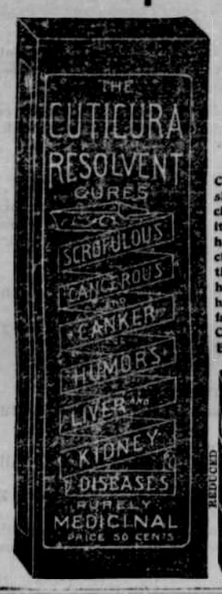
SPRING HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

$1.25



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

TO GET GOOD ROADS.

METHOD SUGGESTED FOR STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Issuance of Bonds and Collection of Road Tax In Money—What Poor Roads Cost Farmers—Daily Mails and Free Delivery.

Hon. C. L. Cooper, in a paper on "Good Roads," read before the farmers' institute at Shelbyville, after showing that the present system of road-making in vogue in Tennessee is productive of no permanent results beyond the expenditure of large sums of money, says:

But how are we to have better roads? In bulletin No. 1, issued in 1894 by General Stone, special agent in charge of road inquiry in the United States, the road laws of quite a number of states are given, the most of them enacted within the last decade. A striking similarity exists among the more radical of these. The leading features of these laws are the election of road commissioners and a civil engineer for each county, authority to issue bonds and to borrow money, the collection of all road taxes in money and the abolition of road overseer, while all of them are not incorporated in any one law unless it be that of New York. Our present law imitates them only to the extent of providing for the election of a county commissioner. Were all the conditions propitious—and this includes good government, both state and national—the issuance of bonds under the act already alluded to for road improvement would result in a speedier accomplishment of the desired purpose than any other method I can conceive of.

All our main thoroughfares should be macadamized. But can it be done? I believe it can. An aroused and enlightened public sentiment is wanted. To illustrate: Suppose that the 440 miles of roads in Bedford county were converted into pikes at a cost of $400,000 and 5 per cent 20 year bonds were issued and sold to pay for them, what would be our annual interest charge? Twenty thousand dollars. What would we have to show for it? A county system of roads unsurpassed in America. But what did we pay in 1889? Twenty thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-eight cents. What did we have to show as a result of the expenditure? The same old mud roads, but little improved.

Estimating the taxable property of the county at $5,000,000, a tax of 4 mills, or two-fifths of 1 per cent on the dollar, would pay the annual interest. But suppose we should undertake this by installments, say one-quarter, or 110 miles at a time, that would reduce the cost to one-quarter of the above calculation. Or suppose we would undertake to pike one-half, or 220 miles of our roads, and these the most important and leading to our trade centers, leaving the other half to be looked after by the official of the best general road law, we can get them and in that event our annual interest charge would be $10,000 a year, which could be discharged by a road tax levy of 2 mills on the dollar of our present property, to say nothing of its increased value or of the influx of capital that would be sure to seek investment in so desirable a locality.

What is said above is applicable to all the surrounding counties, and I may say to the entire state, Hamilton county in east and Shelby county in west Tennessee being examples. This law is simply a permit to each county, by authority of a two-thirds vote of the entire vote of the county, to issue bonds to the extent of 5 per cent of all the taxable property for the purpose of improving its roads in any manner the people may think best or desire.

As said above, it might be an improvement in the law to amend it so as to require a majority vote instead of two-thirds. This is democratic and would certainly make the law more available.

I have no means of knowing, neither will the limits of this paper permit me to more than allude to the losses the farmers of Bedford county have sustained for the lack of better transportation facilities. These are constant. I am sure, however, that the losses on timber alone in the last two years would amount to a very considerable part of the money necessary to make a system of good roads.

A farmer's products are worth to him the market price minus the transportation to market. Good roads would reduce this expense and convert the reduction into profit. The better the transportation facilities, the faster do cities and trade centers increase in wealth. The same is true of railroads. The better the roads, the greater the stimulus to production and the greater the amount of freight furnished them to handle.

So, from a financial standpoint, I can conceive of no interest that would not be benefited socially, educationally and religiously. The benefit to the country people would be incalculable. The tide would change. The drift would be to the country instead of to the towns and cities. Daily mails and free delivery would soon follow. Prosperity would abound, and peace, contentment and happiness, as a benison, would rest on all the people. This is a subject in which we are all interested. It embraces both profit and pleasure.

