

VICTIMS OF TRUSTS.

COAL MINERS ARE FLEEING COMING AND GOING.

The Coal Trust Keeps Wages Down and the Other Trusts Force the Cost of Living Up—Creelman on the Hazleton District.

The cry of agony that goes up from the great anthracite coalfields is a cry wrung from the white lips of a ruined people against the heartless trusts.

While the miners are making ready for a struggle that may fill the cemeteries of Pennsylvania and bring sorrow and privation to half a million persons the newspapers owned or controlled by the mine owners are slandering the men and their leaders and treating their grievances with jesting scorn.

I have been going from mine to mine in the company of Homer Davenport. The Journal's distinguished cartoonist, in an honest effort to give the actual facts to the whole country.

We have eaten in the cabins of the miners and have in every case gone to original sources for information. The miners themselves and their wives and children are the best witnesses. Nothing I have to say is based upon the statements or arguments of labor agitators.

But the one mighty fact which stands forth in this scene of confusion and penury is the appalling changes which the trusts have worked in the condition of the mining population within two years. The strike is simply an industrial hemorrhage. It is a local symptom of a disease that is attacking the whole body.

I find as an established fact, which may be investigated and verified in an afternoon by any citizen who cares enough for his country to take the trouble, that the trusts have so increased the cost of living that the miners of the great anthracite coal region have been forced to give their wives and children less to eat and less to wear in order to make their wages cover their expenses.

The coal trust keeps the miner's wages down, while all the other trusts keep forcing the cost of living up. The result of this scientific squeezing is dreadful to contemplate.

The coal railroad stock and bond holders and the mine owners are making greater profits than ever. But the mining population is sinking into a condition of hopeless semistarvation.

Decent miners are compelled to send children 10 and 12 years old to work in the blackened breccias. There is no help for it. With the trusts closing in around the miner's home from opposite directions he must send his little ones to slave in the mines or let them starve.

Can the American people look unmoved upon this unequal contest between a multitude of hard pressed miners and the trust system? Have so-called influences so debased and perverted us that our sympathies will not quicken at the sight of so much undeserved and preventable suffering?

Is the cry of half a million persons in anguish and industrial bondage to be answered by a sneer or a jest or a cheap accusation that the proposed strike is inspired by political motives?

Accompanied by Mr. Davenport I visited many of the mining settlements in the neighborhood of Hazleton. Near McDade is the gray huddle of crooked shanties known as Old Honey Brook.

The distant landscape is green and pleasant to look at, and the fragrance of the pines comes faintly over the stark hills of coal refuse and the gloomy chasms that surround the wretched place. Little hills of dirty water trickles among the shanties, and goats and geese wander here and there in the sun scorched stretches of sprawling streets. The shanties are old and full of cracks and crannies. Yet they are crowded with men, women and children.

We were in one of those dread theaters of want and death in which human greed, working through the trust system, damns and denies the claims of civilization on American soil. We were there to learn the truth and to tell it. From house to house we went.

There was not a person in Old Honey Brook so full of intelligence that the cruel lesson of the trust system had not been learned.

In the street we met a brown skinned Hungarian woman whose husband worked in the nearest mine, while she worked as a laundress. She was a clever, intelligent woman, prematurely aged by toil, barefooted and dressed in the cheapest garb.

"Yes," she said; "it costs a quarter more to live than it did a year or a year and a half ago. Everything is dearer—meat, flour, coffee, sugar, tea, tobacco, clothes, shoes, oil. My husband gets no more wages than he did when prices were low."

Presently we were greeted at the clean table of a veteran miner with his wife and three daughters.

The whole trust question stripped of its mask was laid bare in a few minutes. All the statements and half splitting doctrinaires who serve at the shrine of the trust were answered in that humble place.

"Here," said the old miner, turning to his wife, "tell these gentlemen what the trusts have done for us, and they will tell the American people about it. Give them the prices the trusts make us pay for the necessities of life. It's about the same in the mining regions. I suppose, as in the rest of the country, 'wages have not risen. We were just able to live on our wages before, but the trusts have lifted prices so high that most of us have to cut less. I could not live if my son and two of my daughters were not working. No married man with children can live on a coal miner's wages now unless his children work too.'"

