

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Three miners were shot in a conflict with miners at Scranton, Pa.

The Canadian parliament voted against prohibition by a majority of 42. J. H. Fields shot his wife and two sons and attempted suicide near Helena, Ky.

Columbia College has conferred the Bachelor's degree on Miss Mary Parsons Hankey.

At Pittsburg Frederick Herman killed his baby, beat his wife fatally and cut his own throat.

The steamer Tern was sunk by a collision in the British channel and nine persons were drowned.

The Kentucky distillers have decided to cease the production of whisky until October 1, 1888.

The calaboose at Mackinaw, Ill., was burned, and Edward Lahart, the only prisoner, perished in the flames.

Two firemen were killed and several other people badly burned by a gasoline explosion at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Governor of Sonora, Mexico, has offered a reward of \$500 for the head of each hostile Apache Indian.

Havemeyer's immense sugar refinery in Williamsburg, near New York city, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,000,000.

Five men were killed and many wounded by an explosion of dynamite cartridges at the Inman mines, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

A construction train fell through a trestle on Huntington's new railroad, near Newport, Ohio, and fatally injured four workmen.

A Chicago canning company has concluded a contract for 1,500,000 Kilos of canned meat for the French army and 3,000,000 for the navy.

The residence of a farmer named James Edwards, living at South Manitoba, was burned and three children, aged 7, 12 and 14, perished in the flames.

The crown prince of Germany is suffering from a disease of the throat which is pronounced incurable. The removal of the larynx is the only chance to save his life, and that is only a chance.

Advices from Panama report a landslide on the El Pederio farm in Concordia, burying Senor Pedro Arestrop, his wife and nine children and servants in the house. In all sixteen persons were killed.

Shocks of earthquake have occurred at Vernone in Turkestan, and the town was almost entirely destroyed. About 20 persons were killed and 125 were injured. Among the latter is General Ariede, Governor of Semiretschinsk.

The rice fields of Louisiana near the Gulf, are ruined by the salt water being driven all over them by an east wind. If a bright sunshine follows the subsidence of the flood not a head of rice will be made for thirty miles along the east bank of the Mississippi.

Fire broke out in the stables of the Mound City Street Car Company, in the outskirts of St. Louis, and two alarms were turned in. In the space of one hour 315 mules were burned and the stable totally destroyed. The loss will probably be \$50,000 or more.

An erolite of vast dimensions fell near St. Joseph, Indiana. In falling it struck a huge oak tree which it completely denuded of its branches and passed downward, completely burying itself in the earth to the depth of eighteen feet. From the great orifice made it is estimated the erolite weighed about two tons.

Hailstones strangely shaped, pointed and weighing over a pound each, recently fell in the districts of Aitos and Carnabat, between Adrianople and Shumlaon, on the south slope of the Balkan mountains. In Roumelia hailstones destroyed the harvests and killed many laborers and cattle in the fields, and pierced the roofs of houses.

Mrs. Albert Brooks, of Juniata, Michigan, who last fall went to Denver, Colorado, and received \$80,000 bequeathed to her, suddenly disappeared. Mr. Brooks employed detectives, but secured no information. He then received a letter from his wife stating that she was held captive by a gang of men who had secured \$20,000 of her money and wanted all. She said she had been tortured by them.

News has reached San Francisco that a pearl-fishing fleet near West Australia was struck by a gale April 22, by which many boats were sunk and 240 lives were lost. Another gale near New Zealand prevailed from May 9th to 11th, which wrecked the ship Northumberland, capsized the steam launch Bojoom, whereby four men were drowned, and sunk the schooners Julia Pryce and Reward, and the steamers Maitaki and Lalla Rookh.

The steamer Champlain was burned off Charlevoix, Michigan. The boat was running ten miles an hour, when the flames suddenly started up beneath the engine, driving the engineer from his post with his clothes on fire. The alarm was given, the sleeping passengers were aroused, and in ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire the passengers were all compelled to jump into the lake. The steward says there were fifty-seven persons on board including the crew. Of this number twenty are known to be drowned and seven unaccounted for. Those saved floated an hour and a half, when they were rescued by a yawl and fish boats from the shore. Several of the saved were badly burned. Seven bodies have already been recovered. The Champlain was valued at about \$100,000.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

A. W. Culp's hotel at Elvina, Cal., was burned. Loss, \$5,000.

Thirty-five cases of spotted fever are reported in Paradise, Nev.

