RATTLED.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tail. A man made mad is one who, after suffering 10, 15 or 20 years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then reflects that for the expense of 50c. he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most of our sufferings are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last only by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheumatism there is a special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, and as so much can be saved by its use, the cost is really nothing.

A fire was fought in New Jersey recently, by pumping from wine vats. The loss by fire was $2,000, and it took $5,000 worth of wine to quench it.

FORTUNE SEEKING EMIGRANTS.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

The rhinocerous is the most formidable and pugnacious of all wild beasts.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

The National debt of Spain is nearly $2,000,000,000 and the annual interest $80,000,000.

Paralyzed for Years.

A CARPENTER SPENDS MANY MONTHS IN BED—PHYSICIANS DO HIM LITTLE GOOD.

PARALYSIS CAME FROM A FALL.

From the Express, Los Angeles, California.

Just think of a busy, hardworking man paralyzed in the midst of his career, and rendered useless.

That was the misfortune that befell James A. Jones, of 1002 Alpine street, Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1891. Mr. Jones was born in the state where many of the presidents come from—Ohio, but spent the greater part of his life during his younger years in Iowa, from which place he went to Colorado, and in 1882 came to Los Angeles. It was a small place then, before the boom came along and pushed us forward a century in the road of progress, and Mr. Jones followed his occupation of carpenter and builder. While at work in September, 1891, he received a fall which jarred him considerably and he became confined to his bed. Shortly after he lost the use of the lower part of his body entirely, and his legs became a dead weight. A plaster cast was put upon him by the doctors and they worked over him and did all things possible to assist his recovery. But he remained in the same condition.

In April, 1893, he began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The following June he noticed that he could move his toes, and July 4, 1893, he got up out of bed and later in the month was able to walk without crutches. Shortly after, still continuing the pills he went to work at his trade at Whittier's, where he sustained a fall and again injured himself and had to go to bed and the dread paralysis came on again. Again the doctors worked with him but without relief, and he once more began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The doctors had given him bromides and iodides, but without effect. Again the pills drove the paralysis into the background. He said "I took them in accordance with directions, and in connection with the use of cold sponge baths, found they were exceedingly beneficial."

Mr. Jones is now able to walk again, and he feels that the pills are the only thing that has done him any good. In this connection he said: "The doctors who have treated me have done everything in their power, but without effect, and it does seem marvelous that paralysis should be overcome by these little pills. But that has been my experience. If anyone doubts it let him write to me or come and see me and I will tell them the story."

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 an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuraliga, 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.

Blooming Health . .

secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SUGGESTED BY HILL

A Commission to Introduce Bread Foods in Orient.

BILL NOW BEFORE THE SENATE

Indian Appropriation Bill Considered, But Not Completed—Work on the Tariff Bill.

Washington, April 17. — Senator Hansbrough has introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to introduce and popularize the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of the Orient. It provides that the commission shall consist of three persons, to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and to be known as the bread-foods commission of the United States, and to be under the direction and control of the secretary of agriculture. The commission shall ascertain and from time to time report to the secretary of agriculture the best modes of introducing and popularizing the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of Oriental countries. The salary of the commissioners shall be $5,000 a year, and the commission is authorized to employ a secretary at a salary of $3,000, and $30,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission in the prosecution of its work. Hansbrough says the measure is designed to further the work of extending the trade of the United States with China and Japan, and was suggested by the letter recently sent to him by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, on the subject of trade with the Orient.

TARIFF SUGGESTIONS.

Senators Gave Their Views to the Senate Subcommittee.

Washington, April 17.—The Republican subcommittee of the senate committee on finance held an all-day session at the capitol to afford an opportunity to other senators to make suggestions on the tariff bill. Among the senators who called and had conferences with the committee were Messrs. Quay, Sewall, Elkins, Platt, Wellington, Perkins, Shoup, Pritchard, Baker and Harris of Kansas.

Senator Quay urged a rate of duty upon carpets and matting, which would insure protection to the industries of this country against the products of China and Japan.

