

A FACTORY IS NEEDED

To Stimulate Cultivation of Sugar Beets.

IN THE NORTHWEST SECTION

Farmers Will Have an Interest in Stockholders—An Expert Who Will Instruct Them.

Mr. Richard Kuhne, of Tigardville, Or., was in Portland recently, and showed much interest in the agitation for establishing the beet-sugar industry in the Northwest. Mr. Kuhne is a graduate of the National Agricultural college, of Berlin, and for the last twenty years has devoted his time to the study and work of producing sugar from beets. With an extended experience in Germany, and being one of the prime-movers in establishing the Grand Island sugar factory, in Nebraska, he is in position to furnish valuable information on the subject. Mr. Kuhne was connected with that factory until about three years ago, and during the period was for some time agricultural expert of the state. When interviewed on the practicality of the industry in this section, he was enthusiastic, and expressed great confidence that the movement on foot would result in some substantial benefits as it was a similar condition of depressed markets that induced the Nebraska farmers to launch into the business. Several tests and experiments he has made in producing the beets were said to be most satisfactory. The Northwest needs an organization, he thinks, which will take hold of the matter in a systematic manner, and concentrate the efforts of the people to the vast wealth that must follow intelligent cultivation of beets for the manufacture of sugar. He kindly offers his services gratis if expenses are defrayed, to give instructions to any collection of farmers that will take an interest in the matter. To a reporter, Mr. Kuhne said:

"The belief prevails that the dry weather we have for a period during the summer and autumn months will be injurious to beets grown for sugar manufacture. I have proven this to be not true by actual experiments. Beets require a deep soil, and careful cultivation. Given these, which the Northwest is more capable of furnishing than many other localities that are now immensely prosperous in the same business, beets require less rain than other vegetables. While I was connected with the Grand Island factory, in Nebraska, this quality of the beet was fully shown. In 1890 the season was so dry that the grains on ears of corn would not form; oats, barley and wheat, as well as vegetables, were a failure. Everything was dried up by the south winds, except the beets. They stood it finely, and yielded from six to ten tons per acre, with from sixteen to twenty per cent of saccharine matter. This was the only income the farmers had that year, and immediately the state gave the farmers a bounty, in recognition of the importance of the crop.

"Beets thrive best in sandy soil, with a little clay mixed, or in a clay soil, with a little sand. This combination of soil has been proven to produce the best and richest beets. Bottom lands, along rivers grow greater quantities, but the beets contain less saccharine matter. By careful cultivation, bottom lands can be made to produce beets yielding from twelve to fifteen per cent saccharine, while uplands will yield from sixteen to twenty per cent saccharine. The uplands have about averaged ten to twelve tons per acre, while bottom lands grow much over this.

"During the three years that I have been in Oregon, I have each year raised some sugar beets, part of which have been submitted to analysis at the experimental station in Corvallis, and a few have been sent to other places for tests. My experiments with beets on the uplands have been a yield of twelve tons an acre, with saccharine content from sixteen to eighteen per cent. This test of saccharine was made by the experimental station at Corvallis, and by careful cultivation the per cent could have been raised to twenty-five. The same beets, after many heavy rains, still showed fifteen to sixteen per cent saccharine, with the great purity of ninety-one per cent.

"What we need is to get a factory started in some manner. The persons who will then be eager to engage in the business will surprise you. If the farmers are not able to pay cash for shares in a factory, arrangements could be made to have them pay them in kind. This method of obtaining sufficient support to start would have a double advantage. The farmer would reap a profit, and the factory would also receive a benefit, as it is necessary for them to have the beets anyhow. European countries have adopted the plan, and in Germany it is seldom that outside capital is used to erect a factory. There are 400 factories in operation there, and in nearly every one farmers are stockholders.

"The quickest solution is for each farmer to sow about a quarter of an acre with beet sugar, and demonstrate for himself what the ground will yield. In sowing this amount of ground, about five pounds of seed should be used. In getting seed it is very essential to obtain the best, for in this rests a large percentage of the sugar content.

The most approved kind I have yet used is a mixture of half Klein Wanslebener Original and half Wilmarin Blancose Ameliorée. If farmers will procure seed, and get together in some kind of a meeting, I am willing to attend such and furnish them whatever instruction I may be able to give, provided my expenses are paid.

