od quantity.
This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla lps the little soldiers in your eed to fight disease for you. li cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, starth, rheumatism, anemia, nervousses, dyspepsia, general debility, and silds up the whole system.

THE TRUE MAPLE FLAVOR.

sewives Welcome a Maple Flavor That Has the Real Maple Taste Vermonters have a reputation for quality of the maple syrup prosed in their state. It is but a few an since the discovery was made of method of imparting this delicious to dishes without the use of aple syrup. The new flavoring ex-

Strange as it may seem, Vermonters selves cannot tell the difference tween syrup made with Mapleine of that which comes from their own ren Mountain state. This is due to spurity of the ingredients and the used in the manufacture.

Mapleine is perfectly healthful, is rely vegetable and makes a syrup at is equal to any and superior to any brands of maple syrup that are leed on the market.

Flavoring for cakes, icings, blane ange, sauce, etc., that is delicious ad has all the piquancy and delicacy maple syrup can be readily made stible to children.

Mapleine Dainties is the title of a bed by the Crescent Manufacturing pany, who make Mapleine. The soklet will be sent free to anyone ho asks for it. You can buy Mapleof your grocer. Try it, you'll like as thousands of others have. Here a sauce for puddings that is deli-

Whites of two eggs, one and one-half ther flavoring extracts are used.

Seemed to Awaken Memories. Tommy-Paw, what is three card

Mr. Tucker-It's the most diabofical, mal swindle that ever anybody-er er-O, it's some sort of gambling game ith cards, I believe, Tommy.—Chica-Tribune.

Nothers will find Mrs. Winelow's Soothing Tup the best remedy to use for their children stag the teething period.

Where It Landed Him.

With a dazed look in his bloodshot s the man who had been on a jag for week or more and had wandered over country in a half delirious condition thout knowing where he was going s to himself.

He was in a strange city. Everything around him looked unfamil-

"Officer," he said, stopping a police-"what town is this?" "Anaconda," answered the policeman. Then I've got 'em again!" he groan--Chicago Tribune.

TERRITERS "New Visible Yest." All makes sult like new, at second-hand prices. Two Smith-ua.E mington from E5 to \$45. Supplies for all iss. Machines routed, 22 to \$45.50 monthly. The overlier Exchange. 256 Montgomery, Ban Francisco.

A Reason for Helping. The poor help the poor more than rich help them. An official of the partment of Charities in New York tly remarked this trait.

Everything has its cause, its simple striking cause, if we can but find he said. "Once, in a miserable m, I heard two little girls talking ut this matter of poverty and ith and helpfulness.

"Why is it," said the first, 'that the t allus is more willin' to help us n the rich?"

The second child replied promptly, ast without some bitterness, Them don't mind givin' is the ones wot Te poor."

IS St. Vitus' Dance and errous Diseases parma-sently cared by Dr. I due's Great Nerve Re-er. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treaties. k. H. Hine, Ld., 301 Arch St., Philadelphis, Pa.

Nothing in It. riender-Say, what do you think

this idea of runnin' cities on the comon plan?

trman (from the 'Steenth Ward) -It know much about it, but I'm agin The er commissions are mighty Il and they don't go to the right peo-

For Any Disease or Injury to eye, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, olitely harmless, acts quickly. All grists, or Howard Bros., Buffalo,

Artful Urchin. Little Boy-Mamma, I wish you'd out who it was hypnotized me, and

sh 'em severely. Mamma-Wh-at? dule Boy-While you was out I was

ed right into the pantry and forced sat a lot of those mince ples you d I mustn't touch.

e way Hamlins Wizard Oil soothes allays all aches, pains, soreness, lling and inflammation is a surprise delight to the afflicted. It is simgreat to relieve all kinds of pain.

His Specialty. William Jackson—I hear you ened a deaf and dumb man yester-

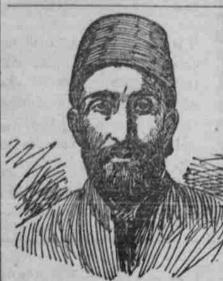
toprietor of Quick Lunchroom-

Soing to make a waiter of him?" so he's going to make signs."

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

Movement for Turkish Constitution Started at Macedonia.