The miner's wife gave me a list of prices showing how the trusts have raised the cost of living. James Creelman in New York Journal.

It is wonderful what strength of purpose and boldness and energy of will are shown by the assurance that we are doing our duty.—Scott.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Supplies For Our Soldiers in China. A Korean Prince in Washington. A Philippine Lopez Colony.

(Special Correspondence.)

The quartermaster's department has sent to Taku enough supplies for that department to furnish the 5,000 troops in China with all necessities until May 1. All of these supplies will be in China within the next 20 or 30 days. The last ship to leave San Francisco for Taku with quartermaster's supplies was the Rosecrans, which closely followed the Egbert. Both of these ships look abundant clothing and forage. There had previously been sent immense quantities of lumber, including everything in the way of building materials that is necessary in the construction of barracks for the men and stables for the horses. This lumber and similar supplies will reach Taku in a short time.

It is somewhat doubtful whether Taku will be made the site of a large camp, as the reports received by the quartermaster's department indicate that the facilities at this place are not very good. There being an especial lack of buildings for storing and warehousing the supplies. While it is possible that a small detachment will remain at Taku, the belief at the war department is that the main body of troops will be wintered at Tien-tsin. Nothing has been announced from the war department as to General Chaffee's recommendation, but it is known that he favors the withdrawal of troops to Tien-tsin or some place near the coast. His recommendations as to the points for wintering the troops will so doubt be largely followed.

Prince Eui Wha in Washington.
Prince Eui Wha, heir apparent to the throne of Korea, has arrived in Washington, where he will remain some months to study the language, manners, customs and institutions of this country. The prince has a suit of three attendants, all members of the court families of Korea. The domestic chosen by this member of a royal family as an obscure boarding house within a short distance of the Korean legation. Prince Eui Wha is only the second son of King Li Hual, reigning sovereign, but as succession in that country is much a matter of favoritism or politics this young man bids fair some day to fall heir to the throne of his native country.

He is a small, dark man with the characteristics of his countrymen, neither good looking nor extremely ugly. Although he is only about 24 years old, he has traveled extensively, having visited Japan, Russia and most of the European countries.

When asked what studies he would take up here, he replied that it was difficult to say as yet, for he spoke but little English and first of all would find it necessary to become familiar with the language. He has a bright, active mind and is of an inquiring turn, desirous of being posted in all up to date matters.

A Lopez Colony in the Philippines.
A board of army officers of which Major L. H. Maus of the medical department was president appointed to select an island or islands in the Philippines for the establishment of a Lopez colony. The board has completed its report and submitted its report to General MacArthur.

The report of the board has not yet been made public, but it is understood that it recommends that the proposed colony be established on a group of three small islands near the coast of Iloilo, in the southern archipelago. Considerable difficulty was found in selecting a suitable place. There are about 30,000 lepers in the Philippines, and it was necessary to find a fertile tract of land adapted to the production of a variety of products easy of cultivation. The board found that most of the places answering this description were densely populated, and even where suitable places did not have so many inhabitants it was a difficult problem to provide for their transfer to some other place. Before making a selection they visited nearly 100 islands.

Commissioner Evans Pensionable.
The commissioner of pensions discovered the other day that he was pensionable under the law. Not only is Commissioner Evans pensionable now, but for many years he could have drawn \$6 a month from the government for defective hearing.

The Oldest and Best.
S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, and S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impurities. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that horrible disease, Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud of. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S. has done them, while others are seeking advice about their cases. All letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of blood and skin diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease.

We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write us if you have any skin or blood trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

SSS
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. ATLANTA, GA.

There is no remembrance when time does not obliterate, no pain which death does not terminate.—Cervantes.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

This discovery was made on an occasion when some pension cases were being discussed in the commissioner's office by the chiefs of divisions. The proof to establish defective hearing was being considered. One of the chiefs of divisions approached the commissioner from the left with a watch which he gradually moved to the commissioner's ear. Mr. Evans could not hear the ticking of the timepiece until it was within an inch of his ear. He was at once assured that he was unquestionably pensionable for partial deafness. Mr. Evans had never suspected that he had any defect of hearing.