Salt Lake City will shortly be lighted with incandescent electric lights.

A rabbit cannery is said to be in successful operation at Nampa, I. T.

W. E. Wright was drowned while bathing in the surf at Eucinas, Cal.

Sagebrush is still the fuel used at the mining works in Tuscarora, Nev.

James Hansen committed suicide with strychnine at Santa Monica, Cal.

Joshua Raffner, watchman at Sand Point, W. T., was drowned in Clarke's Fork.

A teamster and nine horses were burned to death in a fire at Redwood City, Cal.

August Hoffman blew himself to pieces with a shotgun in San Diego county, Cal.

A thief broke into the postoffice at Garfield and stole \$100 worth of stamps and \$90 in money.

Queen Victoria has sent \$100 to the fund for the erection of a home for girls in Los Angeles.

At Stockton, Cal., Loyd Harrison shot and killed William Foran during a quarrel over a foot race.

Hugh Phillips, of Klickitat county, W. T., has German carp in his pond weighing twenty pounds each.

Mrs. Gustavus Murhard died of apoplexy while bathing in the Columbia river near La Camas, W. T.

A skunk was washed ashore near Lewiston, I. T., on the Clearwater. It was doubtless that of an Indian.

Louis Napoleon, Chief of the Puyallup Indians, died and was buried at the reservation near Puyallup, W. T.

E. S. Spence, ex-Mayor of Los Angeles, has subscribed \$50,000 toward an astronomical observatory for Southern California.

John M. Wilson, son of H. C. Wilson, of Red Bluff, Cal., shot himself through the heart. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A young son of J. S. Yoacham, of Watsonville, Cal., fell from a tree and his head was impaled on a picket fence, fatally injuring him.

Ed. Hayes and Dennis Enright, two old time miners, of Missoula, Montana, were drowned in Bitter Root river by the upsetting of a skiff.

Wild pigeons are numerous on the fields and timber between Centralia and Chehalis. Many hunters are killing them, but still their number increases.

The Sacramento Knights of Labor give notice that they will prosecute violators of the law forbidding the purchase of Chinese products for public institutions.

Michael Spearman, who was employed in the Pacific Rolling Mills on the Pratero, near San Francisco, was instantly killed while adjusting a belt on one of the pulleys.

A cable railroad and water company, with \$150,000 capital stock, has been incorporated at Seattle. It proposes to supply the town with water as well as with street railroads.

Trains will pass over the switchback on the Cascade branch at the rate of seven miles an hour. It is pronounced perfectly safe if no faster time is made than eight miles an hour.

Eugene Wenzler, a baker, of Butte, M. T., while his wife was away on a three weeks' visit married another girl. Wife No. 1 discovered the fact and Wenzler now languishes in jail.

The damage done to Shaw's Hot Springs at Carson, Nevada, by the recent earthquake appears to be permanent. They are going dry. Steamboat Springs are also nearly ruined.

Frank Forrest, an Ellensburg (W. T.) hotel keeper, made a brutal attack on his wife a short time ago, but was knocked down by a rolling pin in the hands of a spectator, and is now in jail under \$3,500 bonds.

Following is about the size of the leading cities of California at present: San Francisco, 310,000; Los Angeles, 50,000; Oakland, 45,000; Sacramento, 30,000; Stockton, 20,000; San Jose, 16,000; San Diego, 12,000.

A brutal stabbing affray occurred at Old Yakima, W. T. A man named Richmond, a teamster, and well known as a brutal, violent man when he has the advantage, stabbed a man named Bell in the groin with a bowie knife and then ripped the knife upward cutting the man's liver half in two. As the man fell the savage again struck him in the back, inflicting another wound.

Five thousand acres of crops in the Skagit valley, W. T., are under water. Among the heaviest losers is Anthony Barrett, who lost 150 acres of crops by inundation, and his house and household effects by fire, caused by the rising waters coming in contact with a barrel of lime, resulting in combustion. The cultivated lands on the Olympic marsh and the Swinnoish flats, including many hop ranches, are inundated.