No portion of the dominion of the Bultan of Turkey suffered more se verely under the despotic rule of Abdul Hamid than the territory commonly known as Macedonia. It has been the center of disturbances in the empire for many years and its Christian inhabitants have been subjected to awful hardships and tortures. Yet it was at Monaster, in Macedonia, where the movement started which forced the Sultan to proclaim a constitution. The garrison there, which had been won over to the side of the Young Turkey party, mutinled because of a wrong inflicted on them by a general who stood high in the Sultan's favor and shot the general. Abdul



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

the addition of a few drops of Hamld raged and stormed and ordered leine to a little water in which regiments from Smyrna, Salonica and englated sugar has been dissolved. other military posts to advance against pleine syrup makes such dishes as the mutineers and exterminate them. tapioca, stale bread, etc., simply The troops refused to move, for they, too, had become imbued with the principles of the Young Turkey party. The lapleine Daily of wholesome receipts pub- Sultan sent trusted officials to see why his orders had not been obeyed. They were promptly shot. At this juncture Maj. Niazier, commanding the garrison at Salonica, sent a message to the Sultan: "Proclaim a constitution at once or I will march on Constantinople at the head of 300,000 men." The Sultan sought to temporize, but the time ps of granulated sugar, one cup of for that hadpassed. The garrison at Sa-ilk and one teaspoonful of Mapleine. lonica boldly proclaimed a constitution. leine can be used anywhere that and for the first time since Turkish rule had extended over Macedonia the name of the Sultan was ignored in the veligious services in every mosque in



A MACEDONIAN SHEPHERD.

that province, or eyalet. Thus seeing his power as temporal spiritual raier melting away, Abdul Hamid proclaimed a, constitution, and the practically bloodless revolution was accomplished.

The accompanying Illustration shows a Macedonian shepherd in his national costume, for whom and for those of which he is a type a new era now dawns.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW YORK.

More than One Can Ever Hope to Earn in Wages.

Economy is nothing but poverty in New York, by contrast with the abnormal demands that living involves. Spending 5 cents for breakfast, going without luncheon, and paying a dollar for dinner is economy for a single man. A breakfast that costs 30 cents and a dinner 60 cents is poverty. The boarding-house life is poverty; the lodginghouse life is something worse; and the ordinary life in a flat is voluntary servitude, says a writer in Harper's Week-

Sociologists claim that the lowest possible yearly expense for a workingman with a wife and three children, embodying a normal standard of living, is \$950. The statement was made recently by the New York department of charities that the average laborer's family in New York is existing on about \$700 a year. The minimum rate of rent on the east side for the barest

from 10 cents to 15 cents a pail, a fabulous price when estimated by the ton.

Yet between this poverty and the 'economy" of the small-salaried employe who is compelled to adjust his earnings to the demands of his occupation there is small difference. We live in New York by the cost, rather than value of things. An apple purchased on 5th avenue costs twice as much as the same apple bought on 14th street. The dollar Bowery shirt costs twice as much on Broadway. This is the city where they "pay the price."

The self-indulgent man who spends \$300 a day has not saved his money out of his wages. The woman who could not manage her household for a season on less than \$75,000 is not the daughter or the wife of a wage-earner. Economical beginners really have no actual relation to the existing probiem of living in New York.

What does it cost to live in New York? More than you can ever hope to earn in wages; and, so far as the chances of speculation are concerned, that infers the necessity of "pull." If you haven't a "pull," social or political or financial, your speculative chances are slight. Obviously this state of restless endurance is demoralizing. It undermines character. Presently you find yourself following the procession of people who are living beyond their means because they seem to be enjoying themselves at It.

The only way to live within your income in New York is to become blind to the extravagances and allurements that make this the metropolis, and to sacrifice the pleasures of temptation for the comforts of an honorable old age.

THE ORIGIN OF LAKES.

English Geologist Advances a Highly Novel Theory.