Must Stick to Their Work.
Young men who went out from this country to occupy civil places in the Philippines are not expected to ask for leaves of absence. Secretary Root has decided that no matter how exacting may be the demands upon these clerks or to what extent they may desire a vacation, they must stick to their tasks or resign. He has caused Adjutant General Corbin to send a cablegram to General MacArthur at Manila saying: "Granting leaves of absence to civil employees is not regarded with favor by the secretary of war, save in cases of emergency. As a rule clerks who are not able to serve without leave should sever relations, that men who are given their whole time may be employed."

How to Roast Cheese.
Roasted cheese is a fine dinner course as well as luncheon. Take three slices of stale bread, and grate fine a quarter of a pound of good cheese, lay the bread in layers in a baking dish, sprinkle well with the cheese, salt and paprika until all is used. Mix four beaten eggs with three cups of milk and pour over the bread and cheese. Bake as a pudding.

How to Roast in Paper.
Chops, birds and dry fish are all most delicate when broiled in paper. Use heavy white note paper spread with olive oil or butter. When the article to be broiled is laid therein, salted and peppered, the edges of the paper case should be turned over several times like a little basket and pinched together close to the meat. The paper will char a long while before igniting and the contents will be baked in their own juices. The time required for broiling in paper is usually about eight minutes. When the paper is well browned the contents will be done to a turn—juicy, delicate and digestible for even the stomach of an invalid. Serve in the envelope, which preserves the heat and fulfils the purpose of serving. The large sheet of paper broiled in this way is delicious and easy of assimilation.

The Twentieth Century.
We now stand at the threshold of the twentieth century, and the nineteenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, always be known as the century of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of its achievements the most beautiful modern Hostetter's Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, a ravenous and biliousness. It has been one of the greatest aids to health and vitality. Many prominent physicians prize and recommend it. Take them advice, try a bottle and be convinced, with our private revenue stamp over the neck of the bottle.

Sheep and Wool.
POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO OWNERS OF SMALL FLOCKS.

Fifteen or 20 years ago nearly every farmer owned a small flock of sheep, says a correspondent of The Drovers' Journal. But about that time foot rot and scab became so common that almost every flock became so badly diseased that the very great majority of them concluded it was unwise as well as unprofitable to keep sheep. Nevertheless a few were wise enough to hold on. These men were cautious and never allowed either disease to invade their flocks. I know one who has kept up his flock during all these years and considers that his sheep farming has proved more profitable than any other industry engaged in, and he has been successful in every line carried on as a



DELIAINE RIVER.

western farm. He is an advocate of mixed farming, knowing if he fails in one thing he has another chance. He was always careful never to buy a sheep to put with his flock out of a flock that had any disease in it. In this way he kept up his flock in the most satisfactory way.

The number kept in a flock profitably is altogether owing to the number of acres of land devoted to this special interest. We must learn from experience how many sheep can be pastured on the amount of land set apart for the purpose. Every man engaged in the business should be careful not to overstock. Each man is apt to have his favorite breed. This is all right, but sometimes the young and inexperienced might profit by the experience and knowledge of an older one. I am told by a man old in the business that he considers the Delaine Merino the best he ever handled. He says this breed possesses more desirable qualities than others. They are equal to any others for mutton, produce heavy fleeces and are less subject to disease. His early ewes' fleeces when sheared a short time ago weighed 15 pounds and sold at once for 20 cents per pound. He keeps his sheep on pasture in summer and feeds corn and oats and hay during the winter, oats preferred for ewes before lambing.

