

GEN. JOE WHEELER PRAISES PERUNA, The Great Catarrh Cure.



JOE WHEELER'S CHARGE AT SAN JUAN HILL.

Major-General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry forces in front of Santiago and the author of "The Santiago Campaign," in speaking of the great catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na, says: "I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Pe-ru-na. It is recommended to me by those who have used it as an excellent tonic and particularly effective as a cure for catarrh."

United States Senator McEnery.
Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na: "Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it.—S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, Louisiana."

The microbes that cause chills and fever and malaria enter the system through mucous membranes made porous by catarrh. Pe-ru-na heals the mucous membranes and prevents the entrance of malarial germs, thus preventing and curing these affections.

United States Senator Sullivan.
"I desire to say that I have been taking Pe-ru-na for some time for catarrh, and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken.—W. V. Sullivan, Oxford, Miss."

United States Senator Roach.
"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Pe-ru-na as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh.—W. N. Roach, Larimore, North Dakota."

A free book on catarrh sent to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GET TIPS FROM CROOKS.

Bank Officials Take Means to Protect Their Treasure from Thieves.

It is said by a police official at City Hall headquarters that some of the city banks, whose hoard of surplus cash has been increasing largely of late, have been experimenting with an expedient long in use by Bank of England officials of paying known crooks for information of any contemplated raid upon their vaults. The Bank of England's first experiment of this kind dates from 1850, when the directors of the bank listened to a startling proposition made by a "ditch digger."

The laborer told the directors that he had discovered a new and unsuspected method of getting into the cellar vaults, where the gold and silver bars were kept, and that he would sell his secret to them for money. The directors hesitated, believing that they had taken every precaution against loss from the vaults in putting up heavy masonry, with plenty of iron bars, and by manning the building with armed watchmen. But finally they granted the man, who seemed to talk fairly, a chance to try his plan, and a night was named for the undertaking.

At the appointed time a committee of the directors descended to the cellar and heard a peculiar scratching sound under their feet. Two hours later the floor opened and the ditch digger bobbed up serenely, like the evil spirits in the spectacular drama. All around them lay bars of precious metal, totaling in value \$3,000,000. The man explained satisfactorily how it was done, and as a reward the directors assured him an income for life on an investment of \$10,000. The crook was content, and it is believed he remained honest ever afterward.

But other cracksmen were tempted by his luck to try the same game, and the directors were inundated with suggestions and tips on new methods of burglary and how to prevent them. Among other things, they paid \$20,000 for a process, invented by a young chemist, for copying the ink, paper, watermarks and designs of the bank notes so perfectly as to defy detection. The directors found they could use his system more satisfactorily and more profitably than their own in the production of their currency.

Despite the fact that these expenditures have run up into big figures in the last half century, the directors of to-day say that all the money was well invested.—Chicago Chronicle.

HOME FOR INEBRIATE WOMEN.

Lady Somerset Makes New Departure at Duxhurst Retreat.

In her home for inebriate women at Duxhurst, Reigate, England, Lady Henry Somerset has put into operation several new plans which are expected to assist in the cure of those whom she calls her "patients." In the summer-time a number of occupations have been provided which will keep the patients employed out of doors. The farm



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

has eleven hives of bees, and this year over 300 pounds of honey was gathered and sold, all the work being done by women. In the farm hothouses, which are 300 feet long, a good crop of tomatoes has been raised and disposed of. In the winter time the patients are kept busy at weaving fancy aprons and at knitting machines, on which underclothing is made to order. All kinds of plain and fancy needlework are also done by patients.

Extravagant Dress in England.

Members of the nobility in England make a great deal of pocket money by writing for the papers and magazines. One of these writers is Lady Violet Greyville, and, according to her, the American women are responsible for the extravagance of English women to-day. Ten or fifteen years ago, she says, the American women, "fragile, beautiful creatures," appeared in England, wearing Paris gowns and beautifully coiffured, and society succumbed to them. That was the end of dinner dresses that lasted for years and trousseau gowns that were worn for a lifetime. Then was the beginning of frown and discontent, and debt on the part of the Englishman, but the English woman was patriotic—that's the way Lady Violet puts it—and was not to be outdone by the Yankee millionaires, and she took to good gowns.

Bibles in Philippine Languages.

The English Bible Society, which in these matters acts with the American Bible Society, has translated the Bible into Tagal, Vicol, and Ilacuno, three languages in the Philippines.

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Special Subscription Offer for 1900.

Those who subscribe at once will receive the nine November and December issues of the Companion FREE, and then all the issues for the 52 weeks of the new year, until January 1, 1901. This offer includes the gift of the New Companion Calendar for 1900—the most beautiful one ever given to the friends of The Companion.

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What He Had.

Guest—What have you got?
Waiter—I've got liver, calf's brains, pig's feet—

"I don't want a description of your physical peculiarities. What you have got to eat is what I want to know."—Boston Traveler.

Amateur Art.

In these days, when so many people have cameras, a great many good pictures are produced, and the amateur photographers of the world are now competing for cash prizes at the Oregon Industrial Exposition at Portland. Many good pictures are on exhibition.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. D. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Port Patrick is the nearest place on the coast of Scotland to that of Ireland, the channel being only 21 miles across—about the same distance as that which separates Dover from Calais. It has the reputation of being the traditional point at which St. Patrick landed from Ireland.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Cleveland high school teachers earn \$800 a year.

The first Australian newspaper, the Sydney Gazette, was published March 5, 1803, 15 years after the rise of the colony. The delay was caused through there being no printers among the convicts, who represented every profession, including the legal. The plant was brought out in the first fleet, but it could not be used until the authorities caught a compositor.

When Pain Racks the Body

Frank Long, who lives near Lenton, Mich., says: "I was taken with a pain in my back, and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago."