The position of the earlier geologists. standing, as they appeared to do, on the solid foundations of the earth, once seemed to be impregnable. But recent discoveries, notably that of radium, have unsettled many of the older beliefs and theories. And now a very eminent geologist has advanced a new and very interesting theory regarding the origin of lakes and mountain tarns. Hitherto glacial action has been accepted as a sufficient explanation of the existence of these bodies of water, but the investigations carried on by Prof. Garwood of England tend to establish the probability that in many instances the gradual solution of dolomite is the cause. In his recent address before the Geologists' Association at University College, London, a carefully prepared model of Lake Ritoon, Val Piora, near Airolo, on a scale of about five inches to the mile, gave a very clear Illustration of the conditions supporting Prof. Garwood's theory, and the opinion was expressed by those present that he had made out a good case.

And what is dolomite? the unscientific reader may ask. Dolomite, named in honor of the French geologist, Dolomien, is a calcium-magnesium carbonate that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. It varies in color from white to reddish or greenish white, and, in some varieties, even reaches brown and black. Dolomite, both as a mineral and a rock, is found in various parts of Europe and the United States. The crystallized varieties include the pearl spar, which is so called from its luster. The compact varieties are used as building stone.

The houses of Parliament in London were built from a variety found at Belsever Moor, and St. Patrick's Cathedral. New York City, is built from a variety found in Westchester County, N. Y. Calcined and slaked, dolomite yields a cement offering considerable resistance to the action of water. The same mineral, when treated with sulphurle acid, yields calcium and magnestum sulphates and is used in the manufacture of Epsom salts.

HOME ADDRESSES.

Britons Have to Use a Lot of Words to Write Them.

Have you ever observed, asked the man who crosses twice a year, how we have it on the British in the matter of addresses? For instance, a New Yorker will give his address in this compact fashion:

Philip Robinson, 200 W. 81st street, N. Y. But your traveling Briton may have to inscribe himself somewhat after the following style: Mr. Herbert R. Eustace W. Plunket-

Ferguson, Q. C., G. C. M. G., C. B., The Shrubbery, 8 Tankerville Terrace, Blenhelm road, Mowbray street,

Kensington, W., London, Eng. In olden times, before the system of numbers had been introduced at all. and cities were still a maze of little streets, addresses were a very complicated affair. I once saw an authentic specimen of a professional card of the year 1769. It was that of a celebrated French engraver. It ran like this;

Papillon, Engraver on Wood of the Society of Arts, Paris: Bievre street, near the place

Maubert, Next door to the porte cochere on the right,

In the long alley, On the second floor up the grand staircase.

-Harper's Weekly. The Trouble. Lowe Comerdy-Yes, Starman, the tragedian, is hopelessly mad.

III Tragody-Overstudy? Lowe Comerdy-No, his understudy. He made a bigger hit in the part than decencies is \$4 a month. Coal costs Starman.—Philadelphia Press.

ALFALFA IN WESTERN OREGON.

No Other Crop Offers So Many Attractions to the Farmer.

H. D. Seudder, Department of Agronomy, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, attractions and advantages to the farmer as does alfalfa. As an improver of the soil it has few equals and of live stock, whether used as hay, leaching green feed, or pasture, it is unexcelled amounts. in yield, feed value, palatability, and keeping cows, hogs, or poultry, it is of paramount value in that it is practically the only forage erop that will nitrogen, from the air, yet it is a heavy the dry summer months of this region. the soil. On naturally unfertile soils, supply green feed continuously through In addition to these advantages it is or those run down by continued wheat superior to all other crops in quickly or other improvident farming, it is harrow. This cultivation keeps out improving and maintaining the appear- necessary to supply immediately avail- grass and weeds, splits the alfalfa ance and selling value of farm lands. Lack of understanding of the peculiar- yard manure, to carry the young ities of the plant and its requirements, tempts at growing the crop in Western ed. Such fertilization as barnyard poor a top dressing of well rotted ma-Oregon. This has led farmers to be- manure or green manure (like rye or lieve that alfalfa is not naturally adapted to this region While this to a certain extent is true, yet the diffi- preceding it with clover or yetch. culties in the way may and have been Aside from its plant food and moisture largely overcome. The splendid re-sults obtained by the state experiment station and other growers in different parts of Western Oregon should has the ordinary heavy clay loam soil fertile for the alfalfa. typical of the Willamette vailey, and

is ample. The primary requirements of alfalfa are a deep, well drained, sweet and fertile soil, free from weeds. The early spring, fall sowing of alfalfa has lands most nearly meeting these requirements are on the slopes of the ing. The ground should be plowed rolling lands of the valley bottoms; deeply in the fall if possible, manured the slopes and tops of the hills surrounding these valleys, or the deep sandy loam river bottoms well above

low flat lands are not suitable. growth.

