

MR. JUSTICE FINNEMORE

Judge of the Natal Supreme Court, Sends the Following Remarkable Testimonial

TO CUTICURA

The World is Cuticura's Field, Used Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

"I desire to give my voluntary testimony to the beneficial effects of your Cuticura Remedies. I have suffered for some time from an excess of uric acid in the blood; and since the middle of last year, from a severe attack of Eczema, chiefly on the scalp, face, ears and neck and on one limb. I was for several months under professional treatments, but the remedies prescribed were of no avail, and I was gradually becoming worse, my face was dreadfully disfigured and I lost nearly all my hair. At last, my wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies and I gave them a thorough trial with the most satisfactory results. The disease soon began to disappear and my hair commenced to grow again. A fresh growth of hair is covering my head, and my limb (although not yet quite cured) is gradually improving. My wife thinks so highly of your remedies that she has been purchasing them in order to make presents to other persons suffering from similar complaints, and, as President of the Bible Women's Society, has told the Bible women to report if any case should come under their notice when a poor person is so afflicted, so that your medicines may be resorted to."

ROBERT ISAAC FINNEMORE, (Judge of the Natal Supreme Court) Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Oct. 29, 1901.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Remedies, 46c. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Prepared by W. L. Chas. & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Beware of cheap imitations. Cuticura is the only remedy that cures. It is the only remedy that cures. It is the only remedy that cures.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

M. E. CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

A ONE HORSE DRAG.

The Block, Levee or Glad Crusher Valuable, but Little Used.

At this season of the year, when many farmers put in some time in repairing and overhauling farm machinery and conveniences and in figuring out new ones, it will be worth while to consider the following from Orange Jud Farm:

Of the many tools introduced for pulverizing the soil none is cheaper unless used than the drag. Some farmers term it "block," "levee" or "clo-masher." Its use can begin with a two or three horse size immediately after breaking when it levels the land, smooths or disk harrow can do most thorough work, and this same form does admirably preceding grain planting of all types. But it is the one horse styt used immediately after the cultivation.

Forestry Products in Commerce.

Forest products enter quite extensively into the foreign commerce of the United States. During the fiscal year 1902 we imported \$50,000,000 worth of such products and exported \$49,000,000 worth. While at present importation exceeds exportation, the trend of trade during recent years seems to indicate that the situation may soon be reversed.

Agricultural Breveltes.

Professor Carlyle believes that fully 80 per cent of the semiarid lands of the west can never be used for anything but stock raising.

Considerable loss by rot in Colorado potatoes in storage on the divide has been reported.

Fertilizer goods sold in Rhode Island are found by the state experiment station this season to correspond more nearly with the guarantees than in any one of the past five years.

Where the Angora reveals in the dry cold of a severe winter the common short haired animal would freeze to death.

Cold Storage of Apples.

On the whole the development of the cold storage business is proving beneficial to the apple industry in encouraging the development of apple growing over large territories, in making the investment of capital in it safer, in developing it as a highly specialized type of agriculture and trade and in making a valuable food product available to an increasing number of people over a greater period of the year.—G. H. Powell.

Home-made One Horse Drag.

In growing crops where the nicety of work proves it one of the most profitable tools.

In early cultivation it gently lifts the plants, doing away with an enormous amount of hand hoe work, and leaves the surface in its natural level condition, insuring uniformity of depth of future cultivations. During dry periods it is invaluable. All other tools beneath the surface, while the block or previously well fluted lead packs jars the earth to the depth, retaining and evaporating without injuring our root disposition. A one horse drag similar to that shown in the above cut can be made by any one at a very small cost. It may be modified or improved to suit one's fancy.

ESTABLISHING A RANCH

Furnishing Water is One of the Most Difficult Problems.

In contemplating going into the ranching business anywhere in the west there are three essential points on which success or failure largely depends, and these are: making sure first of the grass, second water and third some shelter. It is made by this that the land should have on it a good coating of grass, that the water should be in abundance and well distributed and that for a breeding country especially there should be shelter such as a broken country affords and which a plains country does not. As to the extent of the ranch one might wish to acquire, it depends entirely upon available capital. Purchase of the ranch is preferable to leasing, for it insures continuity, the pleasure and profit in further improvements and absolute security. From ten to twenty acres are necessary on which to graze an animal the year round. It is perhaps safe to allow twenty.

