wool-Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12

a 14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c. Hops-12@171c per pound. Millstuffs - Middlings, \$20@22, 50: be opened up the present season by

California bran, \$16.50@17.00 per ton. Onions-Silverskins, \$2,50@2.85 per prospectors even should not the great stream of travel be turned in that direc-Eggs-Store, 10@11c; ranch, 11@

Cheese-Fancy mild, new, 10c; old, 1 @ @ 9c per pound. abandon their idea of going to Dyea Butter-Fancy creamery, 18c; do and Skagway, and to stike out for the seconds, 17 c; fancy dairy, 17c; good

to choice, 15@16e per pound. youd doubt this tendency will rapidly Fresh Fruit-Apples, 40c@\$1.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, the passes becomes better known. At 60@75c; peaches, 50c@\$1; pears, 75c present the only facilities for reaching @\$1 per box; plums, 20@35c. Copper river and Cook's inlet is the

Potatoes-Early Rose, 65 @ 75c. Citrus Fruit-Oranges, navels, \$1.25 @3.00; Mexican limes, \$5.50@6.00; California lemons, choice, \$2.25; de common, 75c@\$1.25 per box.

Hay-Wheat, \$16@18.50; wheat and oat, \$16@17; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best to Copper river. These steamers are barley, \$13.50@15; alfalfa, \$10.50@ already inadequate to meet the demand 11; clover, \$11@13. and doubtless more will soon be put

Old Romance Recalled.

A Washington correspondent writes to the the Chicago Tribune: Madame Bahkmeteff, who visits her mother, Mrs. Beale, every year, is again in the city. She is a sister of Mrs. John R. McLean and widow of a former Russian charge d'affaires in Washington. A romantic story of their first meeting is told. It was in this way: Miss Beale was sitting on the door step of her mother's house, one of the colonial edifices of Lafayette square, when her little pet dog, seeing the count gazing admiringly at his mistress, entered a barking protest. The young lady called the dog off, the count apolothe time set for its completion is the gized and the acquaintance began which subsequently led to their marriage.

English Petroleum Gas.

The natural gas from the well which was struck about a year ago at Weldron, in Sussex, is being analyzed, and is pronounced to be probably of petroleum origin. The Americans would have analyzed it and lighted the town with it long ago, as the supply is ample.

effort. Should this railroad be built and a sufficient light draught steamer Miss Florence Hudson, of Baltimore, be placed on Lake Teslin and Hoota-Md., has a tooth of solid gold, with a lingua river, in another year the Stickdiamond in the center of it. The ornament cost her over \$150. Undoubtedly a great many who in-

The postal authorities of Paris are tend to go to Alaska are waiting to take said to be about to introduce motor the ocean and river route during the cars and omnibuses for the use of car riers in the delivery of the mails. The Smithsonian institute has just

come into possession of the Hallett Phillips collection of Indian implements and antiquities from the Potomac valley. Before 1886 the average number of

labor strikes of all kinds in the country was about 500 a year. Since that date the average has been 1,590.

An electric locomotive in a Canadian coal mine shows a saving over mules of \$5,528 in 200 days, and an electric pump in the same mine shows a saving over steam pumps of \$1,573 in 970 days.

One of the stations of the railway which is to be built from the Red sea to the top of Mount Sinai will be on the spot where it is supposed Moses stood when he received the two tablets

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

How to Educate a Good Dairy Cow-Caring for Poultry in Winter-Cost New England Homestead. of Raising Corn-Value of Clean Milking-Farm Notes.

A Good Dairy Cow. In his address at the Indiana State Dairy Association, Mr. Goodrich stated that educating an animal to become a good dairy cow must begin with the young calf. Muscle-forming foods should be fed, such as bran, oli meal, skim milk, etc. Educate the calf to eat muscle-forming foods as much as possible. Begin to feed the calf with skim milk and a spoonful or two of oil meal. Then give a few whole oats to follow. Nice clover hay should be available. Feed skim milk six months or so. Wants animal to come in milk at two years. Give helfer a good box stall and plenty of straw to calve in. After calving give her warm waternot cold. Take calf away gradually say in two or three days. After calving, feed for a while only a little grain, and then depend mostly on bran. After two weeks can begin to feed to full capacity. Feed a variety. Desirable to have a balanced ration as nearly as can be. Quotations were given from the Wisconsin Bulletin of one hundred feeding rations, showing how some so-called successful feeders combined dairy cattle foods. Mr. Goodrich has found a production of two pounds of coarse food to one of concentrated as most satisfactory. Succulent foods are important. Of Woll's one hundred feeders, sixty-five fed ensilage and two roots. If we cannot have green grass should feed either ensilage or roots. Has paid Mr. Goodrich to feed a little bran or corn meal in summer. His cows produced fifty pounds more but ter per animal the summer when fed grain than did the summer before when no grain was fed. His grain cost \$5 to \$13 was derived from the butter, showing a good balance in favor of the grain. Don't feed every cow alike. Mr. Goodrich's standard feed is thirtytwo pounds silage, five pounds clover hay, five pounds corn stover, eight pounds wheat bran and two pounds cottonseed meal. Lighten up on feed of some cows and increase on others. If she gives more milk by more feed-

