

FARE ONE DOLLAR.
He was a Quiet-Looking Man, but He Knew How to Shoot.
The agent at Big Bend was not the man for the place, and he realized it as well as many others. He was a nice man and knew his business, but he lacked sand. The fare from Big Bend to Black Hill was a dollar, but when any of the crowd wanted to go down they handed in two or three quarters, as the case might be, poked five or six inches of a revolver through the window, and called out:
"Ticket for Black Hill, and don't waste too much time over it!"

The agent always handed out a ticket and pretended that things were all right, and the boys played it on him till he had to throw up his job. One day the old man went and the new one took his place, and four or five of the gang went down to the depot to size the latter up. When they returned to camp there was a majority and a minority report. Bill Thompson was spokesman for the majority, and he said:
"He's the softest thing in these yore parts. I'm not going to buy any more tickets, but I'll scare 'em out here. The sight of a gun will make his hair curl."

Bob Williams was spokesman for the minority, and was also the minority as well. He looked very serious as he said:
"He's a pale-faced, humbly-looking critter, but don't make no mistake on him. He carries his forefinger curled up, as if pullin' trigger, and the first man who shoves a gun in on him is going to git hot lead in return."

The camp was divided on the question, and after much talk Bill Thompson offered to make the test and settle the problem. In a day or two a score of us went down to witness the performance. We were lounging about the waiting-room when in walked Bill with a whoop, and advancing to the ticket window he gruffly inquired the fare to Black Hill.

"One dollar," was the reply.
"A dollar for me—Bill Thompson?"
"Yes, sir, for you or anybody else."
"And you won't take a half?"
"No, sir."

"You won't take it with this thing behind it?" continued Bill as he shoved the coin along with the muzzle of his gun.
"No, sir, and—"

And there was a pop! pop! and six bullets were chasing each other into William's anatomy. He lost a finger, had an ear split, and an eyebrow shot off, got a rake across the chin and another across the scalp, and he didn't have time to fall until all was over. Then the agent opened the door of his office and looked us over and said:

"I didn't shoot to kill, and he isn't hurt much. The fare to Black Hill is one dollar—exactly one dollar. Any one else want to get to Black Hill for a quarter?"

Without a word in reply we picked Bill up and lugged him off. He was also a very silent man. We had got him all bandaged up and put to bed before he was ready to talk, and then he simply inquired:
"Boys, who did all that shootin'?"
"Why, the fellow who said you could bluff," answered one of the boys.
"—but I thought I did!" he growled, as he turned his face to the wall and shed tears.—M. Quad, in Washington Star.

PEACE ON EARTH.
This is one more enjoyed by the rheumatic wade enough to counteract their progressive malady with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in this complaint. It is also eminently effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint and constipation. Use it with persistence for the above.

In New York city the percentage of deaths from apoplexy has quadrupled during the past thirty years.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide. Mr. Mulligan, Flumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1890.

HANDS.—For all kinds of work furnished free on short notice. Address: Higley's Employment Office, 102 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

W. E. & T. W. E., Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. E. & T. W. E., Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

WATER & TRUTH.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

STIMULANT OF FIGS.

Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a cramped condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes external cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.
DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. This is a sure cure for piles, hemorrhoids, and all kinds of rectal diseases. It is sold by all druggists.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Lesson in Up-to-Date Farming—Corn Shredders and Huskers—Vegetable Clover—Quality of Vegetables—Grain Cheaper than Hay.

How a Live Farmer Farms.
I have fifty-eight acres of land, keep three cows, three yearlings, two work horses, fifteen sheep, forty hens and two hen turkeys, writes a farmer in Colman's Rural World. Have five acres of woods; balance of land is in cultivation and pasture. I will give below my methods of raising crops. For oats, I plow in the fall so that freezing will mellow up the soil. Should advise plowing eight inches for stubble and six inches for sward. In the spring set the pulverizer as deep as the field was plowed the preceding fall. In drilling grain, put in one-half bushel grass seed per acre. If phosphate is used, get the best, and mix half plaster with it; use about 400 pounds per acre.

