OREGON LEGISLATURE.

How the Benson Men Set Up Their Organization in the House.

Two o'clock Thursday of last week the Benson men succeeded in organizing the lower house of the legislature with a majority numbering thirty-one. There was a large crowd of spectators present, as it had been announced in the morning session of the house that organization would be attempted in the afternoon. A collision of the factions was expected, but nothing of the kind occurred.

At 2 o'clock, when Temporary Speaker Davis mounted the rostrum and called the members to order, an audible rustle of expectancy passed around the house. The speaker directed Clerk Moody to call the roll, and the following answered to their names:

Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Davis of Umatilla, Gratke, Gurdane, Hogue, Hope, Hudson, Huntington, Jennings, Lake, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Misener, Mitchell, Nosler, Palm, Riddle, Rigby, Simth of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson, Vaughan, Venness, Wagner.

The first formal move of the Benson men was made by Brown. He left his desk and came forward to a position just in front of the speaker's rostrum. Brown addressed Speaker Davis, and, being recognized, began a speech. He said:

"We have sat here for ten days in our effort to organize this house. But the rulings of the temporary speaker have at all times been adverse to the possibility of organization. If he has been conscientious in his ruling, I respect him."

Brown then went on to recite the history of the failure to organize and, concluding with the statement that it was now "our earnest purpose and steadfast resolution" to proceed with the business, offered a formal resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the present temporary speaker, E. J. Davis, be, and he is hereby removed, and that Dr. J. N. Smith be, and he is hereby elected speaker pro tem. in his stead. That E. R. Lake and F. S. Stanley be and they hereby are appointed a committee to escort Dr. J. N. Smith to the speaker's chair."

The reading of the resolution was greeted with great cheers by the lobby. Brown raised his hand in protest, and appealed to the spectators to keep silent.

"We have serious business to do," he said. "Mr. Speaker," interrupted Riddle of Douglas," addressing Davis, "I desire to enter an emphatic protest against this proceeding. I am against this resolution. We have heard some opinions read on this floor from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and from Senator Thurston of Nebraska. I take it as a piece of impertinence on the part of the senator from Nebraska to offer unsolicited advice as to what we should do in Oregon, and our answer should be in the language of the great and only Pennoyer, 'You attend to your business and we'll attend to ours.'

"I will ask the speaker to put the question," said Brown, "although I realize it is a delicate matter for him."

"This whole proceeding is out of order," replied Davis, coolly, "and I decline to put the question."

"I will then put the question," continued Brown. "All who favor the resolution will say, aye." There was a loud chorus of ayes. "Those opposed, no." Several yells of "No" came from the lobby.

"Carried," cried Brown.

Speaker Davis calmly watched the progress of events and said nothing. Smith was marched up beside Davis between Lake and Stanley. When he was opposite the speaker, Smith, who is a very small man, extended his hand to Davis, who is quite tall, and there was an awkward handshake. The crowd breathed a sigh of relief and smiled. There was to be no tragedy. It was just plain comedy. Smith asked the pleasure of the house, and Somers promptly got on his feet and read a printed resolution removing Temporary Chief Clerk Moody and appointing R. R. Hays, the Benson caucus nominee. Smith put the motion and it was declared carried, and Hays took a place beside Clerk Moody.

Chief Justice Moore was waited upon by a committee, and he swore in the members. Conn then offered a resolution to proceed to permanent organization, and it carried. H. L. Benson, of Josephine, was placed in nomination for speaker. The roll of the members sworn in was called by Hays. Benson got twenty-eight votes, Benson, Gratke and Misener voting blank.

A committee was appointed to escort Benson to the chair. Chief Justice Moore swore him in, and he made a short speech of thanks.

The following officers were then elected:

Assistant chief clerk, H. S. Jordan; reading clerk, Frank Motter; calendar clerk, E. W. Bartlett; sergeant-at-arms, H. W. Murphy; doorkeeper, S. W. White (colored.)