Z. Increase.-Indiana Farmer. Winter Poultry Directions. In order to get early eggs some extra feed in addition to the ordinary ration generally given by farmers is needed. As a rule the trouble on the farm is that after corn is gathered there is an overabundance of grain lying around, and in consequence the fowls become too fat. All farmers have hay to spare, at least they should have, and a few pounds per week fed to hens will greatly increase the egg production. Clover hay is best, but any kind is good. Feed as follows: Cut into as short lengths as possible (14 to 14 inch), and in the evening fill a 2-gallon bucket full, cover and place on the kitchen stove and allow it to boil as long as there is fire. When the morning fire is built allow the water and mix with the hay three make it crumbly. This will make near- than by pasturing. ly two gallons of feed. Give it to 100 bens as a morning feed. Remember this is for cold weather and for fowls that are at liberty on the farm.

In the evening late supply what they will consume of corn one day, and oats next and so on. Be sure to give plenty fresh water every day, and on very cold mornings it is a good idea to make the water slightly warm. If you do not, it will freeze at once and be of no service. Be sure the beu-house has good tight ends and sides and always front the house to the south. The warmer the fowls are in winter, without supplying artificial heat, the more eggs they will lay and the earlier they will become broody.

If eggs are wanted for hatching purposes do not have too many cocks. One male to fifteen hens for the farm is much better than two if all run together. Dispose of all hens that are past the profitable age, which is, generally speaking, 3 years, and do not expect fertile eggs from cocks 4 to 6 years old. It is best to use either 1 or 2 year old males.-North Carolina Experiment Station Bulletin.

Cost of Raising Corn.

The public see the leading statement, made and circulated on supposed good authority, that corn can be raised at the "surprisingly low cost" of six cents a bushel; and the majority of the people-those who know nothing about the cost of raising corn-assume that about all the farmer gets over six cents a bushel for his corn is clear gain. Will the corn-grower thank any one for giving currency to such assump-"The best posted," who have taken

the trouble to wade through the long array of figures and explanations, to get down to the conclusion that it costs only six cents to raise a bushel of corn. have thought, perhaps, that the mountain had labored hard to bring forth such a mouse, for the insignificance and worthlessness of the result are made strikingly manifest by the closing short paragraph of guesses at other items that should be reckoned in, which run the cost up so that "corn can not be profitably grown to sell at very much less than three times that figure (six cents). The really "best posted" are those who have raised corn for many years, and they know that cost of production varies widely according to character of the seasons and the soil-good weather and big yields reducing cost, and bad weather and light yields increasing it-and that to attain approximate accuracy an aver age must be taken of expenses and yields for several seasons and on various soils.-Germantown Telegraph,

Value of Clean Milking.

A man of my acquaintance who gen erally did his own milking employed a boy. The milk shrank one-third in two weeks. The farmer resumed milking, and in two weeks got the same amount as before. Afterward he set the bired men to milking, and the milk shrank 10 per cent, in two weeks, and in two weeks more, the farmer milking again, as are unleached. They always conwas back at the standard. This man tain some potash and some phosphate closes the forefinger and thumb around would not dissolve.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS the teat high up and makes a downward motion, tightening the grip and forcing out the milk. He then lets go his hold, keeping the finger and thumb in circle, carries up the hand and presses it smartly against the udder, closes and pulls down as before. The iden is to give as near as may be the same motion the calf does in sucking.-

Pea Fowls.

The pen fowl is good for table use. and is as easy to raise as the turkey. Its great drawback is the loud noise made by the males. They make good pets and will become very tame. It is necessary to protect the young birds from wet and cold the same as young tuckeys. They live from twenty to twenty-five years. Their habits are restless, and none should be kept if there are near neighbors. They can be restrained somewhat by compelling the male bird to wear upon his leg a cord attached to a block of wood. There is some demand for pea fowl stock from owners of fine estates and park managers. The best way is to get some eggs and hatch them under hens.-Massachusetts Ploughman. Spraying in Winter.

At a recent annual convention of the Fruit Growers' Association Professor Fletcher strongly recommended spraying fruit trees during the winter. The spores of the various fungi rest on the limbs and twigs as well as on the leaves. When the leaves are on the tree it is impossible to get spray on to the limbs and twigs. The best time to do this spraying is during the winter. It could be done any time when most convenient, but the best time is toward spring when vitality is returning. If the trees are sprayed during the winter better results will be ob tained as the result of spraying after the leaves are out. Prof. Taft, of Mich igan, and others also very strongly recommended winter spraying

An English farmer claims to have made a discovery which is valuable if his claim is well founded. As is well known, it is difficult to select the calf at birth for its future usefulness as a milker, yet he asserts that it can be done. He states that on the inner side of the cheeks, near the corner of the mouth, may be observed the palps, which have different forms according to whether the calf will be a good, medium or indifferent milker. If the palps are large, broad and flat they give a large quantity of milk. If they are only round the milking qualities will be only ordinary. If pointed, the milk yield will be small. The "paip" is not defined, but is probably a portion of the mouth raised above the smooth surface that can be felt or is plainly distinguished.