Senator Perkins was given an extended hearing on the fruit schedule. He presented the committee with samples of both California and foreign currants and raisins, and asked for an increase of the rate on Zante currants, bringing it up to 2½ cents per pound. He also suggested a duty of 1 cent a pound on oranges and lemons, instead of three-fourths of a cent, as fixed by the Dingley bill.

It was suggested to Mr. Perkins by some of the members of the committee that the fruit schedule had already been attacked, and the rates charged to be too high, but the California senator contended for thorough protection.

Mr. Perkins suggested a substitute schedule on beet sugar, providing for a duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar testing 70 by the polariscope and increasing to 1⅛ cents for the 90 per cent test. The committee promised to give this matter due attention, but gave no further indications of the probable result of its deliberations.

A more pronounced favorable reception was given to a suggestion for a drawback duty on imported tin cans, in which fruits and salmon are exported. This suggestion appeared to meet with favor.

Senator Sewall's suggestions pertained to almost the entire list of New Jersey manufactures, and he filed briefs bearing upon all of them. He presented a request of the silk manufacturers for a uniform 50 per cent ad valorem duty.

Senators Baker and Harris asked for a duty of $2 per ton on gypsum, and for a decrease of the duty proposed on Mexican cattle. They reported that there were immense beds of gypsum in the West, sufficient to supply the wants of the entire country. With reference to cattle importations, they represented that the cattle were needed to consume the grass crop of the West, and that it was more economical to move the cattle than the grass.

Senator Elkins and Senator Wellington appeared in support of the Dingley tariff rate on coal, which there is an effort to have reduced.

During the day, a number of the Republican senators from the intermountain states met to agree upon a plan of co-operation. They reached no definite conclusion, except to stand together in their demands on wool, hides, cattle, lead ore and other Rocky mountain products.

The Indian Bill.

Washington, April 17 —The senate spent today considering the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Early in the session the proceedings were made executive, and when the doors were open again to the public, the Indian bill again came up. The pending question was on the committee amendment opening the Uncompaghre reservation in Utah to public entry. Jones of Arkansas withdrew the point of order he had made, and on an aye and no vote, the amendment was agreed to, 33 to 13.

Thanks, Awfully, John Bull.

London, April 16.—The St. James' Gazette, referring to the trouble in Hawaii, regarding the landing of Japanese immigrants, says that if a rupture between Japan and the United States occurs, the latter may find the Japanese navy a hard customer to tackle.

Mexico Favors the Dingley Bill.

City of Mexico, April 17.—The reports published in the United States that the Mexican government intends, in case of the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, to institute retaliatory measures, will be authoritatively denied by the Mexican Herald tomorrow. Certain provisions in the bill will, if enacted into law, bring American capital here, and will redound to the benefit of the country. The government of Mexico regards the action of the American congress with perfect lack of apprehension.

INVADERS CHECKED.

Greek Irregulars Defeated by the Turks at Krania.

Larissa, April 19.—Severe fighting has occurred in Macedonia between the Greek irregulars and the Turkish forces. A column of irregulars sent to the right from Pitgravitzo, after having attacked and captured Sitovon, continued its advance toward Kritudes, Phisia and Kouruzi, with orders to hold Kouruzi at all costs, as it commands the right approach to Grevno, the objective point.

This column, commanded by Chiefs Zermos and Luzzo, attacked Kritudes on Friday. The place was defended by two companies of Turks. After a severe fight, during which eighty Turks were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners, the position was captured by the Greeks, who also obtained possession of 1,100 rifles and a quantity of cartrigdes.

The insurgents, however, have suffered a severe check in another direction. A strong force of Turkish troops from Macovon, with a number of mountain guns, advanced on Krania, which had recently been captured by the Greeks, and attacked 400 irregulars of Greece, who occupied an intrenched position. It is reported the fighting was ferocious on both sides. The insurgents eventually were compelled to retreat north to the mountains. Some, however, succeeded in breaking through the Turkish lines and escaped to Baltino, just across the frontier in Macedonia, first captured by the Greek irregulars and used by them as a depot for provisions and ammunition.