Owing to the need of its roots for or below ground. Root growth stops growing season. Overflow from streams continued for several weeks.

falfa plant than a deep and well- rowed in. drained soil, are the bacteria which through which the plant is enabled to draw upon the free atmospheric nitrowith this most valuable of all the plant to the activities of these bacteria ful. cause a corresponding lack of prosper-

the prolonged wet season and the prevailing heaviness of the soil, causes long exclusion of the air from the soil and a tendency towards acidity or sourness which is very favorable to the althat in a majority of Western Oregon soils these bacteria are not present, and must be supplied by artificial inoculation after the harmful acidity has been corrected. This correction is acsoils by application of different forms of lime. quickly and directly corrects soil acid- any kind. ity-ground unburned lime more slowly but less expensively-while light annual dressings with land plaster or whenever the growth comes to a

GOLDEN

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EXTRACTS

JUST RIGHT

CLOSSET & DEVERS

The need of a fertile soil for alfalfa growing, while not generally recognizfeeder upon the other plant foods of tion should be given, with the disc the soil. On naturally unfertile soils, harrow set straight and weighted and able plant food such as well rotted barnplants through the first two years until serve the moisture to carry the crop their deep feeding roots are establish- through the dry months. If the soil is

vetch plowed under) is best applied to eficial. It is well to let the alfalfa go the crop preceding the alfalfa or by into the winter with a six or eight-inch the alfalfa bacterial activities.

Preparing for alfalfa in the precedconvince the most skeptical of the ing crop is also important in enabling great future of the crop in this state. the prospective grower to clean up the stomach or when the plant is wet, and weeds. Weeds, because of their more yields to illustrate the possibilities of rapid growth, heavy draughts on the crop here, those recorded at the svailable plant food and moisture, and cows, there is no danger of bloating. experiment station may be cited. The average of all the yields of the station the young alfalfa. Hence by precedaverage of all the yields of the station ing alfalfa. Hence by preced-ture for about ten good sized hogs, or field for the last eight years has been ing alfalfa with a thoroughly cultivat-6.2 tons of cured hay per acre yearly, ed crop such as kale, corn, potatoes, or where cut as a soiling crop, 26.3 or roots, all of which do best heavily tons of green feed per acre. This field manured, the ground is made clean and

The causes of failure to secure a has received no irrigation, fertilization stand of alfalfa are generally a poorly or special treatment whatever. Any- prepared seed bed, poor seed, or the where in Western Oregon where cer- wrong time or method of seeding. The tain primary requirements of the crop causes of the failure of the crop to are satisfied, the same or better re-sults should be obtained. It only be-cured, are either lack of alfalfa bachooves the beginner to secure the best teria, the need of lime, pasturing when advice obtainable as to methods of too young, an impoverished soil, overgrowing; start with a small piece; ex-periment with it until its requirements poor drainage, lack of cultivation, or are learned; gather experience from improper after treatment. A crop his failures and persist until success- properly started and cared for should ful. The reward of such persistence produce steadily without reseeding for fifty years or more.

Owing to the excessive rainfall of and replowed early in the spring. Where plowed rather late in the spring, the land should be disced and harrowed before plowing. If the soil is in the the water level. The ordinary valley least sour, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds The deep feeding tap roots upon of unburned lime-ground or in the whose length these plants depend for lump-should be applied very early in secdring plant food and moisture, make a soil eight to ten feet in depth imperative. Although alfalfa prefers a lime may be sown about April first. sandy loam, yet it has proved equally After the spring plowing the ground prosperous on the heavy clay loam should be frequently harrowed to get soils, a heavy clay subsoil or hardpan rid of the weeds, conserve the moistdelaying but not stopping the root ure and bring the seed bed into a uniformly fine state of tolth.