Guideboards and Danger Signals.

Several divisions of the League of American Wheelmen give special attention to the erection of guideboards on the traveled roads. In addition, some of them will erect danger signals at all steep or dangerous hills. These signs are appreciated by wheelmen and drivers alike, inasmuch as they furnish desired information and thus expedite travel.

A Perfect Fit.

A young fellow on the South Side has a negro valet, an old fashioned southern darky. "Here, Jeff, I want those trousers cleaned and pressed today," he said, pointing to a rather loud striped garment that Jeff had long had his eyes on. "All right, sah," said Jeff, with a sigh.

Next morning Jeff brought the trousers back, with a big grease spot still prominent on one knee. "Can't you get that spot out?" said the owner of the trousers. "No, sah."

"Did you try turpentine?" "Fo' de Lawd, I done sacchurated 'em wid turpentine."

"Did you try coal oil?" "Yes, sah: po'ed a quart ob ile on 'em."

"Did you try a hot iron?" "Puty nigh bu'nt 'em up!"

"Did you try benzine?" "Done tried benzine an kerosene, an all the other kines, an 'tain't tech dat grease spot."

"Well, did you try 'em on?" queried the master, with a twinkle in his eyes. "Yes, sah," replied Jeff, with alacrity, "an dey's a puffect fit, grease spot an all, sah."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Did a Wholesale Business.

An Englishman hailing from the north went into the Chatham hotel, in Paris, recently and cautiously asked the price of a whisky.

"One franc, sir," replied the bartender.

"And a whisky and soda?"

"One franc, sir. All drinks are the same price."

The Englishman sat down and, to his astonishment, found that the place was run on American lines and that the customers helped themselves at their own discretion. He punished that bottle of whisky till it was nearly empty. As he went out he paid down his franc, but the manager called him back and said, "You have forgotten your change."

"I thought that the drink was a franc?"

"That is so, sir," was the reply. "That is the retail price, but there is a reduction when you buy wholesale." And he handed back 5 sous.—London Chronicle.

A Valuable Face.

Jewett—Cutter has a terribly cadaverous appearance. He is not possessed of what would be classed a full countenance.

Mutton—On the contrary, his is a regular hatchet face. But then he isn't ashamed of that. He rather prides himself upon it and for good reason. A lasso was thrown over his head by a cowboy out on the plains, but his face was so sharp that it cut the rope and so saved his life.—Boston Transcript.

How Much?

Clara, aged 4, went into a drug store the other day and, stepping up to the proprietor, said in a half whisper, "Suppose a little girl hasn't any money, how much chewing gum would you give her for a cent?"

A Turk and His Mother.

The strongest sentiment of the Turk is his reverence for his mother. He always stands in her presence until invited to sit down, a compliment he pays to no one else.

The Samoan Girl's Party Costume.

Party gowns for Samoan girls grow on the tropical trees and almost ready for wear. When a native beauty of Samoa decides to go to a special entertainment, she enters the forest to look for her gala attire. The native kiki, or kilt, is the only addition to her ordinary costume that the Samoan girl provides for special parties. The material for the kiki grows on the ti tree. It consists of a ribbon of bark a few inches wide that is stripped from the tree easily. While damp the bark, which is very thin, is crinkled so as to form wavy outlines, and the ribbons are colored all sorts of bright hues. The Samoan girl then plaits a waistband from the same kind of bark and hangs the ribbons on it. Handmade flowers of the same material are often added also. When the kiki is completed the dusky belle puts it on over her scanty lavalava, or waist cloth, and goes to the dance or other entertainment. The girls thus make their own party dresses, and some of them show great taste and skill in fashioning the odd garments, although the captions might allege that they could without being overdressed have Samoa on.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Business Woman's Trials.

A woman who has been compelled by circumstances to keep house and support herself and several children for some years by the exercise of her professional talents said: "Until a woman has tried it she never knows what it means to be housekeeper and business woman combined, and few can stand the strain for very long. I break down every little while, but just now I do not see any other way to adjust matters. But it is this division of duties that gives the opportunity for the criticism sometimes heard relative to women's and men's ability in business. A man is not expected to do anything else but attend to business during business hours and then amuse himself in the way he best likes afterward. But a woman is not only expected to thoroughly understand the business in which she is interested, but to know how to conduct a house in all its details and, furthermore, to put this knowledge into practice, and a great many business women try to do too much."