Accounts given by refugees of Turkish losses are believed to be exaggerated. They say 265 Turks were killed, while the irregulars only had eight men killed and seventeen wounded. The leader of the Greeks operating in that direction, Chief Milonas, was among the wounded, and returned into Greek territory with a number of refugees. One of the latter says a portion of the Turkish force is composed of irregulars whose dress resembles that of the Greek insurgents. This, it appears, enabled the Turkish force to execute a flank movement unheeded by the leaders of the Greeks. The refugee referred to blames the Greek leaders for badly handling the men. All the refugees bore traces of having experienced great fatigue, and it is reported that Ethnike Hetairia, or the national league, has ordered the Greek irregulars to retreat into Greek territory, regarding further bloodshed as useless, unless the regular army of Greeks supports the irregulars.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Columbia River Fishermen Will Take Four Cents a Pound.

Astoria, Or., April 19.—It is now settled that the Columbia river packers will not get their fish this season at less than 4 cents, as was anticipated. At a conference between a committee of the union, appointed for that purpose, and the packers, this afternoon, it was determined by the former that no fish would be delivered to any cannery for less than the 4-cent price.

It now remains to be seen whether the packers will pay the union rate or shut down. The probabilities are, however, that it will be decided to go ahead with the season's pack, but an effort will be made by the Cannerymen's Association to stiffen Eastern prices so as to justify the 4-cent price for fish.

A prominent packer is authority for the statement that no more fish will be offered under first-class labels after today at a price that will not leave a fair margin of profit at 4 cents for raw material. It could not be learned what action the association has determined to take, but it is generally reported that its members have agreed to render such assistance to one another as will enable the entire spring pack to be carried over until the desired improvement takes place in the market.

When it became generally known tonight that the impending strike had been averted, there was great rejoicing.

When the season opened, business experienced a sudden improvement, but fell off again as the agitation continued.

Great uneasiness was felt. The situation, as it now stands, is all that could be desired, and indications are bright for a prosperous year. The only disagreeable feature of the situation is that the Chinese have secured an advantage over white labor. This condition has caused a great deal of unfavorable discussion, and is condemned on all sides.

Several hundred boats went out tonight, the decision of the union setting all doubts at rest. The run of salmon continues light, but the fish is of excellent quality. It is predicted by fish experts that the run this year will be without precedent in the past ten seasons.

Scarcity of Funds in Land Office.

Washington, April 19.—The exhaustion of the funds appropriated for the general land office is largely crippling the work in the field, and further retrenchment on the salary rolls was made today. The fourteen examiners of the office who have been investigating on the Chippewa Indian lands at $6 per day each, and twelve mineral land commissioners in Idaho and Montana, drawing $2,500 per annum each, were ordered dropped from the rolls. The action takes effect the 20th inst.

Judge Storrow Dead.

Washington, April 19.—Judge Jas. A. Storrow, a lawyer of Boston, dropped dead while at the congressional library today. Judge Storrow took an important part in the procedings incident to the arbitration treaty between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the boundary dispute.

The common mushroom attains its greatest size in less than twenty-four hours.

Explosion of Molten Metal.

Pittsburg, April 19.—While tapping a blast at the Republican iron works, on the South Side, about 8 o'clock this morning, the molten metal boiled over into a pit of water, causing an explosion. Five men were badly burned. Two will probably die. Their names are: Dennis Mahoney, recovery doubtful; James Kelly, recovery doubtful; Martin Kinski, Stanley Persovar, John Morton.