These were the Benson caucus nominees. They were sworn in by Justice Moore. Bridges presented a resolution empowering the speaker to appoint three pages, a mailing clerk and one upstairs doorkeeper, and it was adopted.

Thomas offered a resolution extending the usual courtesies to newspaper men, and that, too, was adopted.

There was some discussion as to the proper way to notify the senate of the house organization, but it was finally settled by adoption of a resolution by Brown, appointing a committee of two from the senate and three from the house to notify the governor that the senate and the house were organized and ready for business.

Senator Harmon's bill to regulate salmon fishing in Rogue river fixes the close season from April 15 to June 1, and from August 15 to September 15.

It makes it unlawful for anyone to take salmon with a trap or wheel of any kind. It also restrains the use of seines at any point above the mouth of the Illinois river. A penalty of not less than $25 and not more than $200 fine, or not less than ten days or more than six months' imprisonment is provided for violation of its provisions.

Senator Wade has introduced a bill for the returning to Union county of more than $3,900 that was paid into the state treasury as taxes. Of this amount, 1,708 was paid to the state as an assessment on railroad property,

Manifesto Issued by Populists.

The Populists have held a caucus and issued the following manifesto, which gives their side of the tangle in the house:

"To the People's Party of Oregon: The undersigned, your members-elect to the legislative assembly, ask your loyal support and that of all good citizens in our contest for such an organization of the house as we believe will result in economical and remedial legislation that will make an honest vote and a fair count possible in Oregon. We are contesting for a fair organization of the house, in order to make possible the passage of the Bingham registration bill, the Holt judges-of-election bill, and an amendment to the constitution providing for direct law-making by the people by means of the initiative and referendum in its optional form.

"We are assured by eminent lawyers that the Bingham registration bill is constitutional, and likely to be effective. The Holt bill allows county central committees of each of the three principal political parties to designate one judge of election in each precinct, and committees of the two principal parties to each name one clerk of election in each precinct. The initiative and referendum need no explanation to Oregon Populists. These measures we believe to be all important in obtaining honest elections and control by the people of lawmaking in Oregon, and thereby preserving our liberties. The situation is this:

"Last June the Republican party elected thirty-eight members of the house of representatives. Only twenty-eight of this number have agreed to act together in organizing the house. Part of the remaining ten Republican members support Mr. Bourne and part do not support any candidate. The Populist and Democratic members are staying out until such time as a Republican majority may agree upon a candidate of its own for speaker, or until a sufficient number of them unite with us to assure Bourne's election, which we believe will enable us to obtain the measures herein named. As long as Republicans are thus divided, and it is possible that we may, by preventing organization, finally elect Mr. Bourne, and probably obtain the legislation before mentioned, we feel it to be our duty to the people of Oregon to stay out—wages or no wages. With this knowledge of the facts, we feel that we are entitled to your support for ourselves and our allies."

The manifesto is signed by two senators and twelve representatives. It is said that the remaining Populist senator and representatives, who were out of the city when the caucus was held, fully indorsed the manifesto.

A short session of the house was held Sunday, the temporary speaker having ruled that it was necessary according to the constitution.

The house has again failed to organize before Tuesday and this defers the senatorial election until Tuesday, February 2, and, of course, no ballot can be taken on that date unless the speakership problem is solved before Tuesday of next week.

The senate meets daily, but no business other than the introduction of bills is taken up.

Senator Harmon has introduced a bill designed to restore to sheriffs of the various counties the duty of conveying all committed persons to the state insane asylum, reform school and penitentiary. It is merely made the duty of the committing court to place such in charge of the sheriff. Nothing is said as to compensation, but the presumption is that the state is to pay, as at present.

Senator Brownell has introduced a bill in the interest of bicyclists. It directs that all transportation companies shall be required to check and transport bicycles like other baggage. The bill is general in its provisions and describes at length how railroad and other transportation companies shall convey free of all charges to each passenger, with a ticket, not more than 100 pounds of baggage. How it shall be checked and how reclaimed are described, the provisions simply enacting into law the present pratices of railroad companies.