By organization in some way, through which information can be distributed to producers, individuals entering the beet-producing business can be aided immensely. I would urge farmers to take these preliminary steps at once, as they do not have to incur any expense, and the possibilities of obtaining whatever information is necessary are plainly advanced. If the fact of an organization is known, the officers of such an institution will be common center both for receiving and distributing knowledge on the subject.

It cost New York city over \$60,000 to get rid of the last 'beautiful snow.'

END OF THE FORTY DAYS.

The Senate, However, Decides Not to Adjourn This Day.

The senate at Salem failed to adjourn Friday, which ended the forty days. By a vote of 16 to 14 adjournment was taken till 2:30 P. M. on Monday. Senator Carter cast the deciding vote.

There was no debate on the question of adjournment as was expected. Selling moved that when the senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday. The yeas and nays were called for, and the vote resulted in a tie, as follows:

Yeas—Dates, Dawson, Gosner, Hobson, Holt, King, Mackay, McClung, Michell, Mulkey, Patterson of Washington, Selling, Smith, Wade, Mr. President—15.

Nays—Brownell, Calbreath, Carter, Daly, Driver, Dufur, Gowan, Harmon, Haletine, Hughes, Johnson, Patterson of Marion, Price, Reed, Taylor—15.

Carter then changed from nays to yeas, making the vote 16 yeas, 14 nays. When Smith's name was called he said he would stay till Monday, but did not want it understood that he would stay here indefinitely.

After the result was announced Reed asked the president if the senate was to meet in the afternoon. He thought some of the senators who voted for the resolution misunderstood its import. Smith then moved to reconsider the vote. He was seconded by Daly. The president put the motion and it was lost. This settled the question of adjournment.

Gowan of the judiciary committee reported the Gowan salary bill with amendments. The amendments were adopted and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The following amendments were made in salaries of Multnomah county officials: County judge, \$3,000 per year; clerk, \$3,500; recorder, \$3,500; sheriff, \$4,500; treasurer, \$2,000.

Joint Session Accomplished Nothing.

Long before the time of the convening of the joint assembly Friday morning began to enter the galleries of the house. When the noon hour arrived the galleries were crowded in the expectation that voting for senator would begin. Their anticipations were not realized, however. The proceedings were but a repetition of previous ones. When Chairman Brownell called the convention to order he said that he was in receipt of letters from Representatives Hudson, Mitchell and Vaughan saying they are still too ill to attend. The roll was then called, showing that thirty-six members were present.

Representative Wagner was in his seat for the first time for several days.

The Benson House.

The Benson house met Friday morning and Crawford's resolution to declare vacant the seats of the twenty-seven unqualified members was called upon. Somers argued the question from its legal standpoint and claimed that this act would not be to expel the members, but simply to open the way to fill their seats.

Huntington took issue with Somers. He did not think the house had a right to declare the seats vacant. It had a right to notify the governor simply that these men had failed to take the oath of office and let him act accordingly.

There was some further discussion by Noser, Lake and Crawford, and it was decided by a vote of 19 yeas, 7 noes to defer the matter.

To Build a Portage Railway.

The feature of Thursday morning's session of the senate was the adoption of a substitute for the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell relating to the construction and operation of a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo. The substitute was reported by Senator Harmon, chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation, which committee had made a visit to the scene and personally examined the ground over which the proposed road is to be built. The substitute bill differs from that proposed by Senator Mitchell in that provision is made for the procurement of trackage facilities from the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the sale of material now owned by the state in the event such trackage arrangement with the O. R. & N. Co. is made. It also reduces the amount of the appropriation from \$195,000 to \$180,000. Accompanying the bill was the report of Civil Engineer S. L. Lovell. He recommended that construction of the road commence at Big Eddy, which is the head of navigation. Mr. Lovell's estimates on the cost of the road are as follows:

Roadbed, \$74,025.50; ties, \$4,000; rails, \$20,000; joints and spikes, \$36,000; tracklaying and ballasting, \$9,000; delivering material, \$2,500; elevator, \$6,000; ten per cent for contingencies, \$11,500; total, \$162,325.50.

Representative Hudson, of Washington county, who is ill with typhoid fever at Salem hospital, is getting along satisfactorily under the care of Dr. Smith, representative from Marion. It was reported that Hudson was in a very critical condition, but Dr. Smith says he feels no alarm about him. Representative Kruse (Populist), of Clackamas, was recommended that construction of the road commence at Big Eddy, which is the head of navigation. Mr. Lovell's estimates on the cost of the road are as follows:

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A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Thirty-one Members Present, But Accomplished Nothing.