If oats are sown broadcast, sow three bushels per acre, and sow before pulverizing, so as to put the soil on top of the grain. Go over the soil twice, then sow grass seed. If phosphate is used broadcast, apply before sowing grass seed. Then, with the old-fashioned drag, go over it. If and then roll, which will leave it in good condition. During 1894 I made 6 per cent. interest on my farm, and last year 9 per cent. Had a big potato crop. Paris green was applied with plaster. To sell hay and straw, cut early and when through the sweat, press it and put it on the market, send it to a good firm and avoid all the commissions possible.

Cut oats when one-half or two-thirds turned, and the straw will be much better. In regard to selling produce, I have found it pays to sell stuff when it is ready to be sold. Last year I had three cows and one farrow. I sold calves for \$69.50; from seventeen ewes and a ram, wool brought \$15.12; lambs brought \$29.70; miscellaneous receipts brought the total for the year up to \$238. I fed my family well, and carried stock through to grass. In marketing potatoes, three or more farmers should sell to one merchant. Order a car and ship by railroad direct. This will save bother, extra commissions, freight and work.

The Corn Shredder.
Last season's experience with corn shredders and huskers has developed several objectionable features, the most serious being that they are too expensive, and that the fodder too frequently molds when baled or stored in mows. The first will gradually disappear, predicts the "Orange Judd Farmer." As the machines become more generally introduced and used, the first cost will be less, and competition among owners will necessitate a reduction of charges for work by the acre. The matter of knowing how to keep the fodder properly is more serious, and experience alone can determine the best method of storing. That it can be kept hardly admits of doubt. The problem is certainly not more difficult than that of determining just how dry hay must be before it can be put into the stack or barn. A little patience and a few trials will clear up the lack of knowledge on this point. It certainly will be unwise to discourage the use of the shredder because a few farmers have not been entirely successful with it. While some have failed, many have been pleased with results, and find the shredded fodder excellent feed for horses, cattle and sheep.

Second-Growth Clover.
The late growth of clover is not usually large in bulk or heavy in weight, but it makes up in quality for what it lacks in quantity. Old farmers have long known it as an especially good feed for young lambs and young calves in spring. But there is a still better use for it, and that is as feed for hens in winter so as to dilute their grain feed. Clover grown after midsummer is rich in nitrogen, and contains the most of the grasses and vegetables that fowls pick on their ranges during the summer. Clover is also a lime plant, and it thus furnishes material for both egg and shell production. It is not concentrated enough to be a perfect ration unmixing with grain, but is just what is needed when wheat or corn are fed to fowls in winter. If only the grain is fed the fowls get too fat to produce eggs and then cease laying. A certain amount of cut clover with their grain will cause the fowls to keep in laying condition.

Quality of Vegetables.
There is great difference in quality of vegetables aside from their freshness. It is due to their method of growing. All roots need to be grown quickly, which requires that the soil be rich and moist. If the soil is poor or dry, the roots will be stringy and unfit either for human use or feeding. At the same time, it is not best that roots of any kind should be grown in contact with manure, which breeds worms, and makes the roots unsalable in another way. If turnips are grown very rapidly they will dry out as quickly and become dry and pithy, not good even for stock feeding. Rutabagas, which are planted early, have more substance in them, and will keep till spring, long after the quickly grown fall turnips have become worthless for feeding.

Making Squashes Productive.
All growers of squashes or other vines of this character have noted the fact that the first blossoms are barren. In other words, they are all male blossoms. If this is examined a little farther it will be found that these male blossoms are on the main vine, which accounts for their being earlier than the female or bearing blossoms which appear on the side branches. To keep the main stem pinched back will force more growth into the side branches and consequently more fruit. There should be pinching back of new growth all around as the squash vine will set more fruit than it can carry to profitable marketing size.