Senator Smith has introduced a bill changing the beginning of the close season on the Columbia from August 10 to August 1. This is in accordance with the recommendation of United States Fish Commissioner McDonald. There are provisions for the regulation of fishtraps, by which none shall have a lead more than 700 feet in length, and no fish wheel shall have a lead of more than forty feet in length. Other regulative provisions are added.

Senator Mulkey has introduced a bill intended to prohibit, as far as possible, corrupt practices at elections. It limits the sums of money that may be legitimately expended in securing a nomination or election to any office created by the constitution of state or for representatives in congress. It provides for a public inspection of the expense account of any candidate or political committee. Other states have similar measures on their statute books, and public sentiment in the state of Oregon, Senator Mulkey thinks, is ripe for a similar statute in this state.

A fishtrap bill has been introduced in the senate by Smith of Clatsop. It is provided by the bill that it shall be unlawful to construct, own, maintain or operate any poundnet, fishtrap, fishwheel or other fixed appliance for catching salmon in any waters of the state after January 1, 1899. Penalties are provided. The measure is the same as that introduced in 1895, except that time, until 1899, is given to remove the traps. Two years ago the bill passed the house, but it was defeated in the senate by a close vote.

State Printer Leeds has furnished the senate the first batch of printed bills. The state printer has a large force at work, and is not likely to be far behind at any time in his work.

But Will Help Us.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Delegates from the silk and linen industries of Lyons and Stettin today presented their views to the minister for foreign affairs and the minister for commerce relative to the threatened increase of the tariff of the United States, which they said would cripple the great interests which the delegates represented.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There has not been any great amount of activity in wheat, nor has the interest in the market from the outside been conspicuous this week. Trading from a speculative standpoint has been lagging, and commission men did not have so many orders. Fluctuations in the market have been fairly frequent, but the daily range has narrowed somewhat. Sellers have been loading up buyers all week on every little rally, and the latter class appear to have gotten the worst of the bargain, because sellers have had many chances to buy in their wheat lower down the scale. This depression is traced to many causes and the principal one is as mentioned above, dullness and lassitude on the part of the trading public. The news of the week has not been sensational in any degree, and one of the points emphasized by sellers, and used with a great deal of effect, is the slackening in the inquiry for flour. The news that several mills that have been grinding away for dear life for the past six months shut down and are actually looking around for storage room for their surplus, is one of the factors that helped to press down. Whether this is a sufficient excuse for the decline remains to be seen, as many of the mills in the Northwest are yet not experiencing difficulty in dipsosing of their product. Elevator systems in the Northwest, in their reports, are, of course, governed largely by farmers' deliveries at their stations. One system operating a line of houses in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, says that deliveries are increasing, which is taken to mean that receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis are bound to increase within the coming week. This was another argument why wheat should fall off in price.

It is true that cables are steady but acceptances of offerings made from this side within the past week are not so liberal, and general counterbids have been from the United Kingdom.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Jan. 26, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.50; Benton county and White Lily, $4.50; graham, $4.00; superfine, $2.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 83@84c; Valley, 86@87c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 39@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay — Timothy, $13.00 per ton; clover, $8.00@9.00; oat, $8.00@10; wheat, $8.00@10 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $18.00 per ton; brewing, $20.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.00; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 35@40c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22½@30c.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60@75c; Early Rose, 80@90c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, $2.00@2.25 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, $2.50.

Onions—$1.10 per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.00@2.50; geese, $6.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, $4@4.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 15@17 per dozen.

Cheese — Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 13½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3.00; cows, $2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@4½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5½@6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $3.25@3.50; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed, $4.00@4.50 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 26, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $24 per ton; cracked, $20; feed meal, $23.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $5.25; Novelty A, $4.75; California brands, $5.60; Dakota, $5.50; patent, $6.25.

Millstuffs—Bran, $16.00 per ton; shorts, $19.

Feed—Chopped feed, $19.00 per ton; middlings, $24; oilcake meal, $28.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, $13.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.