Access to dry quarters should be given after shearing until the hot weather. If sheep are left out in cold, chilly rains, they will not dry off readily and, like men in damp clothes, are apt to take cold and become more susceptible to other diseases. To make sheep farming profitable care must be taken to produce first class wool as well as fine mutton and lambs. Short, inferior wool never brings top prices in any market. But sometimes really fine fleeces put up in a slovenly manner by careless men who handle them sell for second grade wool. Filthy and burry fleeces are always excluded by experienced buyers and no one would more than make up the difference in weight. Some time ago the coarse grades were more in demand for home consumption, but improved machinery is finding its way into every business, and this hitherto obstacle to raising the finest breeds of sheep is being obliterated. I have it from good authority also that the finer grades of wool suffer less shrinkage than the coarse and medium grades. Coarse or medium fleeces are estimated to average seven pounds, while the fine grades average 11 pounds.

The above statements being true, the beam tips in favor of pure bred sheep. But let no man increase his flock until he has thoroughly investigated nor until he has ample provision to keep in the best way his sheep, for poorly kept stock never pays a large per cent.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

THE RHINOCEROS BIRD.
It Has Become a Carnivorous Animal and Must Be Killed.

The rhinoceros birds of Africa have long enjoyed the reputation of being friends of man by reason of the services they render in ridding cattle and horses of insect pests. From the days of Le Vallant down to our own times travelers have written in their praise, and the account of these birds and their habits is one of the most bits of description in Millard's "Breath From the Veldt." In appreciation of their good offices they were awarded special protection at the International conference on the preservation of wild animals in Africa held in London last May.

For some little time, however, it has been doubted whether their usefulness had not been overestimated or, at any rate, whether the good they did was not more than counterbalanced by the injury inflicted by them on domestic animals in probing and deepening existing wounds. These misgivings were strengthened when Lord Phillips told us how the Arabs detested the rhinoceros birds because they worried the camels, and Hawker wrote of the Somalis driving them away when they tried to settle on the baggage ponies. Now a much graver charge is brought against them, backed up by convincing evidence, at least so far as regards one part of Africa.

Professor Ray Lankester has just published a letter from Captain Hinde of the British East Africa protectorate in which that officer says that, owing to the destruction of the native herds in Umbumbani by the cattle plague and the eating up of the sheep and goats in the famine, the birds were deprived of their accustomed insect food. In consequence of this they have become carnivorous and attack any domestic animal not constantly watched and protected. Captain Hinde asserts that perfectly healthy animals have had their ears eaten and holes torn in their backs and flanks by these birds with their large and powerful bills. This categorical statement puts the alteration in their feeding habits beyond all possible doubt and shows, in the words of Professor Lankester, "that they are dangerous and noxious creatures," at least in that part of the protectorate of which Captain Hinde writes.

This change from insect food to the flesh of living vertebrates is paralleled in the case of the kea parrots of New Zealand, which formerly fed on the grubs that lived in the woolly tufts of a composite plant allied to the cudweed. Within recent years, however, they have frequented sheep stations for the sake of the offal from the slaughter sheds. Now they will kill sheep for themselves, digging down through skin and flesh till they reach their favorite morsel. The change of habits in the rhinoceros birds seems to have been brought about by the scarcity of their ordinary food and in the kea parrots by the opportunity of procuring new and toothsome food with comparatively little trouble. In both cases human agency plays an important though indirect part, and the story of the rhinoceros birds is one more instance of the influence of civilized man on a fauna strange to the conditions which he brings in his train.—London Standard.

Characters are but the shadows of princely bodies. The least thick cloud makes them invisible.—John Webster.

How to Roast Cheese.

Roasted cheese is a fine dinner course as well as luncheon. Take three slices of stale bread, and grate fine a quarter of a pound of good cheese, lay the bread in layers in a baking dish, sprinkle well with the cheese, salt and paprika until all is used. Mix four beaten eggs with three cups of milk and pour over the bread and cheese. Bake as a pudding.

How to Roast in Paper.