Grain Cheaper than Hay.
In all the Western cities the coarse grains, both corn and oats, are now very cheap. They are relatively cheap

er than hay, and weight for weight, are little higher than the cost of hay when both are brought to Eastern markets. This will doubtless lead to a larger use of both corn and oats as feed, supplementing the deficiency of hay which has now existed on most Eastern farms two or more years. It is really better for all stock to have a part grain ration as it is better digested than the same nutrition in the larger bulk which would be needed to give it the form of hay. When grain in moderate quantities is fed to breeding animals it means improvement in their progeny, thus increasing the gain from improved breeding—American Cultivator.

Young Trees Best for Planting.
It is very natural for purchasers in choosing trees for planting to select the largest, thinking that these are nearest the bearing age and will soon become fruitful. In almost every case the smaller, if quickly grown, will have the most roots in proportion to its top and will make the best growth. The size at planting time makes but little difference. The growth and vigor of the tree after planting is what tells most. We once saw an old grape vine carefully removed when the family was removing to another place. It had considerable top, and though this was cut back very severely, there were at least forty shoots growing the next spring. The result was that it took fully two years to get that vine established in its new home. If left where it grew it was more valuable than a new vine would have been, but if transplanted it was no better, though much more cumbersome and troublesome than a well-rooted yearling vine with but a single bud left to grow. Some like two-year-old grape vines, but a yearling that has made a vigorous root will be quite as good after three or five years growth.

Draining Pasture Lands.
Many fields are used for pasture only because they are full of old springs of water which make them too wet and cold for profitable cultivation. Such land will not produce a good quality of grass. It will be coarse and lacking in nutrition. In such cases there is no way to get the land in good grass except to underdrain it. The quality of the grass will be improved if the full of the humic acid from decaying vegetation in contact with cold water. This humic acid is rank poison to the roots of all but the poorest and meanest kind of vegetation. Drain it, admitting warm surface air, and hastening the decomposition of vegetable matter, and such soil is often found very valuable in producing any kind of crop luxuriantly, though usually somewhat deficient in mineral plant food, as its vegetable matter has always been lacking in this respect.

Oster Willow for Bards.
There is no more useful piece of ground on any farm than a small plot devoted to growing the oster willow. It is particularly convenient for making bands of the securely stooks of corn and bundles of stalks, most of which when bound, as they usually are with corn stalks, are liable at any time to come, unbound and open to wind and rain. The loss from this source in feeding value of stalks amounts to a good many dollars a year on any farm where corn is grown and fodder saved in the old-fashioned way. The excess of willow not wanted for this purpose can be profitably sold to the basket makers, or if the labor can be procured cheaply enough, may be made up into baskets and sold in that form.

Value of Tansy.
The sharp, bitter taste and smell of tansy weed is disliked much by insects that worry stock. It has long been a practice with farmers to gather some tansy leaves, and rub them well over horses at work, giving especial care to the places which cannot be reached by the animal's tail. It is an old saying that the flies bite more sharply when the first frosts give them warning of the approaching winter, during which they must remain dormant. There is probably no time when they are more troublesome than during the last of September and fore part of October. They are also most numerous then, having had all the summer in which to increase.

Sheep Notes.
What breed of sheep have you found best for the general farmer?
It is important that each lot of lambs have plenty of pure, fresh water, accessible at will.
Of the 565,137 sheep reported in Iowa on Jan. 1, 1896, a little over 100,000 are classed as Shropshires.
Sheep should habitually rest on sod, or on soil covered with straw; the soil coming directly in contact with the wool, absorbs the oil and leaves the ends of the fiber dry and harsh; also, the earth works into the wool, giving it a frosty appearance.
On any good farm, and under good management, a flock of sheep will pay their winter feeding in the manure they make. Give them lots of straw, and they will convert it into the richest kind of food for crops.
No farmer is so poor that he cannot afford to keep sheep, and none so rich that he can afford to ignore them. They fertilize the fields, furnish food and clothing, and help subside the fields so as to fit them to raise crops. The sheep is the farmer's best friend, under any and all circumstances.