Small pieces of rock from a big blast completely riddled the roof of O. H. Blount's store in the Siskiyou, and one large rock entirely demolished the front porch. By the same blast a freight wagon 300 yards away on the road, heavily loaded with cement, was struck by a flying rock and knocked over off the road and down the grade. The driver had been warned, and took his eight horses away before the shot was fired.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

The taxable property of Morrow county is \$840,354.

Wm. Dutcher caught a nine-foot sturgeon at Oregon City.

A cheese factory near Lebanon is turning out 100 pounds per day.

A few days ago a whale drifted ashore on the beach at Coos Bay.

The total amount sent from Portland to the Nainaimo sufferers is \$4,956.

A wrestling match for \$1,000 a side is to take place at Baker City soon.

Grasshoppers are making their appearance in portions of Harney valley.

The last term of court cost Jackson county within a few dollars of \$5,000.

The largest crop ever raised in Morrow county will be harvested this year.

The Oregon and California Railroad pays about \$40,000 taxes in this State annually.

A heavy hailstorm did much damage to gardens and young cornfields about Weston.

Edward Wallers was thrown from a horse near Beaverton and his collar bone was broken.

The assessment of Klamath county will amount to \$1,000,000, against \$700,000 last year.

A large amount of wool and grain is being hauled into the warehouse for shipment at La Grande.

A new postoffice has been established at Meda, Tillamook county, with Wallace Yates postmaster.

Out of eighty bands of sheep inspected in Gilliam county, fourteen were found affected with the scab.

Hyman Abraham, of Portland, has been appointed Collector of Customs for the District of the Willamette.

There are fewer salmon in Pine creek this spring than ever before. Only two or three have been caught this season.

Postmasters appointed: Klamath Agency, Sarah Emery; Lewisville, Polk county, B. F. Smith; Price, Minnie M. Logan.

The Oregon Gold Mining Company, of Cornucopia, is now employing 100 men. The new mill has been delivered at the mine.

The farmers of Eagle valley have commenced cutting their alfalfa crop. They cut three crops a year, averaging in all six tons to the acre.

John C. Simpson, senior member of the firm of Simpson Bros., Coquille Bay, was drowned on Coquille bar. His body had not been recovered at last reports.

A vein of coal and another of copper ore have been discovered by the deep cut for the railroad near White Point, on the southern side of the Siskiyou mountains.

Pendleton is to have another flour mill, of one hundred barrels capacity, to be built by the Farmers' Custom Mill Company, organized with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Number of bands of old sheep in Morrow county, 161; number of sheep in Morrow county, 234,403; there were 28,785 wethers driven east from Morrow county this spring.

Horse and cattle dealers in the south fork of the John Day country have signed an agreement to use all lawful means to discourage the running of sheep in that vicinity.

A natural bridge has been discovered fourteen miles from Oakland, Douglas county, which is said to be higher and longer than the famous Virginia wonder.

The County Commissioners' Court at Salem has fixed the different bounties on scalps of animals at the following figures: Panther or cougar, \$5; bear, \$3; wild cat or catamount, \$2; wolf or coyote, \$5; musk rats, 10 cents.

An unknown white man was found floating in the river at The Dalles, with a bullet hole in the back of his head. The body was beyond recognition on account of decomposition. The man was apparently about five feet eight inches in height.

The State Railroad Commission has recommended the Oregon Pacific Company to replace with Howe truss or other substantial structures the temporary bridges Nos. 21, 26, 46 and 99 now standing, and which are not considered safe in high water.

Governor Pennoyer paid a visit to the penitentiary recently and ordered the construction of a fan for the purpose of disposing of the emory dust from the polishing wheel, which was a cause of great inconvenience, both to the laborers and those connected with the institution.

G. D. Stoddard was shot and killed by L. L. Backus near Verona, Columbia county. Both were farmers and the killing was the result of a quarrel. After the shooting Backus stole a neighbor's rifle and took to the woods. He was pursued by officers, and defying the command to halt was fatally shot by them.

A terrible accident happened at the south end of the Siskiyou tunnel, on the O. & C. R. R., resulting in the death of a young man named Joseph Farleigh. He got between two cars, and the cars coming together caught his head and crushed it, driving a bolt into it, which resulted as above stated.

