JOINT ASSEMBLY FAILED.

The Necessary Forty-Six Votes Could Not Be Mustered.

The joint assembly of the Oregon legislature for the purpose of electing a United States senator at noon Wednesday came to naught. The Mitchell forces could only get forty members to enter it. Seeing that it would be impossible to secure forty-six, the required number, a recess was taken until 7:30 in the evening, but the night session developed no change.

Senator Reed tried to get a statement from Chairman Brownell as to which house was participating in the assembly. Brownell would not say and Reed walked out of the room, leaving only thirty-nine present. Of the Benson house Lake was absent.

The sensation of the convention was the action of Senator Hasletine, who was considered one of Mitchell's warmest supporters. Hasletine was present when the roll was called. He did not answer to his name, and the chair asked him if he wished to be recorded as present. Haseltine said:

"Mr. President, there is no question in my mind as to the illegality of the vote yesterday, and I therefore decline to come in at present."

Huntington Withdraws.

Representative Huntington, of Wasco, on Thursday, gave notice that he would withdraw from further participation. This is the first defection, and now leaves but thirty-eight members willing to elect a United States senator by means of a joint assembly. After the roll-call Huntington arose and said he desired to explain his position. He thought the Benson house was legally organized, and accordingly he had voted last Tuesday for a United States senator. He considered it his duty to do so. The joint assembly had now met for the third time, the roll had been called and no annoucement of the result had been made from the chair. He had voted for a senator on Tuesday, but his candidate was not that of the balance of the organization. This convention was being held in the interest of a single candidate.

In view of the situation he felt it his duty to withdraw. He did not approve of the methods used in preventing the organization of the house or delaying the vote on senator.

Representative Lake has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the appointment by the governor of a state veterinary board of five, who shall examine applicants for license in much the same manner as the medical board. Members of the board are given per diem, and necessary expenses.

Representative Somers has introduced a bill in the house amending the present law relative to the fencing of railroads. It is designed to make it more convenient for cattle to pass at crossings.

Initiative and Referendum.

The following is the text of Senator King's proposed amendment to the constitution—the initiative and referendum:

"Section 1. The right to approve, reject and repeal state laws, or to reject or approve proposed state laws, shall rest with a majority of the legal voters of the state.

"Sec. 2. The right to propose, reject or approve, as the case may be, laws of the state, shall, in addition to being exercised by the legislative assembly, rest with a number of the legal voters of the state equal to (and not less than) 7 per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, held for the election of the officers of the state and counties.

"Sec. 3. After the filing of such petition, the secretary of state shall designate a date for the holding of an election to vote thereon, which shall not be earlier than ten months after the adjournment of the last preceding session of the legislative assembly, nor later than one year thereafter; and no law, or proposed law, shall be voted upon at such election unless the petition therefor shall have been filed at least ninety days before the date fixed for such election. No election shall be held for such purposes oftener than once in every two years, at which time all bills shall be voted upon that have been petitioned for, and petition filed, within the time required herein.

"Sec. 4. No act passed by the legislative assembly shall become a law until six months after its approval by the governor, except in a case of emergency, in which event the facts constituting the emergency shall be stated in the act and the bill shall receive a two-thirds vote of the members elected to both branches of the legislative assembly; and within six months after its approval a petition shall have been filed, as required in sections 2 and 3 herein, an election shall be ordered as required in section 3 for the acceptance, rejection or approval of such law, or proposed law; and if at such election a majority of the legal votes be in favor of such law, the same shall then (and not before) become of full force and effect, but if less than a majority be in favor thereof, the same shall become void, provided, that if the petition against any law passed by the legislative assembly shall have been presented before the expiration of the six months after the approval of the act by the governor, in the manner herein required, such act shall not take effect before the date of such election.

"Sec. 5. The leigslative assembly, or the people of the state of Oregon, in the manner provided, may have the power to provide by law for more effectually carrying out all the provisions and intent of this amendment."

Senator King's second amendment to the constitution provides for the adoption of amendments by the legislature and their submission to the people. It also provides for the manner of submitting a new constitution to the referendum.

Senator Mulkey's concurrent resolution for the modification by congress of the Cascade reserve came up in the senate Thursday for final disposition. McClung offered an amendment for the exemption of 50,000 acres in and about the Three Sisters. Dufur and Michell opposed the amendment. Harmon favored it. Dufur finally moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of three, who should be instructed to report.

Two Paris aeronauts are going to try to beat the balloon record by remaining twenty-four hours in the clouds.

THE HOLT ELECTION BILL.

Measure to Be Actively Urged by the Populists.

The Holt election bill is a measure of considerable importance that will be urged actively upon the attention of the legislature. It will be championed by the Populists, and they desire its passage more perhaps than any other bill. It has been indorsed by the Populist party throughout the state.

The proposed act relates to the appointment of judges by county courts. Its policy is to provide for representation by the three leading parties on election boards, and it is made obligatory upon the county judge to designate the person recommended by the chairman of the respective central committees. The clerks are to be appointed in similar manner from the two leading parties. The appointments shall be made on the first Saturday in May, instead of in January, as at present.

The important section of the act follows:

"Sec. 3. On the first Saturday in May preceding each regular general election, the county judge in each county in this state shall appoint in each precinct in this county three judges of election possessing the qualifications of electors. In every county the chairman and secretary of the county central committees of the three political parties, which cast the largest, the second largest, and the third largest number of votes, respectively, at the last general election in the state for justice of the supreme court shall each have the right and are hereby authorized to propose and recommend to the county judge of such county, in writing, the name of one qualified elector to serve as judge of election in each precinct in said county, and the county judge must and shall appoint the electors so recommeded. In each county of this state the chairman of the two political parties casting the greatest number of votes for the justice of the supreme court, and the second greatest number, respectively, at the last preceding general election in this state, may also on the first Saturday in May preceding each regular general election propose and recommend to the county judge of such county, in writing, the name of one qualified elector to serve as clerk of the election board in each precinct in said county, and the county judges must and shall appoint the qualified electors so recommended. If any county chairman and secretary, as above provided, shall fail to file with the county judge, before the first Saturday in May immediately preceding each regular general election, the names of the qualified electors they recommend for judges and clerks of election in any precinct or precincts in any county in this state, the county judge of such county shall appoint said officers on his own motion.

The state senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 16 to 12, refused to proceed to the election of a United States senator. The Benson house, with thirty members present, took a ballot, and cast 29 votes for John H. Mitchell and 1 for George H. Williams, of Portland. The one vote came from Huntington, of Wasco.

Senator Carter has by request presented the following bill relating to the free ferry at Corvallis:

"That the county court of Benton county, Or., is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain a free ferry across the Willamette river, at Corvallis, Or., and to accomplish that end shall have the power to buy, build or lease a ferry, grounds and equipments therefor, or may in the discretion of said court hire or employ other persons to furnish such ferry, grounds and equipments and run the same as a free ferry at all reasonable hours; provided, that in conducting said ferry it shall be lawful for said county court to prescribe rates of ferriage to be charged customers for crossing said ferry during the hours between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning. Said county court is hereby authorized to do everything necessary to maintain said ferry as completelyas a natural person could do."

Here is a bill by Senator Harmon that will be of interest to many:

"Section 1. Any person riding or driving any vehicle, whether such vehicle is drawn or propelled by animal or other power, using any of the public roads in the state of Oregon, when met by any other vehicle shall keep to the right, and, when overtaken by any other vehicle, he shall likewise keep to the right, allowing such rider or driver to pass him to the left, so as in both cases to permit such vehicles to pass free and uninterrupted.

"Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than twenty-five days."

The senate committee on assessment and taxation has under consideration something like twenty-five bills, covering all phases of the subject. It meets almost daily for the purpose of considering them. Several of the bills provide an entirely new assessment of law; but Chairman Hughes thinks that the session has so far progressed that it will be inadvisable to attempt to enact a general law. An attempt will probalby be made to pass a special measure designed to correct the present assessment code.

The total appropriation for legislative expenses two years since was $58,000.

The Benson house was called to order at 2:30 Monday, pursuant to the adjournment on Friday. There were thirty present. Several bills were introduced and read.

The Davis house held a brief session Monday previous to the meeting of the Benson house. As usual nothing was done except to call the roll and move an adjournment until the day following.

Senator Price has introduced the following bill by request:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful to insert any provision or promise in a promissory note requiring the maker or makers thereof to pay any attorney fee in case suit or action shall be commenced to collect said note; but any note containing such promise or provision shall not otherwise be impaired."

A pinmaking machine turns out 6,000 an hour, and some factories have so many as thirty or forty machines at work at one time.

Durrant Believes Butler Innocent.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The supreme court of California has handed down no decision on the appeal of Theodore Durrant, found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont twenty-one months ago. It is understood the appeal has not yet been considered by the supreme justices, but many attorneys believe the justices will grant Durrant a new trial. So many important civil cases have precedence over the Durrant case that it is said a decision will not be handed down before the end of the year.

In an interview today Durrant expressed his sympathy with murderer Butler, "because the newspapers are hounding him," as he said. Durrant expresses his belief in Butler's innocence.

Fire at Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Feb. 8.—Fire last night destroyed the Scott-Auerbach building, on Main street, entailing a loss of $250,000, a little over half covered by insurance. Besides the great financial loss, there were several accidents that narrowly escaped being fatalities. Electrician Vail, of the fire department, came in contact with a live wire and fell from the third story window of the building, but fortunately came in contact with a network of wires, which broke his fall, and though he dropped to the pavement with fearful violence, it was with lessened force. Miss Smith, a roomer in the building, was rescued by Assistant Chief Donovan from the roof, whither she had been driven by the pursuing smoke.

The Bubonic Plague.

Calcutta, Feb. 8.—The India council has just passed a bill looking to the better prevention of dangerous epidemics. The main provisions of this bill call for the detention of vessels until an inspection is made, the systematic examination of railway passengers and the creation of camps and hospitals for the isolation of diseased persons.

Duirng the course of the discussion John Woodburn, the revenue member, said that Surgeon-General Cleghorn would inform the Venice conference that the bubonic plague was entirely due to local conditions, and that it was not directly insectious or contagious.

Drowned While Skating.

Nebraska City, Neb., Feb. 8.—Five children, in age ranging from 5 to 10 years, broke through the ice while skating on a pond on the Iowa side across from this city last night and were drowned. Three boys belonged to the family of G. W. Gibson; one boy to the family of Phoenix Gibson, and a girl to J McIlvane. The children failing to reach their homes at the accustomed hour, search was instituted and their hats found floating on the edge of the pond, where a small hole had been broken through the ice. The bodies were found close together, all having gone down at once. The parents are prominent farmers in this section.

Two Indians Drowned.

The Dalles, Or., Feb. 8.—John Williams and Jim Waters, two Indians, who were fishing for sturgeon in the Columbia river, drowned at 11 o'clock this morning. The accident occurred at the narrows, three miles above here, where the current is very swift. An immense sturgeon got hold of their line and swung the boat across the current. The boat was upset and the whirling water soon carried them down.

A 9-year-old boy who was with them managed to reach shore with the aid of the oars from the boat, and told the story. The bodies have not been recovered.

His Head Was Crushed.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—A horrible accident occurred today in Smith's cash store, on Market street. John Tropp, a carpenter, was instantly killed, his head being almost torn off. Tropp was working between the second and third floors on a projection. As the elevator was descending from the fifth floor Tropp thrust his head into the shaft. At that moment the counterbalance came up and struck Tropp in the face crushing him in a frightful manner and nearly decapitating him.

Thrift, Thrift, Horatio!

Modesto, Feb. 8.—Miss Rebecca R. McMannus today attended her sister's funeral, and on returning from the cemetery was married to Henry H. Hayes. The bride is 15 years old and the groom 35. Both live in Oakdale in this county. The same minister officiated at the funeral and the wedding.

Mine Regulation Set Aside.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—The full court of British Columbia decided today that the coal mines regulation act of 1890 was constitutional. The object of the act is to prevent the employment of Chinese and other Asiatics under ground in mines. Up to the present time this act has been a dead-letter law, the mineowners contending that the act was ultra vires.

Blown to Atoms.

Auburn, Cal., Feb. 8.—Word comes here of a terrible accident yesterday at the famous pioneer gravel mine near Damascus, this county, formerly the property of the late Senator Fair. The accident was caused by a blast, and Superintendent Sullivan was blown to atoms and another miner killed.

Utah's New Senator.

Salt Lake, Feb. 8.—The deadlock has been broken, and J. L. Rawlins was elected United States senator on the 53d ballot. This closes one of the most exciting political contests ever held in the state.

Trouble at Johannesburg.

London, Feb. 8.—The Globe this afternoon says a rumor is current in the city that serious disturbances have taken place at Johannesburg.

Fire at San Jose.

San Jose, Feb. 8.—Fire this morning gutted nearly a block in Chinatown, causing a loss of $40,000. It is not known how the fire originated, but it was probably due to the New Year's celebration. The buildings were owned by G. Heinlen, and fully insured, his loss being $6,000 to $10,000. The Chinese merchants lost heavily, and generally there was no insurance.

London, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Bombay says the plague has made its appearance as far north as Delhi, and as far south as Bangalore.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The week closes on firmer wheat markets, based primarily on a decided feeling that the liquidation of long wheat had run its course for the present. That this liquidation has been completed is not to be doubted, and legitimate laws will once more control the market. Foreigners have been liberal buyers of wheat in all positions in our market during the decline. Expert sales are large both for prompt and deferred shipment. The interor milling demand has been rather disappointing but shows some sign of improvement. The point to be considered as most worthy of attention when considering the price of wheat is, that the conditions of supply and demand which caused the advance to over 85c still exist with even increased force. Such being the case, wheat should prove a profitable purchase after this severe break, due to speculative stampede entirely unwarranted by facts. One peculiarity in the situation has been the Liverpool market. When Chicago closed weak, Liverpool would come from ¼ to 1d higher the next morning, and vice versa when we closed strong, consequently the people who have been in the habit of taking their cue from the action of foreign markets, have been sadly at sea. May wheat at Chicago closed on Saturday at 77c, a gain of 4c from the lowest point reached during the late decline, and 1¼c better than the closing price a weak ago.

In the corn market prices are nearly unchanged from what they were a week ago. It is a difficult task to say anything new of corn that could possibly be of interest to the trade. Everyone knows about the big crop of 1896, and how unwieldly an output it was, and how hard it is to lift the price. It will take something artificial to do it, and that is not even a probability, for the reason that legitimate arguments for present prices are found in such superabundance as to render any attempt at manipulation an impracticability.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 9, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.40; Benton county and White Lily, $4.40; graham, $4.00; superfine, $2.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 81@82c; Valley, 83@84c per bushel.

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

Hay—Timothy, $13@13.50 per ton; clover, $10.00@11.00; wheat and oat, $10.00@11 per ton.

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

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

Butter—Creamery, 40@45c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 22½@30c.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 75@85c; Early Rose, 70@80c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, $2.00@2.25 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, $2.50.

Onions—$1.50@1.75 per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $1.75@2.25; geese, $5.00; turkeys, live, 11c; ducks, $4@4.50 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 11c 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@5½c 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, $4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@6½ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $22 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $20 per ton; cracked, $21; feed meal, $21.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $5.10; Novelty A, $4.60; California brands, $5.20; Dakota, $5.50; patent, $6.25.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.00 per ton; shorts, $19.

Feed—Chopped feed, $17.25 per ton; middlings, $22; oilcake meal, $29.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, $14.

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

Cheese—NativeWashington, 12½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $18@20; 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, $1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, $2.50.

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.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; Eastern, —c per dozen.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton, sheep, 7½c 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, 11c; hams, small, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5¾c per pound.

San Francisco, Feb. 9, 1897.

Potatoes — Salinas Burbanks, 75@85c; Early Rose, 75@85c; River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, $1.00@1.25 per cental.

Onions—$1.50@1.85 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 15@16c; ranch, 17@18.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21@22c; do seconds, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 17c; seconds, 14@15c.

Cheese — Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7@8½c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 12@14½c.

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, navel, $1.75@2.75; 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—Common, 50@75c per box; Eastern, $2.00@3.00 per barrel.

From Cuba to Kingsburg.

RAISIN CULTURE IN FRESNO

What Brought Success Out of Failure to Hon. Z. T. Maxwell.

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.

The Hon. Z. T. Maxwell, in 1887, having just finished a term in the Missouri legislature, was compelled by ill health to seek change of climate, and after traveling for some months on the Pacific slope, settled in Kingsburg, Fresno county, California, and engaged in raisin culture.

The change from Cuba, Mo., Mr. Maxwell's old home, to the balmy air of Kingsburg, for a time seemed to benefit the invalid, and, for a while, in addition to his labors on the raisin farm, he began to take a prominent part in the county politics, and held several offices of trust in his new state. But ill health was the drawback which prevented him from arriving at the highest political honors, and his active mind chafed under the restraint of an impaired constitution, so that instead of improving he became worse. These facts concerning Mr. Maxwell's health were so well known among the people of Fresno county, that when he lately reappeared on the busy scenes in apparent health, he was warmly congratulated by his numerous acquaintances, and among others the writer of this article.

In response to a request to give the reporter particulars as to the course of his illness, symptoms, cure, and indeed all there was in it, he said:

"You have asked me for more than I could describe. Sometimes I have looked over an alphabetical index of diseases, and fancied I had them all, but general debility, weakness, insomnia, indigestion, constipation, partial atrophy of muscles, headaches, pain in the back and limbs, and general wretchedness was my lot.

"My horizon was contracting, and I supposed that the circle of my vision would never again have anything but my bed for a center, for on top of my previous ill health, in 1895, I caught la grippe, which brought me so low that I was very nigh the grim portal.

"New Year's day I was despondent and unhappy, not knowing there was such good fortune in store for me, for I had hardly ambition to read the newspaper that was brought me, and threw it on the bed in disgust. As I did so my eye caught the announcement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and half in anger and half in contempt I read what it said and again threw the paper down. But I could not get this announcement of Pink Pills out of my head, and at last I determined to try them, and I did so. I began to use the pills, following directions carefully, and by the time I had taken the first box my appetite had returned, and I was so invigorated that it almost seemed as if I were renewing my youth. I kept on taking the Pink Pills until I was thoroughly recovered, and now can do more work than for twenty years before.

"I will say that not only have they saved me much expense in doctors' bills, but my life, and I am only too glad to publish this testimonial to the virtues of Pink Pills.

(Signed) Z. T. MAXWELL."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Written History.

The question whether there is any written history which antedates the Hebrew Scriptures is one that has given scholars no little trouble. The first books of the Bible were, according to the statements of the most capable critics, written some time between B. C. 1491, the date of the Jewish exodus from Egypt, and B. C. 1457, the date of the settlement in Palestine, Egypt, at the date of the exodus, was a powerful civilized state, and to judge from the allusions made by ancient authors, undoubtedly then possessed a great body of literature. It has, however, with the exception of a fragment here and there, all perished. The monumental history of Egypt, that is, the annals recorded on monuments and memorial stones, began during the third Memphite dynasty, which, according to Mariette, commenced to rule B. C. 4449, according to Brugsch B. C. 3966. Though many interesting facts have been culled from the monuments of those very ancient times, their records can not properly be called a connected history, and the Hebrew historical writings are thus the oldest authentic and connected documents known to the scholar.

Composite Roads Should Be Popular.

People in the vicinity of Pittsburg have started a movement in favor of composite roads, consisting of a macadamized track a dozen feet wide, with a dirt road alongside of it. It is well known that dirt roads in summer afford pleasanter driving than any other kind, but in winter or continued wet weather they are at the other extreme. It is stated that this combination road can be built for $10,000 a mile, or about half as much as one macadamized full width. The idea seems to be one worthy of general attention and careful experiment.

Your tea-trade for the next ten years is worth having. We want it.

Try all five flavors of *Schilling's Best* tea, and get your money back (of your grocer) on those that you don't like.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 638

Good Roads in the East.

If the League of American Wheelmen as a whole will work for good roads this coming year as will the New York division of that rapidly growing organization, then cyclists generally will rise up and praise the L. A. W., and give it their dollars and their material aid. Highway improvement is acknowledged to be the greatest work the League has before it. And good, or even fair, roads are in such small proportion to the bad ones in this country that a small beginning in this direction will give the League a prestige that it just now lacks. Chief Consul Potter of the New York division has framed a road improvement bill with the approval and co-operation of the State Grange officials, and with the combined influence of the wheelmen and the farmers it is confidently believed favorable legislation will be secured. The work will be pushed vigorously and no doubt will be aided much by the good roads congress to be held at Albany in February in conjunction with the National Assembly of the L. A. W. This will be an event of widespread importance, since gentlemen prominently identified with highway improvement in all sections of the United States will be in attendance.

Possible Cure for Cancer.

A Russian physician, Doctor Denisenko, has been experimenting with the sap of the "wartwort," a plant of the spurge family, as a possible cure for cancer. In a St. Petersburg medical journal he gives particulars of seven cases in which he has applied the treatment with apparent success. The sap of the wartwort is of a poisonous nature, and can be used only under careful medical supervision.

THE SEARCHER.

The searcher after truth is generally rewarded, although it is said that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." We need something when we are afflicted with neuralgia to search out the seat of the pain, or the pain spot, and as St. Jacobs Oil's mission for good is to penetrate and search out the hidden misery, it goes through like an "X" ray, and conquers and subdues the pain. All pain trouble of a nervous nature needs careful treatment and patience. The afflicted nerves must be soothed into submission, and stimulated into healthful action, so as to restore. This is the virtue of the great remedy for pain, and it is, therefore, well known as the best. It may be called the searchlight after the truth of our bodily ailments.

A scientist claims that there are only seventy-two different kinds of venomous snakes in this country.

THE STRONGEST FORTIFICATION

Against disease, one which enable us to undergo unscathed risks from hurtful climatic influences, exposure, overwork and fatigue, is the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peerless medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor in a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies sound, good digestion and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malarial, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble.

Smokeless powder, made of ammonia and two forms of potasium, has been invented by a Californian.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, 1895.

HELPS IN ECONOMY.

HOW TO MAKE A FEW DIMES SAVE A GREAT MANY DOLLARS.

Stylish Gowns of Handsome Color at Small Cost—New Clothes for the Whole Family—No Need of Looking Shabby Even in These Hard Times.

"I hope to help many who are trying to economize," says a writer in the Ladies' Journal. "With a few packages of diamond dyes wonders can be done in making old dresses look like new. In my own family we actually did not buy a single new dress or cloak last fall, yet we dressed comfortably and in style, by dyeing over clothes that had been cast aside."

Diamond dyes come in convenient packages which color from one to ten pounds of goods for ten cents. Full directions make it impossible for one to have "poor luck" with the diamond, and they are so simple to use that perfect, non-fading colors are obtained without any experience in dyeing.

A book of free directions for home dyeing will be sent to any one by the proprietors, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Everybody Wants Good Roads.

The good roads movement away back in the beginning of the agitation was something akin to a real joke. Just because a few bicyclers wished smoother highways whereon to indulge their new-found hobby of wheeling, it seemed absurd that they should ask to have the highways of the land improved.

For a time the movement didn't move worth a cent. People looked upon bicycling as a passing fad or craze, and they considered the good roads movement a companion-piece to it.

But the bicycle "fad" doesn't pass away. It seems to be here "for keeps," and so the demand for good roads on the part of wheelmen is a fixed and lasting one; but beyond this is a stronger, broader demand for improved highways. A road that is good for the bicycle is good for all people, and were the bicycle to pass away, the lesson it has taught would remain in the minds of thinking people. Good roads are a logical, happy necessity for all—not a luxury for the few.

Procyon's Companion.

Many years ago the great German mathematician, Bessel, announced that both Sirius and Procyon—popularly known as the dog-stars—possessed invisible companions revolving around them. He was led to this conclusion by studying the motions of those stars. In 1862 the companion of Sirius was discovered with the telescope, and during the present year it has reappeared, after being invisible for six years through too close proximity to its brilliant comrade. Quickly following the reappearance of Sirius' companion has also come the discovery of the companion of Procyon, which had never been seen until Professor Schaeberle caught sight of it with the great telescope of the Lick Observatory a few weeks ago. It is a very minute star, of only the thirteenth magnitude.

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