Athens, May 3 .- A telegram just received here says a great battle has been at all points, with stocks being reduced fought at Velestino, between a Turkish to a lower point than in years by the force of 8,000 and General Smolenski's end of the crop, and with prospects for brigade. The dispatch states that the an average crop of winter wheat very repeated charges of the Turks were re- poor, it is enough to warrant the main-

pulsed with enormous losses. army at Pharsala has been completely for the coming twelve months. changed. General Macris and Colonels high prices will go depends on three Saponulzakis, Mastropas and Anthings — speculation, crop prospects, toniades have resigned and started for and the war. There will be a short Athens.

Battle Raged All Day.

Athens, May 3 .- The battle of Velestino raged fiercely from sundown until 10 o'clock this morning. The Greeks have been reinforced, the reinof the fight. General Smolenski teleof the fight. General Smolenski tele-graphs that the Turks will be unable to centure Pharsala because the Greek. There has been a good deal to capture Pharsala because the Greek of seeding, but in the Red River valley, position is strong and the morale of the where a large part of the crop is grown, Greek troops completely restored.

Why the Turkish Attack Eailed.

tion Tuesday night with four squadrons storms. The outlook in California is of cavalry and a battery of horse ar- uncertain. Reports say that hot winds tillery. The large force of Greeks beat have deteriorated the crop. Latest rethe Turks off, but not before they had ports from France and Russia are against displaced half a dozen rails and cut a large crop of winter wheat, but in the the wires. The latter were repaired other foreign countries there is promise and on Wednesday the train service was of about an average yield. Stocks, how-

Fighting was renewed Wednesday into the new crop with less then the night, but without special results. On usual quantity. Thursday night, the Turks assembled parently it was intended that the atganization. The Turks, however, pushed the attack with the utmost determination for six hours, and only abandoned the attempt to seize the

junction about noon. The Greeks behaved well. The third brigade and artillery particularly distinguished themselves under General Smolenski. The Turkish losses were ley, 76c per bushel. heavy. The Greek loss was much Colonel Janninosta, with the Eighth regiment, pursued the Turks

several miles. Full-grown and mature men, well oat, \$12.00@13.50 per ton. armed, though without uniforms, are arriving here with every train. They are supplied with ammunition. The transport service is improving rapidly. Heliograph and night watching signals have been established, covering the entire territory occupied by the forces. An excellent spirit animates the men. ing on their arms at night.

The Turks Claim It. Constantinople, May 3 .- The Turkish government has issued the following announcement: "Far from being repulsed at Velestino, the imperial troops continued their victorious march

London, May 3 .- The Times correspondent at Athens says: "The news ing at Velestino was resumed this morn- 6c per pound. The Greek right repelled vigor. compelled to retire. It is feared their ton, 6c per pound. position at Pharsala will be outflanked,

thus compelling a retreat to Demokos. Turkey's Terms of Peace. New York, May 3.-A World special from Washington says: The terms of peace which Turkey has offered Greece have reached the Washington legation.

They are as follows: The restoration of the boundary fixed by the treaty of 1831, which gave to ton Turkey all of Thessaly, including its extensive seacoast; the evacuation by Greece of Prevesa and other points in the province of Epirus; the withdrawal of Greek troops from Crete and the acceptance of the plan of autonomy payment of a war indemnity large \$6.40. enough to cover the expense of the

Both Want to Fight. London, May 3 .- It is semi-officially

mobilizing of the Turkish troops.

stated that there is reason to believe that European intervention between Turkey and Greece in the present position of affairs is regarded as wholly impracticable, both Greece and Turkey having resolved to continue the war. The powers are thus obliged to stand aside until one of the combantants is finally defeated. Americans Had the Advantage.

London, May 3 .- In the house of commons today the presidetnt of the board of trade, C. T. Ritchie, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent, con servative and free trader, said the govcompanies applying for new railway pound; veal, small, 8c. charters to buy their equipment in the United Kingdom. In the case of the Waterloo City railway, Mr. Ritchie flounders and soles, 3@4c. added, twenty-two cars had been or-English firms tendering bids for the salt sides, 61/4c per pound. work, not one was able to deliver the stock in the time required by the railroad company.

Aged Woman Tortured by Thieves. Sisterville, W. Va., May 3 .- Last at Adonis, was tortured and robbed by a negro and white man, who forced an per cental. entrance into her home. The fiends brutally beat her bare feet with switches, burned them with candles, and also burned the hair from her head and roasted one ear. The woman finally told where her money was hidden, and the robbers secured \$500 and escaped. The woman will probably die.