Now, as to water, there is a deficiency in this, especially on the plains where it is to be provided. The furnishing of water for stock has been one of the most difficult questions a ranchman has had to face. In the outset he trusted to natural resources, and, these failing, he took to placing dams across depressions on the surface of the ground to catch the natural drainage. These, again, being unsatisfactory on account of the water becoming foul and from losses in bogging, he took to digging and boring wells, pumping the water into cisterns as reservoirs. These were largely superseded by the less costly and far more efficacious dirt tank, from which the water is piped into drinking troughs, thus insuring the purest of water.

The ideal ranch is one with living water upon it, supplied by never failing springs, forming a constant flow through the pasture, but such are few and far between. Did any one ever calculate the amount of travel imposed upon a sow during her existence of, say, ten years. In having to travel but two miles a day for water? Well, it means 7,000 miles or twice around the continent; for 100 cows, 700,000 miles, and for 1,000 cows it aggregates 7,000,000 miles. Just imagine it!

Even on four sections of land with a well in the middle an animal would have to travel two miles daily, and allowing even fifteen acres to each animal the well would only water 170 head, thus showing that the providing of water is costly.

Yet it has to be done, and watering places should not exceed a distance of four miles apart even on the larger ranches. Stockmen do not want to develop legs and toughened muscles in their animals. A cow in calf or with calf at foot need not be required to travel far. Besides, a multiplicity of watering places obviates the necessity of a long wait when cattle come in together.—Denver Field and Farm.

GEMS IN VERSE

We Two.

Oh that we two were playing
Down the stream of the soft spring
breeze,
Like children with violets playing
In the shade of the whispering tree.

Oh that we two sat dreaming
On the award of some sheep trimmer
down,
Watching the white mist stealing
Over river and meadow and town.

Oh that we two lay sleeping
In our nest in the chrysalis yard
With our limbs at rest on the quiet earth's
bosom
And our souls at home—with God!
—Kingsley.

Plucking of a Flower Frees its Soul.
A tulip and a violet were growing side
by side.
The violet lay lowly, the tulip flaunted
wide
Her coarse, plebeian petals, coquetting
with the sun,
Her cheeks with heightened color at the
notice she had won
Through beauty's dower.

A maiden passed along that way, seeking
fragrant bloom.
A little maid of charity—she helped to
chose the dower.
Of dreary army hospitals where dying
soldiers lay,
Wounded with the memories of the men
they strove to slay
By brutish power.

Not a single glance gave she to the tulip
bold;
Tenderly she felt among the tangled moss
and mold,
To where the little violet was hiding, all
unseen,
But pouring forth her perfume with her
wonted modest mien.
Self brushed flower.

Her body bruised and broken, the violet
lay dead
Within the maiden's grasp, and then the
tulip said:
"You foolish little flower, 'tis plain as
plain as day
You should have asserted more of self.
Just look at me,
I never cover."

The tulip hung there until it rotted on its
withered stem.
The dying soldiers smiled, while souls of
violets waited them
To realize where waves of fragrance from
God's own presence roll.
For the tulip is the body, but the perfume
is the soul
Of a flower.

STEEL TRACK ROADS

GENERAL STONE ON THE ADVANTAGES OF THESE HIGHWAYS.

Cheaper to Build in Many Places Than Stone Roads, He Says, and Cheaper to Maintain—The Use of Them in New York City.

"Twenty centuries have seen no advance in the art of road building. We build no better than the ancient Romans or Egyptians," said General Roy Stone in an address at the national good roads convention. "We have invented railroads and perfected them, but it has scarcely occurred to us that the same means of 'smoothing the way' is open to us on common roads and that there is no more reason for running a wagon over stones and dirt than a locomotive. Within the last few years European engineers have awakened to that fact, and successful experiments have been made in steel tracks for wagons in Germany and in Spain. In this country, with our little appropriations for the government road inquiry, we have tried to experiment in steel, but always with some cheap makeshift of construction that gave no result.

"A year ago I persuaded the Automobile Club of America to make a thorough test of steel tracks in city and country, and with the liberal aid of the president of the steel trust, we are doing so. Special plates twelve inches wide were rolled, with a heavy downward flange and slight ridge at each end. These were laid in a New York street last autumn, newly bedded in a trench of gravel on a shallow foundation of rough stones, the plates riveted together end to end with side and bottom fish plates and tied occasionally by a cross rod. They have not varied a hair's breadth in line or level under a heavy traffic and have so favorably impressed the engineers of the city that they have been ordered for use along the docks, and bids are asked for extension in streets intended for heavy trucking. No patent is involved in this construction, and such improvements as I have personally de-

SMELTERS' SING FOR COUNTRY ROADS.

Sing is to be used in making roads in Utah, says the Salt Lake City Tribune. The Salt Lake county commissioners at a recent meeting decided to make some extensive repairs on the roads of the county, and with that

ST. LOUIS' GREAT FAIR.

Fair opens April 20, 1904; closes Dec. 1, 1904.

Approximate cost of the exposition, \$50,000,000.

Size of grounds, 1,240 acres, nearly two square miles.

Thirty-five miles of asphalt and gravel roadways in grounds.

Main picture comprises ten great palaces arranged fan shape.

The Pike, a mile long, concession costing more than \$5,000,000.

Three great cascades, largest waterfall ever constructed by man.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$12,500, and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th, 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

ARIZONA HONEY.

An Acre of Alfalfa Produces Sixty Pounds of Honey.

There are nearly 20,000 swarms of bees kept in Arizona, which produced during the last census year close to 1,000,000 pounds of honey and 13,000 pounds of wax, valued at \$67,000. The sources of honey are the desert flora and cultivated crops, chiefly alfalfa. The mesquite and several bean blossoms from April to July, the catclaw in May and June, the acacia in July and alfalfa from April to September.

The Arizona experiment station in some tests finds that an acre of alfalfa will produce sixty pounds of honey. This figure corresponds roughly with beekeepers' estimates of the yield of a can of honey, sixty pounds, to a ton of hay. The quality of Arizona honey varies with its source as well as with its treatment and preparation for market. The average moisture content is 16.85 per cent, which is about 2 per cent lower than the average of eastern honeys. This is due to the fact that the exceedingly dry air in this region evaporates the moisture and assures its keeping. It also increases the weight per gallon, eastern honey usually averaging about fifty pounds to a five gallon can, Arizona honey sixty to sixty-two pounds.

The selling qualities of Arizona honeys, such as consistency, color, flavor and aroma, vary considerably with source and treatment. Wild flower honeys, especially from mesquite and acacia, are generally regarded as the best, being very white and of finest flavor and aroma. These honeys solidify very quickly when extracted from the comb. The alfalfa honey of this region is usually darker than wild honey or alfalfa honey made in northern localities. Its flavor and aroma are very good, and it solidifies less quickly and completely after extraction than wild honey.

Consumers, for conventional reasons, usually prefer their honey in sirup form, and in order to liquefy the solid extracted article the five gallon cans in which it is stored are, as a rule, placed in boiling water, requiring several hours to liquefy. This process darkens and alters the flavor of the honey, materially injuring its quality.—Orange Jud Farm.

From Seed-Time Until Harvest

every growing plant takes its food from the soil and exhausts it. Restore this loss by using a fertilizer containing eight per cent of Potash

for Fruits, Grain, Grass or Roots.

Our Educational Books are Sent Free on Application

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St. NEW YORK.

THE STEEL TRUSS OF THE NATION.

Go to the country, writes Jim MacLaren, where man lives close to nature's heart; study him as he there finds the problem of life, and you will find literature which is realistic in the best and truest sense. Men of the country are to our national life what the steel frame is to our mighty stone or brick structures when the crisis comes that shakes the nation to its foundation. It is the joyal hearts and clear brains of the country folk which save it from destruction.