The Dairy.
A quart of good cream should make a pound and a half of butter.
The butter product of all cows is influenced more or less by the feeding and care given to the animals.
Liberal feeding of the dairy cow means that she must have as much wholesome, nutritious food as she can eat, digest and assimilate, and the more fully this is done the better will be the results.
If the dairyman is to raise his own cows he ought to be reasonably certain that they are good ones. One of the best plans for doing this is to use only a thoroughbred bull from a good dairy breed, and to save the best of the heifer calves.

Some people boast that they keep the cow's udder clean, and perhaps they do; but all the rest of the animal is left in a filthy condition. This dirt drips in the hair, and the act of milking shakes it into the pail. Such milk is unfit for human food.

WORLD'S FAIR REPORT.

Will Embrace Nearly Forty Large Volumes.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Palmer, of the world's fair commission, and his associates on the committee on final report, assembled here for a session of several days' duration, at which the reports to the president and to congress will be perfected. These reports will present a complete review of the accomplishments of the exposition. The report of the board of awards will make about twenty-five volumes of 800 pages each; that of the director general ten volumes; that of the president and secretary two volumes, while the extent of the report of the ladies' board is not yet determined. These, it is intended, shall constitute a permanent history and memorial of what the exposition did. The Philadelphia centennial commission's report embraced nine volumes. That of the Paris exposition was on an elaborate scale, with steel engravings, showing to the world the best features of the French exposition. The present work will be handsomely illustrated and somewhat similar, though less elaborate than the French reports. The work has progressed since the fair closed, and is now complete, so that the board meets to pass upon it finally before laying it before the president and congress. Its publication will depend upon congress. The reports will also wind up the financial affairs of the national commission, and will show a balance in favor of the government of about \$24,000. This includes the ladies' board, which has a credit balance.

A WINERY BURNED.

Water Being Scarce, They Turned Wine on the Flames.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 19.—Korbel's big winery, at Korbel's station, a few miles from Guerneville, was badly damaged by fire last night. The fire broke out in the second story of the winery and soon worked into the third story, causing the roof to fall in. One of the large presses was destroyed, and about 150,000 gallons of new wine were turned loose. Water being scarce, pumps were applied to the wine casks, the wine being thrown on the flames with good effect. The cellar in which were 100,000 gallons of old wine stored was saved. The loss will be about \$40,000.

In Dirty Business.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—J. H. Cummings, who is said to have been at one time a prominent newspaper man in San Francisco and the East, was sentenced to ten days in the county jail on a charge of extortion today. Some years ago Miss Julia Adler kept company and corresponded with Henry Tillenburg. After Miss Adler's marriage to R. Barrati, a stock broker, Tillenburg is said to have written her letters to Cummings. Both Tillenburg and Cummings were nearly penniless, and formed a plan to extort money from Mrs. Barrati by means of the letters. The dates were changed to make them appear to have been written after her marriage. Then Cummings demanded \$50 apiece for the letters, threatening to show them to Mr. Barrati in case of refusal. In this way \$40 was secured. Cummings gave the lady a part of one of the letters in return. Finally, Mrs. Barrati told her husband. The arrest of Cummings and Tillenburg followed. Tillenburg secured his release on bail, and has not since been seen. He is said to be well connected in Chicago.

Wheat Growers on Their Feet.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 19.—State Grain Inspector Lawrence reports that wheat growers throughout the inland Empire are in hopes of getting fairly started on the way to success this season. They will be put well on their feet, he says, if no untoward occurrence prevents them from receiving all for their grain that circumstances now promise. He says the greater part of the season's crop is still in the hands of the grower, and he, as usual, is inclined to hold for higher prices. Quotations at all points east of Sprague are 62 cents a bushel in the warehouse today for No. 1 club. For wheat on board cars, the price paid is two cents higher. In the Walla Walla district, the quotations are as high as 57 cents a bushel on bluestem wheat. Idaho growers receive the same for their grain as Washington growers.