Adolph Liebenow shot and killed Mrs. Lillie McCourt at Phoenix. The murderer surrendered himself. He says the shooting was accidental. It is believed, however, that the act was caused by jealousy. Mrs. McCourt left her former husband, Liebenow, a year ago and was divorced from him, but he wanted her to return to him.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Raising Chickens Naturally.

Of all the work connected with poultry, none is more troublesome or tedious than the looking after sitting hens and their nests while incubating.

If the hens are allowed to sit in the poultry-house where they laid, and where the other hens are laying, a great many vexations annoyances occur. Two hens will sometimes fight for one nest and so break some of the eggs, or the sitting hen goes off, and on returning finds the nest occupied by an intruder. This state of affairs is fully set forth by persons who strongly recommend incubators; but as every farmer has not time to attend to an incubator, I will give a little of my own experience in raising chickens by the natural methods, aided by a plan which most farmers can follow.

I have a small building divided by a wire partition into two parts, with a door from one to the other, and a small yard made with wire netting, also divided. I have a slide from each compartment into each yard. The size of the house will depend on the number of chickens desired. Two rooms, four by six feet, with yards twice that size, will be large enough for fourteen hens to sit in, and if these sit twice it will be equal to fifty-six sitting hens. In most cases the house may be used a third time, raising several hundred chicks.

When my hens get broody I set a lot together in one house, using small shallow boxes for nests—not over eleven or twelve inches square—so that two hens cannot crowd into one nest. I set these on the floor all around the sides and a few inches apart, so that a greedy hen cannot reach the eggs from the nest, as such hens are very apt to break the tenth commandment. I leave water and food in the house, so that the hens can eat or drink at any time when they come off the nests. There are no perches in the houses or anything they can get on above the nests. A dust box sunk level with the floor, with sand and ashes, and with a little carbolic acid sprinkled in from time to time, placed where the sun shines on it through the windows on clear days, will keep the hens clear of parasites. A little sod or grass in the yards is good for their health. I don't have trouble once in fifty times in removing a setting hen. I let her sit a few days in the nest she has been laying in, to see that she is in earnest, then I remove her one evening to the sitting house, place her nest on the floor (as above), and if a number of others can be removed at the same time so much the better. Then I hang something up over the window to shade the light a little. This may remain for a few days, until one learns that all mean business, and as soon as they settle down the shade should be removed, and the slides into the yards may be left open, that the hens may get fresh air whenever they please.

The advantages of this system may be easily seen by those who have had to spend a large portion of their valuable time in spring watching the sitting hens or lifting them off and driving them back to their nests every day. As many as possible should be set at or about the same time—a few days are not of much consequence—so that if the hens change nests it would be of no importance, and if there are no more nests than hens and the nests are a little way from each other, so that the hens cannot quarrel, things will go on very smoothly, and much loss of time and vexation will be avoided.

The second batch of sitting hens should be set in the next compartment so that they all come out together in the same way as the first. The house should be well ventilated every day, and never be tightly closed. As the hens hatch they should be removed with the chicks to their coops where it is intended to raise them.

The outlay of money for such a building to those who raise any number of chickens is trifling compared with the outlay of time required by the old-fashioned way, and much is saved, as the hens do not break so many eggs. Of course the nests should be looked to and kept clean, but if a little sulphur be sprinkled in them, or, what is better, some tobacco stems be used with the straw in making them up, few will be troubled with vermin. The hens should be lifted off at times if they do not get off of their own accord to see that no broken eggs foul the nests. If only a few chickens are wanted, a place 4x8 feet with a low roof and a door opening out in each room, divided, will answer well.

Hemp Culture.

The cultivation of hemp (heniquen) is the principal agricultural industry of Yucatan, and of this the greater portion is imported into and consumed in the United States, the imports thereof during the year 1885 amounting to 36,401 tons, valued at \$2,564,000. We are, therefore, largely interested in this industry, which is carried on in a very primitive manner. The plant, says Consul Thompson, to whom we are indebted for the following facts relative to its cultivation, is a species of agave. It is best propagated by cuttings, the young plants being allowed to grow at will until three years old, after which they are transplanted into regular rows and fields. Eight years are given them to mature, and then the profits of this patient waiting will continue to flow uninterruptedly for many years if moderate care is exercised. The leaves are cut by a peculiar instrument, a cross between a sickle and a carving knife, called by the natives

corba, and are made into a systematic bundle of about twenty-five each, and carried by the laborers upon their backs to the tram car or cleaning-wheel, where they are passed through the process before mentioned. This cleaning-wheel is the only kind of agricultural machine, as we understand the term, in use upon the farms of Yucatan. Even the plow is practically unknown. Each mecate of hemp land should produce yearly four arrobas of merchantable hemp. Arroba is the equivalent of twenty-five pounds, therefore each acre, or ten mecatas, should yield at least 1,000 pounds of merchantable fiber ready for shipment.