Chops, birds and dry fish are all most delicate when broiled in paper. Use heavy white note paper spread with olive oil or butter. When the article to be broiled is laid therein, salted and peppered, the edges of the paper case should be turned over several times like a little basket and pinched together close to the meat. The paper will char a long while before igniting and the contents will be baked in their own juices. The time required for broiling in paper is usually about eight minutes. When the paper is well browned the contents will be done to a turn—juicy, delicate and digestible for even the stomach of an invalid. Serve in the envelope, which preserves the heat and fulfils the purpose of serving. The large sheet of paper broiled in this way is delicious and easy of assimilation.

The Twentieth Century.

We now stand at the threshold of the twentieth century, and the nineteenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, always be known as the century of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of its achievements the most beautiful modern Hostetter's Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, a ravenous and biliousness. It has been one of the greatest aids to health and vitality. Many prominent physicians prize and recommend it. Take them advice, try a bottle and be convinced, with our private revenue stamp over the neck of the bottle.

Sheep and Wool.

Fifteen or 20 years ago nearly every farmer owned a small flock of sheep, says a correspondent of The Drovers' Journal. But about that time foot rot and scab became so common that almost every flock became so badly diseased that the very great majority of them concluded it was unwise as well as unprofitable to keep sheep. Nevertheless a few were wise enough to hold on. These men were cautious and never allowed either disease to invade their flocks. I know one who has kept up his flock during all these years and considers that his sheep farming has proved more profitable than any other industry engaged in, and he has been successful in every line carried on as a

Southern California.
Notable among the pleasures afforded by the Shasta route is the winter trip to Southern California and Arizona. Renewed acquaintance with this section will ever develop fresh points of interest and added sources of enjoyment, under its sunny skies, in the variety of its industries, in its prolific vegetation and among its numberless resorts of mountain, shore, valley and plain. The two daily Shasta trains from Portland to California have been recently equipped with the most improved pattern of standard and tourist sleeping cars, but the low rates of fare will still continue in effect. Illustrated guides to the winter resorts of California and Arizona may be had on application to C. H. Markham, G. P. A., Portland, Oregon.

THE RHINOCEROS BIRD.

It Has Become a Carnivorous Animal and Must Be Killed.

The rhinoceros birds of Africa have long enjoyed the reputation of being friends of man by reason of the services they render in ridding cattle and horses of insect pests. From the days of Le Vallant down to our own times travelers have written in their praise, and the account of these birds and their habits is one of the most bits of description in Millard's "Breath From the Veldt." In appreciation of their good offices they were awarded special protection at the International conference on the preservation of wild animals in Africa held in London last May.

For some little time, however, it has been doubted whether their usefulness had not been overestimated or, at any rate, whether the good they did was not more than counterbalanced by the injury inflicted by them on domestic animals in probing and deepening existing wounds. These misgivings were strengthened when Lord Phillips told us how the Arabs detested the rhinoceros birds because they worried the camels, and Hawker wrote of the Somalis driving them away when they tried to settle on the baggage ponies. Now a much graver charge is brought against them, backed up by convincing evidence, at least so far as regards one part of Africa.

Professor Ray Lankester has just published a letter from Captain Hinde of the British East Africa protectorate in which that officer says that, owing to the destruction of the native herds in Umbumbani by the cattle plague and the eating up of the sheep and goats in the famine, the birds were deprived of their accustomed insect food. In consequence of this they have become carnivorous and attack any domestic animal not constantly watched and protected. Captain Hinde asserts that perfectly healthy animals have had their ears eaten and holes torn in their backs and flanks by these birds with their large and powerful bills. This categorical statement puts the alteration in their feeding habits beyond all possible doubt and shows, in the words of Professor Lankester, "that they are dangerous and noxious creatures," at least in that part of the protectorate of which Captain Hinde writes.

This change from insect food to the flesh of living vertebrates is paralleled in the case of the kea parrots of New Zealand, which formerly fed on the grubs that lived in the woolly tufts of a composite plant allied to the cudweed. Within recent years, however, they have frequented sheep stations for the sake of the offal from the slaughter sheds. Now they will kill sheep for themselves, digging down through skin and flesh till they reach their favorite morsel. The change of habits in the rhinoceros birds seems to have been brought about by the scarcity of their ordinary food and in the kea parrots by the opportunity of procuring new and toothsome food with comparatively little trouble. In both cases human agency plays an important though indirect part, and the story of the rhinoceros birds is one more instance of the influence of civilized man on a fauna strange to the conditions which he brings in his train.—London Standard.