Cheese—NativeWashington, 12½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $16@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.25; onions, per 100 lbs, $1@1.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $3.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8c; dressed, 9@10c; ducks, $2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15@16c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18c; Eastern, 19c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton, sheep, 6c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 12½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c per pound.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1897.

Potatoes — Salinas Burbanks, 75@90c; Early Rose, 70@75c; River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, $1.40@1.60 per cental.

Onions—$1.10@1.35 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 19@20c; ranch, 21@22.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 19c; do seconds, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 15c; seconds, 12@13c.

Cheese — Fancy mild, new, 10½@11c; fair to good, 7@10c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 13@14c.

Wool—Choice mountain, 6@7c; poor do, 4@5c; San Joaquin plains, 3@5c; do foothill, 6@8c per pound.

Hay—Wheat, $8.00@11; wheat and oat, $7@10; oat, $6.00@8.00; barley, 5.00@6.50; alfalfa, $6.00@7.50; clover, $6.00@8.00; stock, $5.00@6.00 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2@4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, naval, $1.50@2.50; seedlings do, 75c@1.25; common lemons, $1.00@1.25; good to choice, $1.50@2.00; fancy, $2.25@2.50 per box.

Apples—Fancy, $1@1.25 per box; common do, 40@75c.

Turned His Hair Gray.

A SAN FRANCISCO DRUMMER'S CLOSE CALL.

George R. Hendrickson, a Well-known Traveling Man, Describes a Never-to-be-forgotten Experience—Thought He Was Going to be Launched Into Eternity.

From the Chronicle, San Francisco, Cal.

George R. Hendrickson, of 506 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., is one of the best known commercial travelers on the Pacific coast. Mr. Hendrickson has grown gray in the service but his frosted hair and patriarchial beard are due more to an experience he had about three years ago, than to age.

"There was not much to hope for," said the old-time traveler when relating his experience yesterday, "and I never expected to take an order again. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, when walking along the street, to be seized with a sinking spell and think you are about to be launched into eternity. That was the condition of my existence for about six months. The doctors told me that I was suffering from nervous prostration. Well I guess I was. I had had an attack of the girppe, and my complaint was the result of that disease. I consulted the best physicians in the town and took their medicine, but I grew no better. My stomach went back on me and I suffered all the ills that accompany nervous disorders.

"While under the care of the doctors I never knew what peace of mind was. The least sound coming unexpectedly threw me into a cold sweat, and caused chills to run up and down my back. I was subject to vertigo and every time I had an attack I feared that I would drop to the sidewalk a corpse. I began to think I would be better off if dead, when I came across Dr. Williams' Pink Pills down in Los Gatos. I have studied medicine and recognized the value of the pills very readily. I threw my last bottle of medicine over the bridge at Los Gatos and began to take the pills. At once my condition began to improve. I got relief from the start and I determined to give the pills all the chance in the world. I went home and stayed there for three months, at the end of which time I was a new man, my health being completely restored."

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. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a raidical 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.

Wind power is derived from the unequal heating of various portions of the earth by the sun's rays.

THE SEED IS THE VITAL THING

Planting must be begun right, else no amount of cultivation or fertilizer can prevent the crop being a failure. The first step is the selection of the seed. Do not take any risks here. Get seeds that you can depend upon—seeds that are fresh, that have a reputation behind them. The most reliable seeds grown in this country are Ferry's seeds. Wherever seeds are sown the name of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., is a guarantee of quality and freshness. The greatest care and strictest caution are exercised in the growing, selection, packing and distribution of their seeds. Not only must they be fresh, but they must be true to name.

On a par with the quality of the seeds is Ferry's Seed Annual for 1897, the most comprehensive and valuable book of the kind ever printed. Every planter, large and small, should get, read and digest this book before planting a single seed. It is free to all who address the firm as above.