At Salem, Mass., the Roentgen ray discovery is asserted to have caused hair to grow on a baldhead.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was a good trade and active market in wheat during the past week, fluctuations covering 7¾ range. Operations were somewhat enlarged, and towards the end of the week orders from the country more numerous. The feeling developed was stronger and higher prices ruled, all of which was maintained, and the close shows an advance of 7¾c, with final trades in May at 73¾c and July 73½c. The holiday on Friday had a tendency to curtail operations during the middle of the week, but commencing with the first tap of the bell on Saturday there was a good general trade and the largest gain for a single day in the week was scored on that day, May advancing from 69 3-8c at the opening, to 73c at the close. Heavy short traders were the principal buyers, but they were first goaded into action by some energetic buying for long and foreign accounts. In the midst of rejoicings over their recent series of brilliant victories, the bears seemed to forget their experience of only two years ago. On April 9 of that year, May wheat sold at 54c, but then began to climb, and the market scarcely halted until 85 3-8c was reached on May 29 the same year. A great many bruins were hurt in that 30 5-8c rise. The visible supply was in that year, on March 1, 78,762,000; April 1, 74,308,000 bushels against 37,706,000 bushels at present. Chicago stocks April 1, 1895, were 26,454,000 bushels against present stock of 10,000,000 bushels. Nor was there at that time any shortage in the wheat crops of other countries, and no one was reading a column a day about "the war in Crete." The 30c rise came "just the same." We are not called upon to state whether or not such an advance will occur during the same period this year. We do know, however, that it has been many years since domestic supply has been so low as at present, and about as long since the world's supply has been down before where it is now.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 20, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.00; Benton county and White Lily, $4.00; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley, 76c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.

Hay—Timothy, $14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, $11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, $10.00@11.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $17.50 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs — Bran, $14.50; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 35c; dairy, 25@27½c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 55@65c; Garnet Chilies, 65@75c; Early Rose, 80@85c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 3c per pound.

Onions—$2.50@3.00 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.75@3.25; geese, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c; ducks, $6.00@7.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen.

Cheese — Oregon, 10c; Young America, 12½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.00@3.50; cows, $2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.00@4.25; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed $4.50@5.25 per cwt.

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

Seattle, Wash., April 20, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $20 per ton; cracked, $20@21; feed meal, $19@20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $4.80; Novelty A, $4.50; California brands, $4.90; Dakota, $5.65; patent, $6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.00 per ton; shorts, $18.

Feed—Chopped feed, $18.00 per ton; middlings, $22; oilcake meal, $30.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $11.00; Eastern Washington, $15.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 22c; select, 22c; tubs, 23c; ranch, 15@17.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $16.50@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, $3.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $4.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@10c; ducks, $6@6.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13½c.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton, sheep, 8½c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish — Halibut, 4½@6c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11½; hams, small, 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6¼c per pound.

San Francisco, April 20, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@$1.10; Early Rose, 65@80c; River Burbanks, 50@70c; sweets, $1.50@1.75 per cental.

Onions—$3.25@3.75 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 10½@12½c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 13½c; do seconds, 12@12½c; fancy dairy, 12c; seconds, 10½@11c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6½@7c; fair to good, 5½@6c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@14½c.

Wool—Choice foothill, 10@13c; San Joaquin plains, 8@11c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound.

Hay—Wheat and oat, $8@10; best barley, $6.50@8.00; alfalfa, $5@8; clover, $6@8; compressed wheat, $7@9.50; do oat, $6@7 per ton.

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

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, $2@3.50; seedlings, do, 75c@$1.50; common lemons, 75c@$1.00; good to choice, $1.50@1.75; fancy, $2.25 per box.

Apples—Good to choice, $1.25@2; fancy, $2@2.65 per box.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

MODJESKA THE GRAND.

Found Paine's Celery Compound the Best of Remedies

For the Nervous Exhaustion Consequent Upon Her Arduous Work—The Remarkable Artiste Who Stands Pre-Eminently at the Head of Her Profession.

The news of Modjeska's recovery from the recent severe sickness that compelled her to leave the stage will be a source of congratulation to the whole world.

Modjeska, in a letter to Wells, Richardson & Company, says she has found (what thousands of people in every station of life have so often heartily testified) that Paine's celery compound is the very best of all remedies for nervous exhaustion.

Joseph Haworth rightly calls Modjeska "the peerless queen of artists."