To cut and pack 1,500 leaves is considered to be an ordinary day's work. These 1,500 leaves, when cleaned and dried, will produce about three arrobas, or seventy-five pounds of fiber. One cleaning-wheel, with two men to tend it, is calculated to clean easily 7,000 leaves per day. A 400-pound bale of fiber, cut off from the plant, but still in the leaf—is estimated to cost \$4, or 1 cent a pound; when cleaned, bleached and baled, ready for shipment, the cost is probably a small fraction over 2 cents a pound. A hemp plantation containing 10,000 mecatas, or 1,000 acres, should produce annually 1,000,000 pounds of merchantable hemp.

Heniquen fiber is the principal article of export from Yucatan to the United States. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, there was exported from Progreso, Yucatan's port of entry, heniquen fiber having a value of over \$2,500,000, American gold. During the calendar year of 1884 the amount of hemp shipped to all parts from Yucatan reached the figures of 233,311 bales, averaging 400 pounds per bale. The value of the above, expressed in Mexican dollars, is \$3,334,609. In American coin the value is expressed at \$3,045,304. The duties and taxes of State and National Governments amount to the sum of \$137,000, Mexican money. Over six-sevenths of the above exportation went to the various ports of the United States, New York leading with 189,978 bales.

Potato Scab.

The skin of the healthy potato tuber consists of a layer of cork cells of uniform thickness, and when the skin is injured or a portion of it cut away, the wound heals by the formation of a new layer of cork, which reproduces itself in a manner very similar to what takes place when the skin of an animal forms again over a wound. When the potato tuber grows in water, or when the soil is kept unduly wet, the cork layer increases in thickness, at various points, producing a multitude of little warts upon the surface. Where these warts occur the cuticle is less resistant than elsewhere and decay of the tissues underneath is likely to take place. If the excess of water about the tuber continues for a considerable time, decay sets in and the starch and tissues of the tuber become discolored. When under favorable conditions the decay is arrested, the cork layer forms between the decayed and the healthy parts of the potato, and the potato is "scabby."

This affection of the potato is accordingly the result of excess of moisture, either because of its texture or on account of the occurrence of a protracted period of wet weather. Stable manure and other fertilizers influence it as they affect the state of moisture in the soil. Stable manure may also aggravate the disease by filling the soil with the spores or seeds of molds or fungi, which taking root in the injured cork layer may favor decomposition of the tuber and protract the healing process. Saline fertilizers, like potash salts, may antagonize scab by hindering the growth of fungi.

Overloaded Fruit Trees.

Orchardists find the task of picking off the young peaches from the overloaded trees to be no trifling one, and would be greatly pleased if the frosts had nipped about four-fifths of the blossoms that finally grew into fruit upon most of the trees about town. As an indication of the excesses into which the trees fall in fruitage in this climate it is worth mentioning that W. B. Colton found by actual count the other day that he had picked 1,000 young peaches from a tree less than four years old from the bud, and there are still left too many peaches on the tree. Mr. J. Scott brought down town the other day a number of twigs full of double and triple peaches. These were from trees which have never been irrigated. They are on high ground, and bore an excellent lot of peaches last year. Some of the plum trees in town are perfect marvels of excessive bearing, in many cases there being a sufficient number of young plums on a single tree to make a full crop for nearly a hundred trees if they could be properly distributed.—Ashland (Or.) Times.

With proper attention a peach tree will produce three hundred pounds annually, on an average, for ten years, that time being about as long as it would bear with profit, when it should be dug up and a new tree substituted. An acre will accommodate 100 trees. They will be pretty close during the last years of their bearing life, but will do well enough. At 1 1/2 cents per pound each tree will produce \$1 50 worth yearly or the 100 trees \$450, or \$4,500 for the ten years.