Characters are but the shadows of princely bodies. The least thick cloud makes them invisible.—John Webster.

Bad Colds.
Quinine is ten years behind. Colds do not now have to be endured. Menzies' Dynamic Tablets (patented dynamic from energy) crowd a week's coldy treatment into 12 hours, and abort the worst of colds over night.

"It was the worst case of grip I ever had. A half dozen friends had sure cures. Still I hung on. Heard of a Dynamic Tablet and bought a box. They stopped both cough and cold the first night. I endorse and recommend them to the people."—Harvey Hefley, ex-member congress, and attorney, 301 Sansome street, San Francisco. July 7, 1900.

"Winter colds have always been serious things to me. They are hard and stay for months. But the last was stopped suddenly by Menzies' Dynamic Tablets. Both cough and cold disappeared in a couple of days. Nothing else does it for me."—Mrs. Emma L. Hall, 1111 Mission street, San Francisco. August 6, 1900.

"I live across the street from where Menzies' Dynamic Tablets are made. This is how I first took them. They are sold without notice, I took a dozen boxes with me for self and family. I did not know 'H. L. Van 9 in la, capital, 3017 Washington street, San Francisco. August 10, 1900."

Sent postpaid for 75 cents in stamps by ISLAND DRUG CO., 2224 Washington street, San Francisco. Also on sale by our local druggists, A. S. Wilson.

FERRY'S SEEDS.
You know what you're getting when you plant Ferry's Seeds. If you buy cheap seeds you can't be sure. Take to chance—get Ferry's. Dealers everywhere sell them. Write for 100 Seed Annual—mailed free.

S. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Prepare for Drought.

Before the Ontario Dairy convention last year W. C. Bright gave the following example of the profits of being prepared for a drought: I will give you an instance of two dairymen in my neighborhood. One is about the best and the other is not the worst, but among the poorest. They have each 100 acres. Last season was very dry, the driest I have ever come through. We had not a good soaking rain from the time the snow went off till October. This good dairyman had 14 cows to which he attended thoroughly. He had about an acre of oats and peas and put in 2½ acres of corn early, and he fed his cows right through the season. Both these farmers sent to the factory for seven months, and the good dairymen received in the seven months an average of 6,007 pounds from each of the fourteen cows in the herd. The other dairymen who did not provide anything received an average of 2,032 pounds each. Then when it came to money, the man with the 6,007 pounds got \$49 per cow, the other man got \$18 per cow. The poor dairymen's cows averaged \$2.35 per month, and the other man's \$7 per month. Now, the fault was at home. One man prepared against the drought in case he needed it, and the other man prepared nothing. He had hoped it would be a wet year and there would be plenty of grass, but if it was a dry year he expected to have no money. He received about \$102 for these nine cows and the other man received \$441, making a difference of \$250 to the man for his foresightedness.

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 whooping cough, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It 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.

Roan Wilkes, Knocked the Old Orchard (Me.) track record of 2:07½.

sky high the other day. His quarter time was 30.94, 1:01.5, 1:33.5, 2:05.5.

Maude Gentry, 2:27½. John R's most promising daughter, developed well this spring, trotting a mile in 2:18½ for Jim Ramey and was then bred to Grattan 2:13.

Convict Labor in Minnesota.
Governor Lind thinks Minnesota convicts can be employed with profit to the state and to the educational advantage of the prisoners without entering into illegitimate competition with free labor.

He has appointed a commission whose duty it will be fully to investigate the convict labor question and submit to the next legislature a plan which will not only provide for the profitable employment of convict labor, but be satisfactory to the interests of the state.

Ser-fun-the Cause.
Ezra M. Carter, Jr., hip doctor, white swell 2, and severe consumption have their origin in ser-fun-the condition. With the slightest hint of ser-fun-the in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Head's Sassaaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease from the blood. The best family medicine is Head's Pills.