Thirty-one members of the Mitchell joint assembly met at the capitol in Salem Monday and discussed the senatorial situation at length and in all its phases. It was a secret conference, but it is known that no formal action looking either to continued support of Mitchell or his withdrawal was taken. Driver, Somers, Patterson of Marion, Taylor, Reed, Gowan, Noser, David, Veness and others spoke. Some of these advocated supporting Mitchell to the end.

Taylor made several earnest talks. It was to the effect that the interests of the Republican party were higher than those of any one man; but he added that the members of this conference ought to have the right to name the candidate, if it is seen that Mitchell cannot be elected.

Reed wanted to fight it out on this line if it took all summer. He did not believe in allowing the minority to dictate to the majority.

Senator Patterson, of Marion, thought the thirty-one could afford to hold out in their present attitude, and he invited the opposition to "lay on, Macduff." There was some talk Monday that it was the purpose of the opposition to come in and organize the house during the afternoon. But it was without foundation.

While the number of absentees from the Mitchell joint assembly was six, there was just one voluntary withdrawal. That was Representative Mitchell, of Marion.

Mr. Mitchell is no orator and did not think it necessary to set off any fireworks in joint assembly, announcing his purpose. He simply stayed out, which is quite as effective as any way of getting it at.

The Mitchell cause has suffered severely through sickness. Representative Hudson, of Washington, who had been in bed since last Wednesday, was sent to the Salem hospital. His physician says he has typhoid fever in a mild form, and that he will probably not be able to leave his room for several weeks. Representative Wagner is ill at his home in Portland, and it is said that it will not be safe for him to venture out for several days, if, indeed, he can be here during the week. Representative Vaughan is still quite sick, but he may be able to answer roll-call tomorrow, though this cannot be stated with certainty.

The Davis house met at 11:45 Monday night. Sixteen members were present. Adjournment was taken till five minutes after 12. When that time arrived, the house was again called to order, and adjourned till 9:30 A. M. Wednesday.

Thirty-three in Joint Assembly.

Monday's session of the joint convention developed nothing new. Chairman Brownell called the joint assembly to order at 12 o'clock. He at once submitted letters from Vaughan, Hudson and Wagner. They were not read, but the clerk was directed to mark them exmused.

The roll was called and showed the following thirty-three in attendance: Senators—Brownell, Driver, Dufur, Gowan, Harmon, Hughes, Johnson, Patterson of Marion, Price, Taylor—10. Representatives—Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Gratke, Gurdane, Hogue, Hope, Jennings, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Noser, Palm, Rigby, Smith of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson—23.

Absent—Senator Reed, Representatives Hudson, Mitchell, Vaughan, Veness, Wagner. The absence of Representative Mitchell of Marion, was significant. It is known that he has definitely declared that he will not return. It was expected that Mitchell would formally withdraw, but he appears to think a speech unnecessary. Representative Veness, of Polk, was probably not able to return from his home in White River, on Monday, on account of the storm. Senator Reed remained in the senate chamber during the entire time the convention was in session. It is not known that his absence indicated an intention to stay out hereafter. There were no speeches. After the reading of the journal had been dispensed with, the convention, on motion of Senator Harmon, adjourned.

A number of Republican members of the opposition have received the following self-explanatory dispatch:

"New York, Feb. 15.—Hon. George H. Hill, Salem, Or.: Failure to elect a Republican United States senator will jeopardize Republican reorganization of the senate March 5, and endanger tariff legislation. Oregon then would be responsible for continued hard times and the embarrassment of the incoming administration.

"American Protective Tariff League, 'Cornelius M. Bliss, President.'"

The senate committee, appointed to examine the ground of the proposed portage railway between The Dalles and Celilo, was shown over the ground Monday by a committee from the Commercial Club of The Dalles.

From now on to the close of the present session of congress it is expected that everything not on the active list will make way for the appropriation bills, which must be passed before final adjournment on March 1.

The San Francisco police made a general raid upon the Chinese gambling joints of the city, rounding up a total of 320 Celestials, all of whom were found delving deep into the mysteries of the enticing game of fan-tan.

A report is being circulated in Washington, D. C., to the effect that Binger Hermann will be appointed general land office commissioner, as soon as President McKinley gets around to where he can make appointments. The office mentioned pays \$4,500 a year.

The postoffice appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, has been completed by the house committee on postoffices and postroads. It carries \$95,611,711, or \$5,040,150 more than the current year, and \$1,903,605 less than the estimate of the postmaster-general. There is an increase in the allowance for the free-delivery service which is \$12,595,000 in the bill.

Steels tempered in phenol have been found by M. Svat to have much greater hardness and elasticity than those tempered in water.

AN OUTSIDE POCKET.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in his overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around the whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who, in machine shops and factories, are subjected to sudden hurts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of the sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of ills. For the worst bruises it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the affected parts are fully restored.

About Pepper.

"It has always amused me," remarked a botanical expert, "to hear people talking of their preference for black pepper over white, and the various explanations they give for the same. Little do they know that both black and white pepper grow upon the same shrub. Over the pepper seed grows a black covering. The seed itself is white, or nearly so. To make black pepper the seed and its external covering are ground up, while the white pepper is the seed alone ground up. White pepper is milder than black, the greater part of the pungency being in the covering. A pepper made of the coverings alone would be such, to use a slang term, hot stuff that it would burn the mouth. The black covering of the pepper seed contains the oil."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Like An Old Clock.

SET BACK TWENTY YEARS.

Dr. Williams' the Instrument.

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.

A case reported from Fresno county is that of a well-known former resident of Kingsburg, though now residing at Selma.

Mr. M. Purves is an old gentleman of 70, who, during his long residence in Kingsburg, was beloved alike by young and old, and he is equally endeared to the people of his new home.

It was about July 15, 1896, that a reporter of the Republican met Mr. Purves, and was astonished to see such improvement in his appearance. He can be here during the week. Representative Vaughan is still quite sick, but he may be able to answer roll-call tomorrow, though this cannot be stated with certainty.

"I was all run down when I moved away," Mr. Purves said; "something like an old clock that is worn out, but I have undergone such repairs as I think will keep me in running order for many years to come if no accident occurs."

"What was the agent that wrought the change, Mr. Purves," the reporter asked. "Was it Pink Pills? They seem to be doing all the healing in Fresno county."

"Pink Pills are the very things that have built me up," Mr. Purves answered. "I happened to read one of the advertisements of their healing qualities, and then read several more, and somehow there was something in the way the testimonials read that assured me they were true. One in the San Francisco Examiner especially impressed me, and I sent at once and bought some of the pills. I took them as directed, and I do not think I need tell you what they have done for me. I am quite recovered and set back in the journey of life at least twenty years. I have done more work since I have taken them than for a long, long time before. Indeed I may say since long before you were born."

"I took only two boxes in all, but I shall always keep them by me as long as I live, in case of relapse." (Signed) J. M. PURVES.

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 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.

Diplomacy.

His Father—If you marry old Stubbs' daughter you shan't have a cent of my money.

The Son—But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a cent of old Stubbs' money.

His Father (with a grudge to satisfy)—My own boy! Marry her and render that old skinflint penniless.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

TWINS IN SIZE, SHAPE AND ACTIVITY.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they differ in all three particulars. One usually destroys them successfully, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse without exciting them, with Hostetter's stomach and kidney pills, which are the greatest of health-giving and kidney-purifying.

The Princess Henry of Battenberg, still deeply mourns the death of her husband. It was with difficulty that she could be induced to remain at Balmoral during the visit of the Czar.

Over ninety-five per cent of the vessels which passed through the Suez canal during 1895 used the electric light, so as to be able to continue the trip through the great waterway during the night.

The best way to buy anything is to borrow it first.

Get a package of Schilling's Best tea of your grocer. He pays you your money back if you don't like it.

That's our way of lending.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review

Wheat advanced 3½¢ last week and closed near the top at 76½¢ to 76 5/8¢, after touching 73 5/8¢ on Tuesday, showing a net gain for the week of 2½¢ to 2 5/8¢. The action the greater part of the time indicated that the market was a long one and that big holders showed little intention of selling out, as they believe the situation is as strong if not stronger than ever. Further talk on Friday and Saturday of trouble between Turkey and Greece added to the firmness of the situation. The news taken altogether would ordinarily be considered very bullish, much more so than was represented by such an advance as was in the end established.