Sealer San Jose Wrecked.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19.—Among the passengers by the City of Topeka arriving from the North tonight were Captain Cole and crew, of the little thirty-one ton sealer, San Jose, which left here for Behring sea early in June last. While homeward bound with 610 skins on September 22, she was caught in a fierce gale at Unimak pass, and, dragging her anchor, became a total wreck. The season's catch was saved with difficulty and no lives were lost.

Financial Situation in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 19.—The financial situation is extremely serious. The Brazilian foreign minister has held a conference with the Chilean minister in relation to a commercial treaty. Dr. Cerqueira has expressed his intention of beginning negotiations with a view to a commercial union of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina.

Steel Companies Wanted Too Much.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Having finally decided that the prices asked by the competing steel companies for supplying the steel forgings for army guns were excessive, in the case of the small forgings, Secretary Lamont has made a readjustment, again calling for bids. The forgings wanted are for five-inch guns, mortars and field guns.

You know coffee is used

fresh-roasted. Tea ought to be—for the same reason—the taste.

Ours are the only tea-firing works in the United States; Schilling's Best is always fresh-fired when it leaves our hands.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

Scenes at Hatcher's Creek and Petersburg Recalled.

John B. Scace speaks in a Report of Stirring Scenes—Escaped With a Slight Wound, but, Like Other Veterans, Has Suffered Since—A Story That Reads Like a Page From History.

When one encounters in print the life story of some scarred veteran of the civil war, a feeling of admiration and sympathy is the certain result. Accustomed though we are to tales of heroism and suffering in every day life, there is something peculiarly attractive about these old war records, serving, as they do, as a sacred passport to the heart of every true American. Thousands found their rest on the field of carnage or in the hospital, but their comrades, when the struggle was over and the victory won, returned to their homes and began anew the battle of life.

John B. Scace, the widely known contractor and building master of Albany, N. Y., has an unusually interesting life, and when seen by a reporter recently at his home, No. 15 Bradford street, told of his many experiences and adventures while serving under the old flag in the late war. Although having endured all the hardships and privations of life in the ranks, Mr. Scace bears his more than half a century of years with an elastic step and a keen mind, taking an active interest in private and public affairs.

Mr. Scace is a member of Berkshire Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F. He enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company A, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving under Col. W. F. Bartlett, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, with which he participated in some of the hottest battles of the war, including Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Plain Store, where he was wounded. His time being out, he was discharged, but soon re-enlisted as sergeant in Company A, Sixty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

He was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, the fight about Petersburg and the battle of Sailor's Creek. After his honorable discharge, June 4, 1865, Mr. Scace returned to Albany and settled down once again to his business and social interests. He has resided in the city ever since. It would be a rare case, of all times, his peace and happiness would have been uninterrupted. Such was not to be the case, for four years ago, while engaged in superintending the raising of the immense smokestack of the Albany Electric power house, the lever of a loosened windlass struck him a heavy blow across the back. The effect of the blow was not at first apparent, he being able to leave his bed in a few days. But the worst was to follow, for without warning he was seized with sciatic rheumatism in all its virulence. Untold agony followed.