The seed should be sown from April air, alfalfa, especially when young and 20th to May 1st. Just preceding the during the growing season, is easily sowing the land should be inoculated injured by standing water either above | with the alfalfa bacteris by scattering over the seed bed about 200 pounds per at once on striking water-saturated acre of soil taken from the surface foot soil, hence the water table should not of an old alfalfa field. This alfalfa be less than eight to ten feet below soil should be mixed with about 400 the surface of the ground during the pounds of the surface soil of the new field to facilitate its even sowing. To in winter when the plant is dormant avoid exposing the inoculated soil to does not cause much injury, even if the sunshine, which injures it, it should be sown on a cloudy day or Of even more importance to the al- towards evening, and immediately har-If an acre be once successfully inoc-

produce the nodules on the roots, ulated, the next year it will furnish a soil supply for inoculating other land. No faith should be placed in inoculatgen, enriching the plant and the soil ing the soil through the purchase of inoculated seed, as under ordinary confood elements. Conditions unfavorable ditions this method is seldom success-

Immediately following the inoculaity in the growth of the alfalfa. Like tion the seed should be sown at the the plant roots, these bacteria require rate of twenty pounds per acre, care abundance of air in the soil, upon being taken to secure pure seed of good which to feed, and also a neutral or germinating qualities. Germination slightly alkaline medium such as is may readily be tested by placing an supplied in limestone soils, in which to average 200 of the seed between moist blotting paper, laid between the faces Unfortunately the lack of lime in of two dinner plates and pouring a Western Oregon soils, in addition to little water in the lower plate from time to time.

The seed may be broadcasted and harrowed in, but a more even and vigorous stand is secured, especially if the surface soil is a little dry, by drillfalfa bacteria. Hence it is, perhaps, ing one half of the seed at a time, crosswise. The ordinary grain drill may be used with the grass seeder attachment so connected as to deliver the seed into the grain tubes. Following the seeding the ground should be complished in naturally well drained rolled well and then very lightly harrowed. The seed should always be Water slaked lime most sown alone, without a nurse crop of one size only, regular price 50° per bottle.

The field should be mowed whenever the weeds begin to shade the alfalfa, keep it sweet (more or less indirectly) standstill or begins to turn yellow; or when the new shoots of the second

farm perhaps no other offers so many by making the heavy soils more open growth begin to appear; or when the and friable. The land plaster also as-sists in making potash compounds for cutter bar should be set about 5 inches which alfalfa has great need, more above the ground the first year, and no superiors. As forage for all classes available, but to avoid loss through the first cuttings, if light, be left upon leaching should be used only in small the ground. It is imperative that the crop should not be pastured the first

two years. Every year about April first a dress-ing of 100 pounds of land plaster should be applied, and while the ground is still soft, thorough cultivarun crosswise, followed by the common the surface soil mellow and helps con-

growth. In Western Oregon the common va-

ing, cattle and sheep should not be allowed to go on the field with an empty to prevent rooting, hogs should be

Pure Fiction.

Singleton-Have you seen the magazines this month? They're just full of illustrated fiction.

Marryat-Yes, and the greatest plece of illustrated fiction in them is the "ad" showing how stylish you'd look in "So and So's \$7 suit."-Philadelphia Press. .

CASTORIA For Infants and Children,

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hitchers

Applying a Sure Test. Young Wife-John, how does my new hat strike you?

Husband-I'm delighted with it, Arabella; it's neat, sensible, and-Young Wife-I knew it! I told that milliner I didn't believe it would suit me, and I'm going to take it right back!

ARTEGRADE A TEXTRAPORTE SERVE DE PROPERTOR Prescription for Nervous Men and Women Try It

The impairment of the nervous force in men and women is first manifested by extreme nervousness, aleeplesaness, dread, worry and anxiety without reason, trembling of the hands and limbs, with the slightest exertion, heart palpitation, constipation, kidney trouble and a general inability to act rationally at all times as others with health in their bodies do.

In a half pint bottle get three oun es of syrup sarsaparilla compound and add to this one ounce compound fluid balmwert, and let's and two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamon); mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at retiring.

Offering an Inducement. "To make it an object, brethren." Said shrewd old Pastor Leach, "The higher you raise my salary, The shorter sermons I'll preach." -Chicago Tribune.



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