While the foreigners appear indifferent to the comparative strength of the wheat on this side, it is possible because they have so much already bought for shipment here. The daily clearances of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports certainly indicate that United Kingdom buyers have control of a large quantity of wheat and flour in this country which they are able to take at their convenience. If that is so, they must hold it in shape of May options, which they can change quickly as suits their convenience for the actual property. Either that is the case or those who do the buying for foreign account have been for some time carefully concealing their operations. If all that is supposed to be known as the facts about foreign requirements and sources of supply does not prove to be very far from what has been and is still claimed for the importing nations are narrowed down to Russia, the Danubian countries and North America for supplies until next January. The chief dependence, judging from present indications, must continue to be upon the country. It seems unavoidable, therefore, that the importing nations must continue to take up their present quota of about 3,000,000 bushels a week, and if holders of May wheat continue to hold it as firmly as they are now doing they should have the power in the end.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 23, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.25; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.25; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 79¢ to 80¢; Valley, 81¢ to 82¢ per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 39¢ to 40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 38¢ to 40¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$13 to 13.50 per ton; clover, \$11.00 to 12.00; wheat and oat, \$10.00 to 11 per ton.

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

Millet—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 45¢ to 55¢; dairy, 30¢ to 40¢; store, 17¢ to 30¢ per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 65¢ to 70¢; Garnet, Chiles, 70¢; Early Rose, 70¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.00 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 6½¢ per pound.

Onions—\$1.50 to 1.75 per sack.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 to 3.25; geese, \$3 to 4; turkeys, live, 11¢; ducks, \$4 to 5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 12¢ to 14¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 12¢ to 14¢ per dozen.

Wool—Valley, 10¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢ to 8¢.

Hops—6 to 10¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75 to 3.00; cows, \$2.25 to 2.50; dressed beef, 4¢ to 5½¢ per pound.

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

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25 to 3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50 to 3.00; dressed, \$4.50 to 5.00 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 5 to 5½¢; small, 6 to 6½¢ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 23, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$23 to 24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.

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

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

Millet—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oatmeal meal, \$29.

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

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25¢; select, 24¢; tubs, 23¢; ranch, 17¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½¢.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18 to 20; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 60¢; rutabagas, per sack, 75¢; carrots, per sack, 35¢ to 45¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.50.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.25.

Poultry—Chickens, live, 10¢ to 11¢; ducks, \$4 to 5.00; dressed turkeys, 15¢.

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

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½¢; cows, 6¢; mutton, sheep, 7½¢ per pound; lamb, 5¢; pork, 5¢ per pound; veal, small, 8¢.

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

Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 5½¢ per pound.

San Francisco, Feb. 23, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90¢ to \$1.10; Early Rose, 75¢ to 80¢; River Burbanks, 60 to 70¢; sweets, \$1.65 to 1.75 per cental.

Onions—75¢ to \$2.00 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 12½¢ to 14¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20 to 21¢; do store, 18 to 19¢; fancy dairy, 17¢; seconds, 14 to 15¢.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10¢; fair to good, 7 to 8½¢; Young America, 11 to 12¢; Eastern, 14 to 14½¢.

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

Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7 to 10; best barley, \$7.00 to 8.50; alfalfa, \$5 to 7; clover, \$6 to 8; compressed wheat, \$6 to \$9.50; do oat, \$6 to 7 per ton.

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

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.75 to 3.00; seedlings do, 75¢ to 1.25; common lemons, 75¢ to \$1.00; good to excellent, \$1.30 to 2.00; fancy, \$2.25 to 2.50 per box.

Apples—Common, 60¢ to 81¢ per box; Eastern, \$1.00 to 3.00 per barrel.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Astonishing Record of the Great Paine's Celery Compound.



Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to cure.

Where all other medical treatment has failed to relieve Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and time again.

John W. Boyd, of Mishawaka, Ind., says of his own case:

"Last winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rheumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up, or stand, without the most excruciating pain. I was all the time under the care of two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not improve. I took different rheumatic cures and used an electric battery a half hour each day for ten days, without any relief.

"Finally I concluded to try Paine's celery compound, and to my surprise after using one-half of a bottle I was able to get out and vote on election day, and before I used the whole bottle I went to work, and have worked every day since.

I have gained twenty pounds in weight and am feeling first rate.

"My wife has also been taking it for nervousness, and thinks that there is nothing like it. We both recommend it to all of our acquaintances, and you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit, for it truly worked wonders in my case."

And Paine's celery compound is working just such wonders in every state, county, city and village of the country today.

The reader must know some one who has tried it. Ask that person if he or she was not at once benefited!

Don't let a dealer palm off anything else on you, however; for there is as much difference between Paine's celery compound and all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, nervines and compounds as there is between an electric motor and a boy's windmill.

There is power to cure in Paine's celery compound.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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