Best Results from Meadow.

The Michigan experiment station found after repeated tests that about four times as much food can be obtained from a meadow by allowing it to mature hay than by pasturing it. This means that four cows can be kept on the land by growing hav instead of pasturing it; or, to show it in another light, four times as much land is reonired for pasture as for bay, for the same number of cattle. Green food is the hay to heat again, then drain off given by growing soiling crops, but in solling from two to three times the quarts of wheat bran or enough to number of cows can be maintained

Points in Plowing.

Farmers use the cultivator for plow; that is, they cultivate deep, with the object of loosening the soil between the rows. If the ground is to be broken up, the plow is the thing to do it with, but two inches is sufficient depth for cultivation. Grass and weeds should never be allowed to grow to a height to demand "plowing" with a cultivator. Keep the soil loose and never allow grass or weeds to more than sprout above ground. Deep cultivation frequently does harm in disturbing the roots of the plants grown as a crop.

Sugar Beets for Stock. While some of the farmers in New York claim that the profits on sugar beets sold at the factory were small, it seems that they have not yet used the pulp, or "begasse" to advantage, probably not having prepared themselves with sufficient live stock. One farmer, however, who grew a large number of beets, retained some of them for use and finds that it will pay to grow them as food for stock, provided the animals are first-class producers.

Can Not Improve on Nature. Nature's method of feeding hens ! a grain at a time, and constant searching and scratching during meal time This method we should imitate as far as possible.-Farm Journal.

To prevent disease of potatoes add 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate to two gallons of hot water. Allow it to stand half a day; then add the solution to twelve gallons of cold water. Wash the potatoes so as to free them from dirt and immerse them in the so'ution. to remain two hours; then dry them and cut for seed.

One having a fancy for preserving natural flowers may do so by dipping them into melted paraffine. The mixture should be only warm enough to remain fluid. Hold the flowers by the stems, which should be free from all except the natural moisture; dip them in the fluid, give them a quick turn to remove the air cells, and place in a glass until the coating becomes firm.

It is a pretty good rule that the sooner a pig can be brought to 200 pounds and the sooner he can be gotten to market after reaching this weight, the greater will be the per cent of profit in feeding him. Aside from the risk of cholera, etc., it has been shown that the gain above 200 pounds costs more, and that even with pork bringing good prices, there is often an actual loss in feeding above 250 pounds.

Sandy soils are always deficient in potash. Even if they had this mineral they have usually so little vegetable matter that the potash forms an insoluble compound by uniting with the sand. The potash in caustic ashes dissolves the silicate of potash, and also helps itself until its caustic properties are lost. But old leached ashes are often quite as beneficial to sandy solls milks quickly and very clean. He which the water used for leaching



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ries sliding brackets, having projec-

We all know what toothache is, with the agging, jumping, throbbing of a single ncentrated in some part of the body are all aching at once, with their throbs and doubtful, pulsations of pain, we know what the worst form of neuralgia is. It is very common, very violent, simply because it is very often, like toothache, allowed to take its own course. Now it is known as a fact that when St. Jacobs Oil is used on the parts affected, with patient application, the pain will succumb and relief will certainly follow. This is true of acute or chronic cases, founded upon the testimony of many who have been cured of the worst form.

Sea weeds do not draw nourishment from the soil at the bottom of the sea, but from the matter held in solution

HYPNOTIC WONDERS.

No, one need go to Paris now to see all that

"You don't mean to say, Jones, that you paid \$150 for that suit?" "Well, I should say not. I had it charged."

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When civilization reaches the perfect standard barbers will not eat garlie.

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Whistling is practically unknown among the Icelanders, who regard it as irreligious and a violation of the di-



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 habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the 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 wbo 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, KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.

The Pope's Paris Property.

Onlinary bicycles can be used in a The pope has just become a Parisian new style of carrousel, which has a per- landlord. As the result of a lengthy manent circular guide rail, which car- litigation before the tribunal of Limoges Leo XIII becomes the owner of one tions, in which the bicycle frames can of the finest private residences in Paris be locked to hold them in an upright -the Hotel du Plessis-Beliere, on the position to be propelled around the Place de la Concorde. The hotel, together with a chateau and lands, was bequeathed to the vatican by the late Marquise de Plessis-Beliere. The heirs contested the legacy, and for some nerve in a single tooth. Now when we time it seemed that they would win, ome to reflect that a system of nerves as the constitutionality of the pope owning property in France seemed

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

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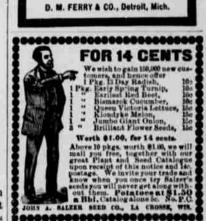


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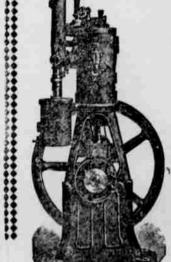
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