"I gradually became worse, until I thought death would be welcome release. I was finally induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after using five boxes, was entirely cured."

"I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp be enclosed for reply."

"FRANK LONG."
Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898.
G. B. GOLDSMITH, Justice of the Peace.
—From the Observer, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

AN ODD SNAKE TRAP.

Biscuit Tin and Its Own Temper Imprison a Cobra.

Dr. Arthur Stradling, the celebrated snake savant who in his own person demonstrated hundreds of times the truth of the theory of immunity by inoculation in the case of snake-bites, tells of an odd kind of snake-trap that caught its victim securely. It was a biscuit tin, and in the bottom of it were some macaroons.

A cobra spled the tin, but a mouse was ahead of the cobra. The little thief was having a good time, regaling itself on macaroons, all unconscious that a snake was preparing to regale itself on mouse.

Into the tin went the head of the snake, but the head that went in was destined to come out less easily. The rough edges of the tin irritated the cobra, and involuntarily it dilated its hood. That made it a prisoner. With the hood dilated the head could not be withdrawn, and the cobra remained in its tin prison until morning, when it was easily captured and killed.

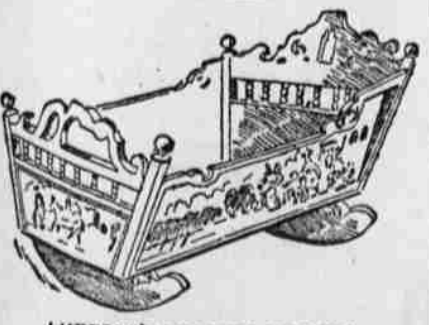
Dr. Stradling, who knows the natives of India as well as he knows the snakes of that land, tells of an interesting theory held by these people. They are firmly convinced that for every human being a snake bites it loses one joint. When the number of deaths the snake has caused equals the number of its joints, the venomous head alone remains. The snake has now reached the height of its wicked desires, and at this point it develops wings and triumphantly disappears.

An exception to this rule is found on the other side of the world, in the case of the rattlesnake, for the natives of some parts of America are said to believe that this snake gains a thimble for every man it kills. By counting these they can calculate with precision how many people a particular rattlesnake has bitten.

OLDEST CRADLE IN AMERICA.

Found in Philadelphia Storage House, and Is Over 300 Years Old.

The oldest cradle in America is in possession of the Atlas Storage Company, Philadelphia. It is over 300 years old and bears on the sides and ends oil paintings representing "The Annunciation," "The Visit of the Wise Men," "The Slaughter of the Inno-



AMERICA'S OLDEST CRADLE.

cents" and "The Flight into Egypt." They are supposed to be the work of Juan Vestris, who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and whose religious paintings on panels are preserved to the present day at Venice and Florence.

Mexican Customs.

It is a little startling to newcomers at first to notice the universal custom in Mexico of addressing persons of high and low degree by their first names. As soon as friends are at all well acquainted they address each other by the given name, and this is done not only by those of the same age and sex, but indiscriminately among young men and young women, young people and elder persons. In the latter case, or between elder persons, a respectful prefix is used, as "Don" Ricardo. Public characters are also commonly referred to by their first names, even the wife of the president of the republic being affectionately called "Carmencita" by all classes. In the household the head of the house is called Don Jose or Don Manuel by the servants, and a son in distinction is known as Manuelito (little Manuel). Among servants the customs regarding the names given superiors are not unlike those of the negroes of the southern United States. The lowest classes, or the servants that have grown up in a family, speak to the heads of the house as Nino or Nina (masculine and feminine for child), call the wife and mother senorita, regardless of the fact that she may have attained three-score. The servants distinguish between one of their own class and a friend of their master or mistress by such distinctions. If a caller is to be announced it is a senorita, regardless of her age, that is in the parlor. If a woman of the common class awaits the mistress it is a senora. A gentleman of the upper classes is referred to as a senor, while a laborer will be called a muchacho (boy).—Modern Mexico.

Cannons.

Cannons for use in warfare appear to have been made of many substances which would appear very unsuitable to our modern ideas. It must, however, be remembered that in the early days of artillery powder was very coarse and slow-burning, and the range was very small. The wear and tear, therefore, on the bore of the gun was as nothing compared to what it is now. For instance, the Swedes in the time of Gustavus Adolphus used cannon of leather, and in 1639 similar weapons were made in Scotland under the direction of Sir Alexander Hamilton, who had seen service in Sweden. Cannon have also been made of wood and stone, sometimes lined with a bore of metal and sometimes not. Cannon made of almost pure gold have been found in India. It is said that after Cortez left Mexico the Mexicans tried to imitate his cannon in terra cotta. Krupp has been credited with an experiment in paper guns, that is to say, field pieces of small caliber composed of a metal core surrounded by compressed paper pulp. Such guns would, of course, be very much lighter, and would be much easier to carry about than metal guns. Of guns not used in warfare the most curious were those used to fire salutes at a winter fete in Petersburg in the year 1740, when six guns were made of ice. It is said that they had an effective range of sixty yards, and that they all withstood the test of firing without bursting.

To Do Away With Ear Trumpets.

A telephone has been invented for deaf people which is intended to do away with the necessity of carrying large and clumsy ear trumpets which are now in common use. The new device consists of a small transmitter which is fastened to the coat, while the receiver can be carried in the pocket except when wanted. It is then to be placed to the ear exactly as is an ordinary telephone receiver. The whole apparatus is worked by a small electric battery, which also finds a place in the pocket. Not only is the new apparatus more convenient than the old-fashioned ear trumpet, but it is claimed by the inventor that it entirely does away with the necessity of talking in a loud tone of voice.—Chicago Tribune.

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