Modjeska's health is a matter of world-wide interest, and her testimonial to the value of the great remedy which makes people well is of particular moment in the early spring, when from every quarter reports come of men, women and children who are taking Pain's celery compound, and are gaining in nervous vigor, weight and every other indication of better health.

The thoughful portion of the community knows the need of purifying the blood and regulatinng the nervous and alimentary systems as spring comes on.

There is the danger that in their eagerness to take a spring remedy a thoughless person may carry home some bogus concoction prepared with only such a smattering of medical knowledge as can be picked up behind a counter.

Paine's celery compound is prepared in exact accordance with the prescription of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college. Its curative effects have been closely watched by the ablest physicians of every school, and they are today agreed that it stands alone as the reliable remedy for building up a person's health in the spring.

The most overwhelming testimony to the value of Paine's celery compound that has recently appeared from men and women of national reputation:

Hon. George B. Swift, mayor of Chicago; Francis Murphy, the foremost apostle of temperance in the world; Mrs. Matthew S. Quay, wife of the great Republican senator from Pennsylvania; Ex-President Cook, of the National Teachers' Association; Rev. Charles L Thompson, D. D., the brilliant Presbyterian leader of New York city; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Secretary Carlisle's private secretary; State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of New York; John Graham, the foremost man in American athletics; the wife of Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, the famous preacher and reformer, Mayor McShane, of Montreal, Major General Birney, Judge Powers of Vermont, and a host more of prominent men and women, including no less than five U. S. congressmen, are among the thousands of grateful people who have recently sent to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy their expression of its unequaled value—men and women who can well afford, and do command, the highest medical advice in the country.

And then also the people in the ordinary walks of life there come thousands of honest, straighforward, heartfelt letters, telling how Paine's celery compound has made them well.

Their testimony simply goes to show what New England's most vigorous editor so aptly said in a letter telling of the benefit Paine's celery compound had been to a member of his family:

"Paine's celery compound is not a patent medcine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nervine—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass."

It makes people well. It is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. Prof. Phelps gave to his profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For all such complaints Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again, where everything else has failed.

When Modjeska in a letter published in Boston said: "I have found Paine's celery compound the very best of all remedies for the nervous exhaustion consequent upon the arduous work of my profession," she voiced the experience of every tired-out, run-down, exhausted woman whoever went to this greatest of all spring remedies for relief.

No one ever yet failed to find strength and health returning who faithfully used nature's true remedy—Paine's celery compound.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure knows to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

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There has never been a time when growers should guard against failure with more care. There has never been a time when *Ferry's Seeds* were more essential. They are always the best. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Insist on having them.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL

is full of information for gardeners and planters. There will never be a better time than now to send for the 1897 edition. Free. D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal.

RAZORS FINEST IN THE WORLD. Finck's "C. C." Razor in sizes 4-8, 5-8 and 6-8. Price, $4.50. Can be exchanged if not Satisfactory. Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of Sporting Goods or Barber Supplies.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

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

ARE YOU A STRONG MAN?

That is, a perfect man, the fellow who feels himself above other men in those vital elements that you must have to make manhood complete. Did you ever see him? It is one of man's faults to be indiscreet, and a man must be made different from the rest of us who has not been. As indiscretion is common, so is its sequel—weakness, waste of vital force, lost manhood. This is the train of evils following early mistakes, and few men are free from them in a more or less degree. Hence the need of a natural stimulant is widespread. The only true remedy for this want of vital force is Electricity, as given to the weakened parts by

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

"I am much improved in every respect, and have more confidence in myself than I ever expected to have again. There are some men who are stronger than me yet, but I feel that I have now regained the full vigor of manhood from your Belt. I can feel the electricity warming up my vital nerves. I am very grateful to you, Dr. Sanden," writes E. M. Snodgrass, Albion, Idaho, February 22, 1897.

Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years to perfecting his Electric Belt, and especially to the application of its curative powers in weakness of men. He has been repaid by the receipt of thousands of letters like the above. Much valuable information is given in the little book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," which is sent free, sealed, on application.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO., 253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

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"CHILDREN TEETHING."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION