

INVENTIONS ARE NUMEROUS.

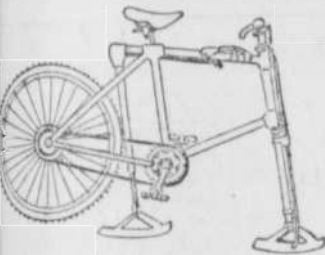
Many Enterprising Inventors Produce New Things for Wheelmen. Inventions in the bicycle line are more and more numerous. The advent of warm weather inspired one inventive genius with the idea of a cycle canopy.



A CYCLE CANOPY.

It is constructed of strong material and designed so that the shade will afford a minimum air resistance. The standard is made in two sections, one of which telescopes into the other, and a universal joint is provided at the handle bar and also at the top where the shade is set on to the standard.

Another enterprising inventor has already anticipated the coming winter by inventing a cycle for riding on ice. A machine of this kind has just been constructed. The frame is similar to the one now generally used, but differs in that its lower ends carry runners like



THE ICE BICYCLE.

of a sleigh. The motive power consists of the usual chain gearing, which imparts motion to a wheel at the rear. The wheel is slightly raised from the ground and has spurs on its rim. When the wheel revolves, the spurs cut the ice and thus propel the machine.

Wellington Hated Flattery.

As the duke of Wellington was standing one day opposite his house in Piccadilly, waiting an opportunity to cross the street, an entire stranger to him offered his arm to the duke to assist him in crossing. Although Wellington hated flattery of any kind, he accepted the stranger's arm, and the latter, having secured a passage by signing to the drivers of the vehicles to stop, conducted the great man in safety across the street. "I thank you, sir," said the duke, releasing his arm and proceeding to his house door. But the stranger, instead of moving off, raised his hat and delivered himself to the following effect: "Your grace, I have passed a life of not uneventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to the greatest man that ever lived." "You're a damned fool!" responded the duke, and turned on his heel.

Showman—This is a picture of the facilities crossing the Red Sea. One of our audience—But I don't see the Israelite Showman—Oh, they're just crossing. One of the audience—Well, where are the Egyptians? Showman—they're just gone under! Say, how much will you take to take your money back—Pick-Me-Up.

A man does a fierce job of loving his life as it is, but it doesn't last more than ice cream in front of a

Professor Meteoricht, the Paris meteorologist, calculates that a hot, bright midsummer sees not less than 100,000,000 tons of water evaporated from the surface of the Mediterranean

SINGULAR FORM OF MONOMANIA.

There is a class of people, rational enough in all respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in their own minds. They are constantly making experiments upon their stomachs, their livers and their kidneys with various nostrums. When these organs are out of order, if they would only use Hood's stomach Bitters, they would, if not wholly insane, perceive its superiority.

The tallest of the new buildings going up on Park Row, New York city, weigh more than all the 600,000 people who live in Boston.

Hood's Cure for Consumption has been a household name with us since 1853.—J. R. Brown, 2420 42d ave., Chicago, Ill.

The offensive weapon of the ostrich is his leg. He can kick as hard as a mule, and it is remarkable fact that his kick is forward, never backward

Great Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the True Blood Purifier. All druggists, etc. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents

THE GREAT CURE FOR PILES

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

How to Care for the Bean Crop—Barn Cisterns Better than Wells—Wonderful Work of Bees—Removing Unfruitful Trees—Farm Notes.

Bean Harvesting. Beans are planted any time in June after the ground has become thoroughly warmed and corn planting is out of the way. The soil should be rich, well drained, well plowed, thoroughly pulverized, and kept free from weeds until the crop has matured. Caring for the crop after it is done growing requires much skill and painstaking attention. Formerly, and even to-day where beans are raised on a small

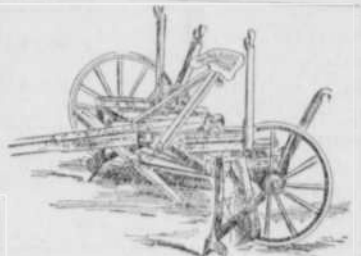


FIG. 1. A BEAN PULLER.

scale, the bunches were pulled by hand and placed in piles until thoroughly dried out. To-day large growers use machines for cutting off the plants. A puller is shown in Fig. 1. Two rows are pulled at the same time. The horizontal knives run just beneath the surface of the ground and cut off the stems. The tops are brought close together by the rods above the knives. They can then be easily gathered up with a fork and placed in the shock. Allow the shocks to remain in the field until thoroughly dried. The shocks after thorough drying can be placed in a stack or a hay mow. Care must always be exercised to prevent much packing while being stored, otherwise molding will ensue. Avoid tramping by placing a board for the operator to stand upon. When ready to thresh, using a bean thresher. Small lots are beaten out with a flail, and cleaned by means of a hand fanning mill.

After threshing it pays to pick out the broken beans, also the discolored ones. Especially is this true where the crop is raised for seed. This may be accomplished by spreading out upon a white-covered table and removing the trash and defective beans. A number of machines have been invented for expediting this work, one of which is shown in Fig. 2. The beans to be picked are placed in the hopper. A force feed passes them regularly through the hopper into the perforated cylinder, where they are freed from dust and trash. They then fall upon a white canvas belt which is moving slowly toward the operator. While on this canvas, the discolored and broken specimens are easily seen and removed. The perfect beans remain until they fall into the spout provided to convey them to a sack or other receptacle. For

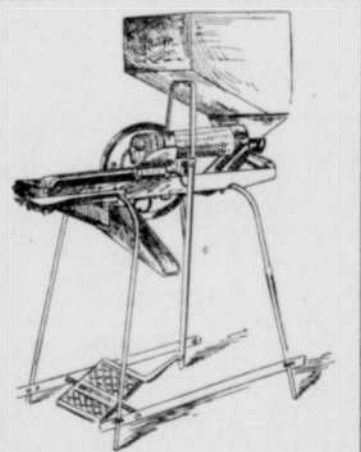


FIG. 2. MACHINE FOR SORTING BEANS.

large quantities there are machines upon the market run by steam or horse power.

Winter and Summer Prices of Eggs.

Always in the fall the price of eggs goes up, partly because the supply decreases then, and also because with cool weather those who prepare eggs for keeping in winter have more confidence and begin to buy extensively. We have often wished that no method had ever been discovered for preserving eggs. Then the winter price would be always what it costs to produce eggs in winter. Both the egg producer and the consumer would then be better satisfied. It really discourages the use of eggs to buy some and have them plainly a trifle stale, not changed enough as the dealer will tell you to hurt them. The truth is that an egg not perfectly fresh is an abomination. If only such were sold in market there would be better prices all the year round. But in such weather as we had in August an egg will spoil from the natural heat of the atmosphere in two days, so that it will not be fit to use. The refrigerator must be used more in keeping eggs, not to chill them, but to cool the temperature around them.

Removing Unfruitful Trees.

In every orchard there will be found some trees which are an injury to the farmer every year they remain in their present position, producing nothing themselves and lessening the product of neighboring trees. All old orchards need more fertility and also more room for each tree to ripen and perfect its fruit. Removing trees that have for years cumbered the ground, taking room that might be worth something if it were out, is often the best way to restore orchards to productivity.

Wonderful Work of Bees.

Bees must, in order to collect a pound of clover honey, deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar. To do this the 62,000 flowers must be visited by

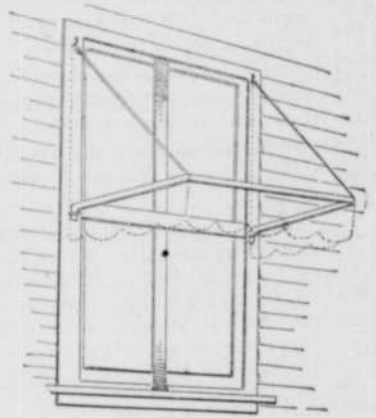
an aggregate of 3,750,000 bees. Or, in other words, to collect its pound of honey one bee must make 3,750,000 trips from and to the hive. The enormous amount of work here involved precludes the idea of any one bee ever living long enough to gather more than a fraction of a pound of nectarine sweets. As bees are known to fly for miles in quest of suitable fields of operation, it is clear that a single ounce of honey represents millions of miles of travel. It is no wonder that these industrious little insects have earned the reputation of being "busy" bees.

Curing Corn Fodder in Cocks.

When corn fodder is cut while the weather is still dry it will cure in better shape and with less loss if put up in small cocks rather than in stooks. The reason is that as days shorten and nights rapidly lengthen there is not sunlight and warmth enough in the daytime to cure the stalks as rapidly as they should be. In the cock the stalks will heat, bringing the temperature up to 100 or more, night as well as day. If a little dry straw is thrown on the cock so as to absorb the moisture at night, the stalks below it will come out green looking, yet slightly softened from the heat to which they have been subjected. Stalks thus cured will be eaten much more readily than stalks that have dried up by being exposed in stooks to drying winds. All farmers have noticed that in winter it is the corn stalks that have been heated and even molded in the mow that will be preferred by cows to stalks that have been dried in the wind and without the heat needed to soften the outer shell of the stalk. The moist stalks are also more nutritious, as in drying out the carbon in them turns into woody fibre, nearly indigestible. In putting up the cocks they should be small, so as not to heat too much and blacken the stalks. For the same reason they should not be left long before being drawn to the barn or mow.

Awnings for Country Homes.

Awnings let in the light but keep out the sun's heat, affording just the conditions needed in summer. Blinds keep



FRAME FOR AN AWNING.

out heat, but make a room dark and gloomy. Awnings may easily be made at home, this plan being easily carried out. A three-eighths inch iron rod is bent by a blacksmith into the form shown, and this is supported by screw eyes in the window case and wires extending from the outer corners to the top of the window case, hooks being placed there. These hooks also support the top of the awnings, eyelet holes being made in the cloth.

Barn Cisterns.

It is bad for stock to depend on water drawn from wells near barnyards, as it is sure after a term of years to become contaminated. In all such cases a barn cistern with a filter at the outlet through which the water is drawn offers better security of pure water than can be had from water taken from a well. Some care must be taken to prevent dust and dirt being washed into the cistern from roofs. After threshing especially, and in the fall when leaves are flying, the eave trough should be frequently cleaned so that as little dirt as possible be washed into a well. An average barn roof will in a year catch water enough to winter the stock that will usually be fed in the barn.

Coming of Autumn.

Autumn wandered through the woodland Touching with his wand each tree; Summer stood reluctant, crying, "Bring my beauties back to me." But the maple leaves grew crimson, Ripened fruit hung everywhere; And the harvester spoke, smiling, "Autumn's charms are full as fair."

Summer, weeping, wrung her fingers,

Then gleamed forth the golden rod—Asters by the laughing brooklet Give new beauty to the sod; Mother Nature viewed the picture, Smiled as fell the first white frost—Sweetly said, "The summer's beauty Will return, for naught is lost."

The Pig Pen.

Crowd the young porkers that you wish to turn off in December. Keep hog cholera out. It is not safe to depend upon knocking it out.

It is possible, by cleaning out the pen once or twice a week, and disinfecting it with lime to keep the place in a sweet, presentable condition.

Away with the idea that winter made pork does not pay. Men that are prepared for such work often claim the greatest profit from winter feeding.

Never allow the permiums won by the sire and dam to dazzle your eyes when looking at the pig. Size up the pig first, then his pedigree, and the reputation of the ancestry last.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, finds that cabbages have a good deal of value—more than potatoes and turnips—as a swine feed; especially in the first part of the fattening period.

The Stock Yards Company at Chicago is building the largest swine quarters in the world. It covers fifty acres and will accommodate 200,000 swine guests at one time, in all the luxury their tastes require.

A Disappointed Life.

Why Richard Cayford Left the Hawaiian Islands.

A Story in Which There Seems a Tinge of Fate—Mrs. Cayford Stricken With Paralysis, and Yet She Has Been Cured—The Residents of the Mission District Look Upon It as a Miracle.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

Residents of the Mission District of San Francisco have for months been marveling over the peculiar case of Mrs. Anna Cayford, the wife of Richard Cayford, who resides at 813 Seventh street. Several years ago Mr. and Mrs. Cayford took up their residence in the Hawaiian Islands, where Mr. Cayford, who is by trade a blacksmith, applied himself diligently at his occupation, until at length he had, by reason of his hard work and frugality, placed himself and family upon a fair way to prosperity. He had begun to look forward to the enjoyment of a quiet, happy life upon the beautiful islands of the Pacific, and in his fancy had built for himself and his family a comfortable little home, nestled snugly among the deep and fragrant foliage of that distant land. His wife shared with him in the contemplation of the happiness that the future apparently had in store for them. She had arrived at the age at which rest and contentment count for so much in a woman's life, when she was suddenly stricken with nervous prostration. Her condition became very serious, and her physician advised her that she must leave the islands if she wished to regain her health. Acting upon this advice, Mr. Cayford disposed of his business and removed to San Francisco. Mrs. Cayford improved slightly with the change of climate until July, 1893, when she was stricken by paralysis of the left arm and leg, and was entirely deprived of the use of those limbs, having to be carried about the house by her husband for a period of two months. She was treated for some time by a physician, but he was able only partly to relieve her. She was able to drag herself about the house, but there was no strength in either of the affected limbs.

It was while she was in this condition that she noticed in a paper the advertisement of Williams' Pink Pills. She determined to get a box of them and try them, thinking, as she said, that at least she could not be injured by them. Mrs. Cayford tells of the relief she experienced from the time she began taking the pills, and her story is told in such a plain, straightforward manner that it is given in her own words:

"When I first began taking Williams' Pink Pills," said Mrs. Cayford, "I had absolutely no strength in either limb of the left side of my body. The treatment of my physician had partly relieved the paralysis, but after he had applied all his remedies I was still in a practically helpless condition. Before I had taken one full box of the pills I began to feel a return of strength in the limbs that had been so long useless. Feeling reassured by the first effect of the pills upon me, I purchased a second box, and continued to take them until I had used six boxes, when the last trace of paralysis had left my body and I had regained the full use of my limbs. You cannot imagine how delighted I was when I felt that my old-time activity was returning. It reminded me of the days when I was so strong and healthy at my island home. I do not know what stronger testimony I could give as to the merits of Williams' Pink Pills than to say that they have restored me to such a degree of strength that I now do all my own work without the least inconvenience, which is as much as I ever did before I was stricken with paralysis. But that is not all. I almost forgot to say how the pills have relieved me of a certain hesitancy in speech, which has troubled me for years. My tongue used to become 'thick,' and I would lisp most dreadfully and could not help myself. I noticed that after I began taking the pills I could talk more easily, and finally I was entirely relieved of the lisp that affected my speech. I have taken the trouble to recommend the pills to an old lady who is afflicted with paralysis. I have not seen her since she began taking them, but her husband told me, just the other day, that she had been greatly benefited by them."

Mrs. Cayford's friends are amazed at her sudden recovery from such a severe paralytic stroke, and stand in wonderment while she repeats the story of her suffering and her cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The humming bird, in protecting its nest, always flies at and pecks the eyes of its adversary. Crows have been found totally blind from the humming bird's bill.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

Went & Tracy, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KIRWAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

\$250,000 To Be Given Away this year in valuable articles to smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco. You will find one coupon inside each 2-ounce can, and two coupons inside each 4-ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share.

Pass Your Plate. Battle Ax PLUG Prices of all commodities have been reduced except tobacco. "Battle Ax" is up to date. Low Price; High Grade; Delicious Flavor. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of any other high grade plug.

Beware Of the Knife. Featherbone Edge S.H. & M. Ask for it the next time you buy a BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING. The featherbone flares and stiffens—the bias velveteen wears as only an S.H. & M. can wear. Especially suited for silk or wool petticoats.

WHEAT. Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat there on margin. Fortune has been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of references given. Several years experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland Oregon and Spokane Wash.

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