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quanity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of length and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

Winter Dairying.

The use of the separator is doing much toward making winter dairying profitable, says The American Cultivator. If it is properly managed, all the butter can be taken from the milk, or so near it as to amount to a loss of about one pound in a thousand, while the old system of setting the milk in a room where it might freeze often caused a loss of two or three pounds in a hundred, and sometimes the butter refused to come at all or was worth but little when it did come. With separator and all the other improved appliances in the dairy room, a knowledge of what is a good food and all the other dairy information which has been disseminated in the past 20 years it would seem as if the dairymen should have an easy and profitable business, much better than we had 20 years ago.

"A Single Fact

Is worth a shipload of argument.' What shall be said, then of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

Confining Business.

About the first thing at dairy conventions is complaint of the confinement incident to business of dairying. Granted that it is confining, what business in this workaday world of ours is not? Is railroading exempt? Is newspaper work immune? How about being a physician and called up at all hours of the day or night? Is being a millionaire an exception? Why, the millionaire dry goods king, Stewart of New York, was a real prisoner in his own establishment. If you wanted to see him in his office, you were called upon to state your business. You might pass the first sentry, but not the second.

For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

The Onion Cure.

Onions are a kind of all round good medicine. A whole onion eaten at bedtime will by the next morning break the severest cold. Onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. If an onion is mashed so as to secure all the juice in it it will make a most remarkable smelling substance that will quiet the most nervous person. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium.

To Serve Left Over Fish.

Scallops may be made from cold fish. One egg, a gill of milk, a tablespoon of flour and bread crumbs, salt and pepper are required for one pound of fish. Pick the fish from the bones and moisten with the milk, egg and spices. Put into scallop shells, cover with bread crumbs, put butter on top and brown in the oven five minutes. Serve immediately.

HAVE IT READY

Minor accidents are so frequent and such hurts so troublesome no household should be without a bottle of

St. Jacobs Oil

for instant use, as the world knows it is a

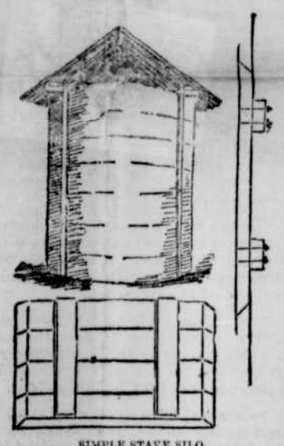
PERFECT CURE for PAINS and ACHES

BUILDING A SILO.

ONE OF MANY SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE STRUCTURES MADE OF STAVES.

Probably the cheapest silo to construct as well as the one having the smallest percentage of loss of contents is the stave silo. It is the one of all others best suited to the needs of the small farmer and dairyman and is as durable as it is cheap and easy of construction. In making a silo it is a good plan to build a little larger than is actually needed at the time, in order to provide for increase of stock or increased use of ensilage. The first step in the construction of a stave silo is the foundation. Excavate to the depth of three or four inches and to the diameter of two feet greater than that of the proposed silo. Fill in the excavation with large stones, using smaller ones to fill in between the spaces. Pound these stones down firm so that there will be no after settling. Make a thin mortar of a good quality of cement, one part cement and four parts of sharp sand, and pour it over the stones and into the cracks between them. After this is set put on another coat, working it down level with a trowel, and finish off after this coat is dry with a dust of clear cement placed thinly and smoothed over.

For staves use hemlock or white pine, sound and free from loose knots. If the silo is to be 12 feet or less in diameter, make the staves of 2 by 6 material, slightly beveled on the edges in order to form the needed circle. If



SIMPLE STAVE SILO.

the diameter is to be more than 12 feet, have the staves of 2 by 6 material left plain, so that when set and drawn together the point of contact on the inner edge will become tighter as the hoops are drawn closer. Set up four posts vertically, of 6 by 6 stuff, equal distances apart on the circle, staying them in place. Build a working scaffold about the outside of these posts. Set up the first stave, plumb it and toe nail at the top to one of the four posts. As each stave is set toe nail it at the top to the one next to it already set, and for a silo 12 feet in diameter have a lot of sugar barrel staves to nail horizontally to the silo staves on the inside, to preserve the proper curve. Nail two of these staves a foot apart on a line, with a third above and over the space between the two, having a row near the top and bottom put on in this way.