A Washington man, who suspected a colored man in his employ of tampering with his private stock of whisky, allowed the demijohn to become empty, and, instead of filling it again, put the liquor in bottles in a cupboard and labeled them "poison." One night, as he came home from the theater, he caught the colored servant in the act. Seizing the bottle in mock terror, the employer exclaimed: "Great heavens! Do you know what you are doing? Don't you see that what that bottle contains is marked poison?" The colored man held it off and looked at it. Then he smelled it, and, with a look of melancholy, replied: "'Tain't poison, suh. I'se done been fooled ag'in." "How dared you tamper with it, whether you knew it was poison or not?" "Boss, it was dis-a-way. F'um de way yoh acted 'bout dat demijohn in de cellar I done thought youh had yoh s'picions ob me, an' it made me melancholy, foh sho'. I's been tryin' foh mos' two weeks now ter commit suicide out'n dat bottle!"

Delicious Snails of Provence.

The Provencal snails, which feed in a gourmet fashion upon vine leaves, are peculiarly delicious, and there was a murmur of delight from our company as the four women brought to the table four big dishes full of them; and for a while there was only the sound of eager munching, mixed with the clatter on china of the empty shells. To extract them we had the strong thorns, three or four inches long, of the wild acacia; and on these the little brown morsels were carried to the avid mouths and eaten with a bit of bread sopped in the sauce; and then the shell was subjected to a vigorous sucking, that not a drop of the sauce lingering within it should be lost.—Century.

If your tea is not good, why don't you drink water? It is cheaper and better for you than poor tea.

If it *is* good, your stomach is glad to get it; does its work better.

Schilling's Best is good tea—at grocers' in packages.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

Bits of Things.

The love that serves not is selfishness.

How many things can you think of for which to be thankful during the past year?

Kindness is a language the dumb can speak, and the deaf hear and understand.—Bovee.

All the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Gal. 5: 14.

A London paper recently offered a prize for the best definition of "friend." This is the prize definition: "The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone out."

In the co-operative age the abnormal, unhealthy and destructive growth of large cities will be done away with. They are excrescences on the social life, and have been the festering cause of the decay and downfall of empires and republic, from Solomon's time to the present. Man's first home was in a garden, close to nature, and nowhere else can he attain his best moral or intellectual development. In the co-operative age the great factories and storehouses of commerce will be taken out of the pressure of the great cities and placed where all workers by hand or brain shall have an acre or two of God's earth for home and garden.—S. H. Comings.

For Exploring the Sea-Bottom.

A spherical box containing compressed air, and large enough to hold three or more persons, has been invented by an Italian named Corzetto, for the purpose of exploring the sea bottom. It appears, however, that the invention is not yet a practical success, for when Mr. Corzetto, accompanied by two of his friends, entered his sphere and was lowered to the bottom of the Bay of Spezia recently, the apparatus for causing the sphere to rise to the surface failed to work. Unable to help themselves, or to communicate with the outer world, the three men remained on the sea bottom. In the meantime the long submergence of the sphere had been noticed, and a diver was sent down to find out what was the matter. At this time the sphere had been lying on the bottom nine hours, and an equal length of time elapsed before it could be lifted to the surface. When it was opened the inventor was half asphyxiated and his friends were unconscious, but all recovered; and Mr. Corzetto is not discouraged.

Her Scruples.

Mrs. Hatfield—I can't stand dishonesty and I think this speculating is just as dishonest as gambling. By the way, I see that Mrs. Hendrix has another beautiful ring. I wonder how her husband can afford to buy her so many diamonds?

Mr. Hatfield—He runs a bucket shop.

Mrs. Hatfield (after a long silence)—John, I wonder if you couldn't get into that business?—Cleveland Leader.

Archbishop Magee was once present at a full-dress debate on the eastward position, when doubts were expressed as to the exact meaning of the words "before the table." After a speech or two, Dr. Magee seized a piece of paper and wrote: "As to the phrase, 'The piper played before Moses,' doubts have arisen. Some believe its meaning to be that the piper played before Moses—that is, at a period anterior to his birth. Others hold that the piper played before Moses in the sense of preceding the great law-giver when he danced; while others teach that the piper played (coram Mose) before, or in the presence of Moses, when the son of Amram dined. All these are wrong. The phrase is to be understood as implying that the piper played at the north end of Moses, looking south." The document was handed to Archbishop Tait, who looked grave.