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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Rheumatism

"THE PAIN KING."

Those who have ever felt its keen, cutting pains, or witnessed the intense suffering of others, know that Rheumatism is torture, and that it is rightly called "The King of Pain."

All do not suffer alike. Some are suddenly seized with the most excruciating pains, and it seems every muscle and joint in the body was being torn asunder. Others feel only occasional slight pains for weeks or months, when a sudden change in the weather or exposure to damp, chilly winds or night air brings on a fierce attack, lasting for days perhaps, and leaving the patient with a weakened constitution or crippled and deformed for all time.

An acid, polluted condition of the blood is the cause of every form and variety of Rheumatism, Muscular, Articular, Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory and Sciatic, and the blood must be purified and purified before there is an end to your aches and pains. External applications, the use of liniments and plasters, do much toward temporary relief, but such treatment does not reach the real cause or cleanse the diseased blood; but S. S. S., the greatest of all blood purifiers and tonics, does cure Rheumatism by antidoting and neutralizing the poisonous acids and building up the weak and sluggish blood. It is safe and reliable in all forms of Rheumatism. It makes the old acid blood rich, and the pain-tortured muscles and joints are relieved, the shattered nerves are made strong, and the entire system is invigorated and toned up by the use of this great vegetable remedy.

If you have Rheumatism, write us, and our physicians will furnish you out charge any information desired, and we will mail free our book on Rheumatism.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY

Ayer's Pills

Sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

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Why There is Money in Egg Farming and a Promising Outlook.

The attempt to account for the high price of eggs by laying the blame upon the hens is a case of searching the wrong nest, says the American Cultivator. All statistics and common observation show that the poultry business has been increasing rapidly in the past few years. Strains of layers have been developed almost as superior to the old lapland flocks as is a picked Ayshire or Holstein herd of milking cows compared with the average scrub cow. Great advances, too, have been made in methods of production. Twenty years ago it was the general impression that large flocks or special poultry farms were not practicable. Now there are thousands of farmers who depend mainly on poultry as a source of income. Large flocks kept in a healthy and productive condition are possible because of the better methods of care developed within recent years. There are more hens and better hens than ever before. The high prices of eggs are owing to the increase in demand. The country has prospered and the people have increased in numbers and in ability to pay for the choicest kinds of food.

GASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. A. Ritchie

In Use For Over Thirty Years

GASTORIA

THE GASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by Wm. A. Ritchie, New York City.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of Wm. A. Ritchie, NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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Regulator Line.

PORTLAND-THE DALLES ROUTE.

Steamers:

Bailey Gatzert
Regulator
Dalles City
Metlako

Connecting at Lyle with the Columbia River and Northern Railway Company for Wahkaiacus, Daly, Centerville, Goldendale and all other Klickitat valley points.

Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for Goldendale at 8:30 p. m. Steamers arrive The Dalles 6:30 p. m. Steamer leaves The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m. C. R. & N. train leaving Goldendale at 8:15 a. m. connects with this steamer for Portland, arriving at Portland at 6 p. m.

For detailed information of tickets, berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or.

H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

EGGS OF GREAT PRICE.

Why There is Money in Egg Farming and a Promising Outlook.

The attempt to account for the high price of eggs by laying the blame upon the hens is a case of searching the wrong nest, says the American Cultivator. All statistics and common observation show that the poultry business has been increasing rapidly in the past few years. Strains of layers have been developed almost as superior to the old lapland flocks as is a picked Ayshire or Holstein herd of milking cows compared with the average scrub cow. Great advances, too, have been made in methods of production. Twenty years ago it was the general impression that large flocks or special poultry farms were not practicable. Now there are thousands of farmers who depend mainly on poultry as a source of income. Large flocks kept in a healthy and productive condition are possible because of the better methods of care developed within recent years. There are more hens and better hens than ever before. The high prices of eggs are owing to the increase in demand. The country has prospered and the people have increased in numbers and in ability to pay for the choicest kinds of food.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

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H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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