The hoops used are five-eighths inch round iron, or they may be of woven wire such as is used for fencing. The bottom hoop should be about six inches from the base of the silo, the second two feet above the first, the third two feet and a half above the second, and so on, increasing the distance a half foot each time until the two hoops nearest the top are four feet apart. Draw the hoops tight enough to prevent anything getting between the staves and only tighten up after the silo is filled.

Dairy Instruction.

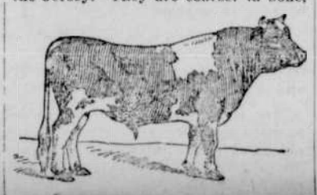
Professor W. A. Henry, dean of the Wisconsin Agricultural college, advocates the teaching of agriculture, and especially dairy subjects, in the rural schools. He wanted the state normals to fit teachers to teach children the meaning of such terms as "protein" and "carbohydrates." He points to the result of such education in Denmark, where agricultural products are $24 per capita, while in Illinois they are but $8. He charges that Belvidere was the place where filled cheese originated, the direct result of the manufacture of which has reduced the export of American cheese from $15,000,000 to $9,000,000 and increased the Canadian output 400 per cent.

GUERNSEY MILKERS

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULAR DAIRY BREED.

Some idea of the popularity of the Guernsey may be gathered from the fact that there are now registered 15,500 Guernseys, one-third of which number has been added since 1895, since the time when the cattle attracted general attention at the Chicago fair. The half and three-quarter blood heifers and cows sell readily at from $50 to $75, and the demand is greater than the supply.

Although the variety bears the name of the island of Guernsey in this country, says the New York Tribune, it is called the Alderney breed in its native country. The name Alderney has been given indiscriminately to any of the cattle of the Channel islands, to both Jerseys and Guernseys. A writer on the subject says that the Guernsey has little or none of the peculiar deerlike style and expression that characterize the Jersey. They are coarser in bone,



GUERNSEY BULL SHEET ANCHOR.

heavier in carcass, larger in every way and naturally less precocious. They are allowed to calve first at about 2½ years, which gives them more size and possibly, also, a tendency to carry flesh.

Some people have said that the Guernseys are not things of beauty, but the contrary is true of many specimens. There are those whose sloping rumps, big heads and heavy limbs are not ornamental, but as these are likely to be the best milkers and butter cows of the herd their defects are easily overlooked. When one visits a herd of these cattle either in this country or abroad, the long head and broad muzzle are pointed out as characteristics of value. The colors which predominate in Guernsey cattle are yellow, reddish yellow, fawn, brown shading to nearly black, light fawn and yellowish fawn, dun of various shades, never including gray, as is usual among Jerseys. A star or a triangular spot on the forehead, with a white switch, is regarded as characteristic, even though scarcely any other white is seen.

The interest shown by breeders and owners is remarkable from the fact that ten years ago there were only a few Guernsey cattle in the United States. In 1888 the Rev. G. E. Gordon of Koshkonong exhibited a part of his herd at the Minnesota state fair, and the cattle were greatly admired at that time because of their peculiar orange color with white markings, their intelligence and docility and their decided dairy type. The similarity of the Jerseys shows a common origin. The buff nose where the Jersey is black and the deep orange about the eyes show that the two breeds, although they have the same foundation blood, have diverged in minor but noticeable points.

Drying Up Cows.

To dry up a cow reduce the feed, take away the grain, and when the milk yield drops, milk first once a day, then once in two days, and in one to two weeks the average cow will be dry, with her udder in good condition. With persistent milkers there is seldom difficulty if alfalfa only is fed for a time. If a cow continues to give milk under this treatment or if the udder is hard and feverish, the work of drying up must stop and the ration be changed to a light milk ration, with loosening feeds, and the cow milked regularly. Forced drying up under these conditions injures the cow. If by oversight the drying up process has been neglected until within three or four weeks of calving, do not attempt it, as there is risk of injury to the health of the cow and her udder. After becoming dry the cow will need little attention before calving if she is on good pasture.—Live Stock.

Oleomargarine Sales.

Recent frequent convictions of persons in New York state found with oleomargarine in their possession are taken to indicate that traffic in that commodity continues in the face of the laws of the state board of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of the oleomargarine trade may be gained from the statistics just published at Washington, which give the quantity made and sold during the fiscal year ending July 1, 80,495,628 pounds, an increase of 25,106,901 pounds over the previous year. This is in spite of the fact that the "anticolor" law exists in 34 states. It is on the point of color that the legality of oleomargarine sale hangs. In its natural state, that of a pearly white, there is no law against it.

After luncheon cloths are the prettiest things that can be imagined. They are made of heavy gray Russian crash, with elaborate embroideries of the various fruits in natural colors. They are used for the tea table also after the tea has been served.

HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

Beware of the Doctors' Patchwork; You Can Cure Yourself at Home.

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed themselves to be dosed on mercury and potash, the only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

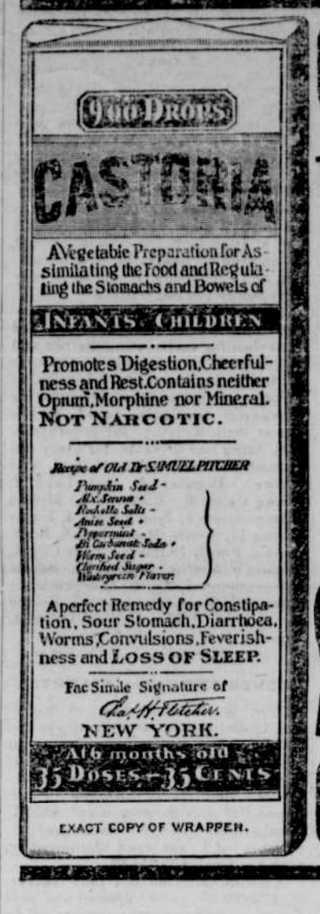
The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."

It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Doctors find A Good Prescription For mankind

Ten for five cents, at Druggists, Grocers, Restaurants, Saloons, News-Stands, General Stores and Barbers Shops. They banish pain, induce sleep, and prolong life. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York City.

South and East

—VIA—

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

SHASTA ROUTE

Trains leave Dallas for Portland and way stations at 6:10 a. m. except Sundays.

Leave Portland 8:30 a m; 7:30 p m
Leave Salem 11 a m; 9:35 p m
Arrive Ashland 12:33 a m; 11:50 a m
Arrive Sacramento 5 p m; 4:35 a m
Arrive San Francisco 7:45 p m; 8:15 a m.

Arrive Ogden 5:45 a m; 11:15 a m.
Arrive Denver 9:00 a m; 9:00 a m.
Arrive Kansas City 7:25 a m; 7:25 a m.
Arrive Chicago 7:45 a m; 9:30 a m.

Arrive Los Angeles 1:20 p m; 7:00 a m.
Arrive El Paso 6:00 p m; 6:00 p m.
Arrive Fort Worth 6:30 a m; 6:30 a m.
Arrive City of Mexico 9:55 a m; 9:55 a m.
Arrive Huston 4:00 a m; 4:00 a m.
Arrive New Orleans 6:5 p m; 6:25 p m
Arrive Washington 6:47 a m; 6:47 a m.
Arrive New York 12:43 p m; 12:43 p m.

Pullman and Tourist cars on both trains. Chair cars Sacramento to Ogden and El Paso, and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

Connecting at San Francisco with several steamship lines for Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines Central and South America.

CORVALLIS MAIL DAILY

(Except Sunday)

7:30 A M Lv.	Portland	Ar. 5:50 P M
11:05 A M Lv.	Derry	Lv. 2:14 P M
11:55 P M Ar.	Corvallis	Lv. 1:20 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Central and Eastern railroad.

DALLAS PASSENGER.

Daily, Except Sunday.

1:50 P M Lv.	Portland	Ar. 9:30 A M
12:0 P M Ar.	Dallas	Lv. 6:40 A M

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger depot, foot of Jefferson street.

AIRLIE MAIL—TRI WEEKLY.

Leave 8:35 a. m.	Portland	Arrive 2:47 p m
Leave 3:30 p. m.	Dallas	Arrive 8:50 a m
Arrive 5:10 p. m.	Airlie	Leave 7:20 a. m

See I. N Woods agent at Dallas station or address.
C. H. MARKHAM, G. P. A.
Portland, Oregon.