John Capura, of Oroville, Cal., owns one of the finest cherry trees in that State. It is now eighteen years old, stands nearly six feet in height and measures five feet nine inches in circumference. It is of the white Oxheart variety and last year bore by actual weight 2,225 pounds. This year he estimates that it will produce not less than 600 pounds more than last year, or over 2,800 pounds.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in Kitchen and in the Lady's Parlor.

A cabinet maker recommends a mixture of three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine as an excellent preparation for cleaning and restoring furniture, especially that which is somewhat fluffed or scratched. It covers slight scratches, restores the color of the wood and gives a lustrous surface. Apply with a woolen cloth and rub dry with woolen.

A Good Family Dessert.

One of the best family desserts can be made either in city or country of apples and stale bread, says Miss Julia Corson, in Harper's Bazar: Peel ten good sized apples, core and slice them, and stew to a pulp with sugar enough to sweeten; meantime thicken butter the sides and bottom of an oval earthen dish, and press all around them crumbs from the inside of a loaf of bread, having them nearly an inch thick; when the apple is done mix with it a tablespoonful of butter and one egg beaten; put the apple into the dish without disturbing the crumbs; over the surface put an inch thick layer of crumbs dotted with a few bits of butter, and bake the pudding until the crumbs at the sides are brown; turn a platter, just large enough to inclose the dish within its rim, over the pudding dish, quickly turn both upside down, so that the pudding will slip out on the platter, dust it with powdered sugar, and serve it hot.

Devices in Floor Coverings.

Out of a discarded carpet of large size enough that is bright and clean can often be got to make a square or rug for the center of the room; then the floor around say be stained with walnut or cherry stain. This fashion of rug and stained floor is in every way desirable in summer time. It gives a cool, refreshing, artistic appearance to the room; it does away with the dust constantly arising from an all over carpet, for the rug can be taken out of the house and beaten clean whenever necessary. Unfortunately some floors are too rough and poor to be stained. In that case take the good parts of the old carpet to cover around the sides of the floor and buy for the center of the room one of the "squares" that come for that purpose.

New and Dainty Pillow Shams.

Among new things in pillow shams are white silk handkerchiefs of small size joined together with antique insertion and trimmed around with antique lace. Cream white, soft pink, pale blue, or yellow handkerchiefs, small in size and laid over a Silesia lining, are just now a pretty fashion in shams for guest chambers. For every day use small linen handkerchiefs joined with Turkish and edged with the same are received with great favor, for they are not only pretty and inexpensive, but they do up charmingly.

A Press for Kitchen Use.

The ordinary method of extracting juice from fruits, land from scraps, etc., by placing the material in a strong bag or cloth and squeezing and wringing it by hand is exceedingly irksome. There are screw presses made for the purpose, but they are more or less expensive, and are to be found in few kitchens.

Much aid may be derived from the use of a simple lever press, made on the principle of a lemon squeezer. It requires two persons, however, to manage this—one to hold the material in the bag or cloth and the other to apply the pressure. The cut here given shows how the same press may be arranged to be worked by one person. One of the halves of the press is hinged to a piece of board two feet long and fourteen inches wide, and set upon a table with one end elevated in the manner shown in the figure.

Such a press will be found especially convenient among housewives who make their own jellies and wines, as with its aid the juice may be pressed without either unduly tiring or staining the hands.

To Keep Flies Away from Windows.

For a preparation that will prevent flies and other insects from lighting on and specking windows, etc., The Scientific American recommends a strong infusion made by boiling smart weed for a few minutes in water. When cold apply to the glass, and for twenty-four hours it is quite effectual in keeping away flies and other insects.

Mock Crab.

Mock crab is a relish made by breaking up half a pound of soft rich cheese with a fork and mixing it with a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a saltspoonful of pepper and a dessert spoonful of vinegar; serve it cold with a plate of thin bread and butter or crackers.

Moisture.

Moisture is a great enemy to the health of the human system, and it is especially so in the case of the stomach and bowels. It is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, and other ailments of the digestive system. It is also the cause of many other diseases, and it is therefore of great importance to keep the system free from it.

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