BADLY HIPPED.

Is is hardly a compliment to say that anyone is "hipped," but anyone is pretty badly hipped who suffers with sciatica. It is in the hip that the excruciating pain takes hold and tortures. It is just there where St. Jacobs Oil, with its soothing penetration, has done some of its most remarkable work of cure. Those who suffer thus, therefore, need not despair of cure when this great remedy for pain can be had so readily, and as it is known as a sure cure, be sure to get it and insure speedy and perfect riddance of the intense misery. There are cases of confirmed crippling from this malady which this great remedy has effectually cured and restored the sufferer to a sound condition.

A new hypnotic has probably been found in Jamaica dogwood. The fluid extract has been found efficacious in dentistry.

THE LIVERY OF BILIOUSNESS

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

Deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes.

MILLIONS OF COOK BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

There is one large house in this country that has taken business on its turn and means to ride on the rising tide. Alive to the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people, they are now circulating among families a valuable publication known as THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY'S COOKERY BOOK AND BOOK OF COMFORT AND HEALTH, which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Receipts for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. Much care has been taken in its preparation and distribution, with the hope that it will be just the thing needed for housekeepers, and just the thing needed also for the care of the health and household. As a Cookery Book it will be invaluable to keep on hand for reference.

It also contains full information in regard to the great remedies of this house, which provide against bodily ailments, especially the Master Cure for Pains and Aches, St. Jacobs Oil.

To give some idea of the labor and expense of this output, more than 200 tons of paper have been used in its publication, and at the rate of 100,000 a day, it has taken several months for the issue.

The book can be had of druggists everywhere, or by enclosing a 2c. stamp to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.

Swiss papers complain that the watch trade is in a precarious condition, owing to foreign competition and high duties.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

BEWARE OF FAKE CURES

Take Paine's Celery Compound if You Need a True Remedy.

Do Not Allow a Salesman to Palm Off Any Substitute.

HEALTH IS TOO PRECIOUS TO LISTEN TO THE PREACHING OF QUACKS.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND MAKES THE SICK WELL AGAIN

The Wonderful Prescription That Results From the Life Work of America's Greatest Physician, Investigator and Practitioner.

There is one direction, as Dr. George F. Shrady, America's first surgeon, distinctly says, in which people seem to need enlightenment at present more than they have for many years past.

"This is the rational appreciation of the danger of quackery and fake cures."

Dr. Shrady's article in the New York World of Dec. 27 should be read by every man and woman who is ever inclined to listen to the nonsensical, but too often plausible, ramblings of traders in patent medicines.

When Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, after a long life of study in the most recent scientific investigation of disease, evolves the marvelous formula of Paine's celery compound—when after the closest possible observance by the best practitioners it is found that this greatest remedy of our generation not only does all, but even accomplishes more than the modest doctor—the giant among men that he has proved to be—more than he was willing at first to claim—when thousands of sufferers in every walk of life, sufferers from ailments that come from overwork, deranged digestive organs, impaired nervous systems, too poor or too rich living, inattention to hygienic laws, have been absolutely restored to health by Paine's celery compound, after vainly trying every other possible remedy, and being dosed by well meaning but incompetent so-called physicians.

When this is taken into consideration, and at the same time we find hosts of people still willing to be led astray by the hundred and one nostrums which irresponsible traders try to foist upon them on the pretext that these preparations are "as good as Paine's celery compound" (but really because they make a big profit on such preparations), it is time for every one who detests fraud to warn his neighbors, and take the warning himself, that when he goes to get a bottle of Paine's celery compound he must not be wheedled into taking some other remedy.

Paine's celery compound makes people well. These other things work harm.

Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. Its formula is given freely to every physician.

These trashy stuffs that you are asked to buy are made up of ingredients that should never be taken into a sick stomach.

These ordinary nervines, tonics and sarsaparillas are no more to be compared with Paine's celery compound than a glimmering candle is to be compared with the wonderful modern search light.

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