Plans are now being made for the erection of a gigantic dam 220 feet high in connection with a reservoir for Denver's water supply. The dam is to cost \$700,000 and is to extend across the steep canyon of the South Platte river some 50 miles from Denver, making a great reservoir that will hold enough water to last Denver for two years. The crest of the dam will be 1,650 feet above the city. It will take two or three years to complete the big structure.

Bad Colds.
Quinine is ten years behind. Colds do not now have to be endured. Menzies' Dynamic Tablets (patented dynamic from energy) crowd a week's coldy treatment into 12 hours, and abort the worst of colds over night.

"It was the worst case of grip I ever had. A half dozen friends had sure cures. Still I hung on. Heard of a Dynamic Tablet and bought a box. They stopped both cough and cold the first night. I endorse and recommend them to the people."—Harvey Hefley, ex-member congress, and attorney, 301 Sansome street, San Francisco. July 7, 1900.

"Winter colds have always been serious things to me. They are hard and stay for months. But the last was stopped suddenly by Menzies' Dynamic Tablets. Both cough and cold disappeared in a couple of days. Nothing else does it for me."—Mrs. Emma L. Hall, 1111 Mission street, San Francisco. August 6, 1900.

"I live across the street from where Menzies' Dynamic Tablets are made. This is how I first took them. They are sold without notice, I took a dozen boxes with me for self and family. I did not know 'H. L. Van 9 in la, capital, 3017 Washington street, San Francisco. August 10, 1900."

Sent postpaid for 75 cents in stamps by ISLAND DRUG CO., 2224 Washington street, San Francisco. Also on sale by our local druggists, A. S. Wilson.

FERRY'S SEEDS.
You know what you're getting when you plant Ferry's Seeds. If you buy cheap seeds you can't be sure. Take to chance—get Ferry's. Dealers everywhere sell them. Write for 100 Seed Annual—mailed free.

S. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FERRY'S SEEDS.
You know what you're getting when you plant Ferry's Seeds. If you buy cheap seeds you can't be sure. Take to chance—get Ferry's. Dealers everywhere sell them. Write for 100 Seed Annual—mailed free.

S. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FERRY'S SEEDS.
You know what you're getting when you plant Ferry's Seeds. If you buy cheap seeds you can't be sure. Take to chance—get Ferry's. Dealers everywhere sell them. Write for 100 Seed Annual—mailed free.

S. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Storage to Make Up For the Short Hay Crop.

One objection to saving corn fodder in the past, says C. F. Goodrich in The Prairie Farmer, was the amount of work necessary to cut the corn by hand, to pull down the shocks and husk by hand and then feed out the whole fodder which, by the way, was usually partly wasted by the handling & got, especially when it was very dry, much of it was the hard butt stalks the stock could not eat. But now things are changed. We have machinery with which the corn can be harvested and husked and the stalks shredded so they are in the best condition for feeding, unless they are put green in the silo, and the work can be done rapidly. I have just received a letter from western Iowa, where most of the tiled land is planted to corn, in which the writer says: "I do not know what we shall do to feed our stock next winter. The floods have destroyed all the hay on the bottom lands, and we shall be entirely without hay."

Now, I wish to say to the farmers here that there is feed enough in the fodder of the corn crop in the county to furnish twice as many cattle as are in the county with all the forage they can eat next winter if they will only save it and not let it go to waste, as has been the practice. The fodder will be better feed for stock than the bottom land hay, and it will cost no more to save and prepare it for feeding than it would to secure a crop of hay, provided there be one. It will cost something for machinery, I admit, but it will last for years and be a very profitable investment. If one has a large crop of corn, he needs a corn harvester. With this from six to ten acres a day can be cut and bound. It can be cut when it is at the right stage, which cannot be done when cutting by hand, so that process is slow. It should be put up in large shocks, say about 20 to 25 shocks to the acre. It may be put in larger shocks when it is bound in bundles than when it is cut by hand and not bound. Do not throw the shocks together, but take pains to set them up good, and also take special pains to bind them good with two vine bands