Said Mr. Scace, "I could not sleep for the pain. No one will know the tortures the rheumatism gave me. I don't know how I lived during those days. I became little more than skin and bones, and it seemed like life didn't have anything but suffering in it. Cures? I tried every so-called rheumatic cure that was ever invented. I gave all of them a good trial before I stopped taking them. My friends and neighbors recommended remedy after remedy that they heard of, but my rheumatism went on just the same. Well, after I had almost had the life tortured out of me, I came across a newspaper account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought I might as well add another name to the list as not, so I ordered some of my druggist. I tell you, I was glad in those days to hear of anything that could give me any hope at all. Yes, I got them, and before I had taken two boxes that pain began to leave me. Why, I couldn't understand it. I couldn't imagine myself being cured. But before I had taken a half-dozen of those boxes I was cured. The suffering which had made my life almost unbearable for so long had disappeared. I was a new man. I began to get strong. I picked up in flesh, and I went back to my business with all the vigor and vim of a young man. I think everyone who knows me will tell you what it did for me. Pink Pills is the grandest medicine ever discovered, and if my recommendation will do it any good I want you to use it. I have never since had it and it is benefited as I have been. Everyone should hear of it. I can't say too much for them." Mr. Scace exclaimed, enthusiastically, in conclusion.

This is but one of the many cases in which Pink Pills have taken such a beneficial part in the history of humanity.

Mr. Scace is now enjoying the fruits of an unusually large business, managed solely by himself, and covering almost the entire eastern portion of the state. Mr. Scace is also an ivory carver of marked ability, which he follows solely for his own pleasure. Many little trinkets carved by the light of the camp-fire, attest his skill in this direction.

Far from being solicited to recommend the curative which had taken such a load of misery from his life, in his gratitude his praise for it is unstinted and unceasing. And from his own statement one may easily see that when he does cease to sing its virtues it will be to answer the last murmuring in.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The hide of the hippopotamus, in certain parts, attains a thickness of two inches.

People who use tobacco to a great degree are never sufferers from cholera.

The Iron Duke.
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 assistance 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 long and 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." "Don't be a damned fool!" responded the duke, and turned on his heel.

Mazeppa Residence in Decay.
The estate of Vaturino, the old historical residence of Mazeppa, the Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks, in the Government of Kiev, once famous for its beauty and splendor, has now fallen into ruin and decay.

Gold

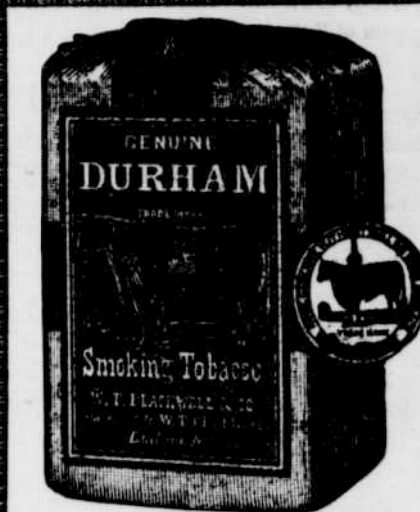
the silver dollars invested in Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season will yield large returns in the greater strength and better health of mind and body which will follow the use of this medicine. A run down system at the approach of colder weather will hardly be able to withstand the chilling blasts of winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes rich, red blood, and strengthens the entire system. Get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK OF DRUGS, DR. J. C. LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to Use. Only One for Dozens. Sold by Druggists at 25c. a box. Sample mailed free. Address: Dr. J. C. L., P. O. Box 100, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made.



Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each 1 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of \$50,000 in presents.

It's Pure



Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa is Pure—it's all Cocoa—no filling—no chemicals.

WALTER BAKER & CO., LTD., Dorchester, Mass.

"Big as a Barn Door."



Battle Ax PLUG

For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade goods. Before the days of "Battle Ax" consumers paid 10 cents for a small plug of the same quality. Now, "Battle Ax"—Highest Grade, twice the quantity. That's true economy.

WHEAT.

Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat on margin. For more information send us a small blanking by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years experience on the Chicago Board of Trade. As a thorough knowledge of the business. Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland Oregon and Spokane Wash.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE

Positively Cured With Vegetable Remedies Have cured thousands of cases. Cure names pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first symptoms disappear in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. The day treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send the in stamp or post postage. Dr. H. H. GIBNEY & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order return this advertisement to us.

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