Cartersville, Ill., May 3. - Fire which broke out early today destroyed a large number of business houses, causing a loss of at least \$75,000. Several people were injured. The families of Simon Simons and J. O'Neill had narrow escapes from being burned in their

Spokane, May 8. - Ground was broken it is expected that most of the construction will be completed this summer. \$2.25 per box. As soon as the railroad spur is completed, a large force of men will be put \$3.85@4 per barrel.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

of Trade. With a large cash demand for wheat tenancee of present values, and also The headquarters staff of the Greek the prevalence of good prices for wheat crop of winter wheat for the third consecutive year. The conditions are also

uncertain for as large an acreage of spring as was expected earlier in the season, owing to the wet weather and the latenes of the seeding in some sections. High prices, however, will forcements arriving at a critical stage stimulate farmers in the Northwest to there is too much water to admit of early seeding. Kansas gives good London, May 3 .- The Chronicle's promise, but a change for the worse correspondent at Pharsala telegraphs: may come. The only things that can The Turks attacked Velestino June- injure the crop are hot winds and sand ever, are low, and consumers will go

Greece and Turkey are not important in great force in the direction of Veles- factors as wheat growers, the former The Turks made an attack before raising 4,800,000 bushels, and the latdawn, but were successfully repulsed. ter 24,000,000 bushels. Bulgaria, Ser-Three times in the course of the morn- via, Roumania, and Montenegro raise ing was the attack repeated, each time 125,000,000 bushels. A liberal proporfrom a different direction, and each tion of their crop is exported to the time the result was a repulse. Ap- continent. If Greece has a navy of sufficient strength to prevent a free extacks should be simultaneous, but this port movement of wheat from these plan failed, owing to lack of proper or- countries, it might make a great difference in the supplies of the continent.

Market Quotations. Portland, Or., May 4, 1897. Flour-Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; graham, \$3.40; su-

perfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Wheat-Walla Walla, 73@74c; Val-Oats-Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice grav. 37@39c.

Hay-Timothy, \$14.00@15.00 per clover, \$12.00@13.50; wheat and Barley-Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton;

brewing, \$18@19.

Millstuffs - Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26. Butter-Creamery, 35c; dairy, 25@

271/c; store, 171/2 @ 30c per roll. Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 50@65c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, who work hard from 5 in the morning 80@85c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per until 7 in the evening, besides sleep- cental for Merced; new potatoes, 3c

per pound. Onions-\$2.50@2.75 per cental Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@ 3.50; geese, \$5.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12% c; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen. Eggs-Oregon, 10@11c per dozen. Cheese-Oregon, 11%c; Young

America, 12 1/6c per pound. Wool-Valley, 12 1/2c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops-4@7c per pound. Beef — Gross, top steers, \$3.50; from Thessaly is unfavorable. Fight- cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@

ss, best sheep, wethers ous cavalry charges, but their left was and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mut-

Hogs-Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@ 4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$4.50@5.25 per cwt. Veal-Large, 31/2@4c; small, 4@

6 per pound. Seattle, Wash., May 4, 1897. Wheat-Chicken feed, \$28 per ton. Oats-Choice, \$23@24 per ton.

Barley-Rolled or ground, \$20 per

Corn-Whole, \$21 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; ducks, \$6@6.50.

Flour-(Jobbing)-Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California offered the island by the porte, and the brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, 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, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$15.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 14@15; California, Cheese-Native Washington, 12c Vegetables-Potatoes, per ton, \$14.00

@14; 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, \$4.25. Sweet potatoes-Per 100 lbs, \$4.00. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 131/2@14c. Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef,

steers, 7c; cows, 616c; mutton, sheep, ernment was not prepared to compel 81/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 61/2c per Fresh Fish - Halibut, 416 @ 5c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c;

Provisions-Hams, large, 1136; hams, dered in America, because out of seven small, 1134c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry Fruits-Lemons, California, fancy,

\$2.50@3; choice, \$; Cal fornia fancy navals, \$3 @ 3.50. San Francisco, May 4, 1897.

Potatoes-Salinas Burbanks, 90c@ night Mrs. Shock, an aged lady living \$1.10; Early Rose, 60@70c; River Burbanks, 50@65c; sweets, \$1.40@1.60 Onions-\$2,25@3.00 per cental.

Eggs-Ranch, 10 1/2 @ 12c per dozen. Butter-Fancy creamery, 13@14; do seconds, 13@13 %c; fancy dairy, 12c;

Cheese-Fancy mild, new, 61 @7c; fair to good, 51/2 @6c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@1416c. Wool-Choice foothill, 10@13c; San

Joaquin plains, 8@11c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound. Hay-Wheat and oat, \$7@10; best barley, \$6.50@8.00; alfalfa, \$5@8; clover, \$6@8; compressed wheat, \$6@ 9.50; do oat, \$6@7 per ton.

Tropical Fruit-Bananas, \$1.00@ 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2 @4. Citrus Fruit-Oranges, navel, \$1.25 for the Spokane army post today, and @2.00; seedlings, do, \$1@1.50; common lemons, 75c@\$1.00; fancy, \$2@

Apples-\$1.25@2 per box; Eastern,

Hops-8 €12c per pound.

This disease—also called fever and THE FARM AND HOME

fever. Its chief characteristic is not so much the nature of the single attacks as the peculiar manner of their ER AND HOUSEWIFE. repetition. The two principal types of malaria are intermittent fever and

> to Stock-Kaffir Corn Grows Successfully in Regions Affected by Drouth -How to Sow Cloverseed.

duration of an attack is usually from twelve to fifteen hours. The periodicity of the attacks is most striking; they occur with regularity at the end of twenty-four, forty-eight or seventy-two hours. During the intervening period the patient feels pretty well, and except in unusually severe cases is able to be about. The remittent type of the disease has no distinct intermissions of the fever; the temperature is constantly above the normal, though marked remissions occur.

Malarial Fever.

ague-is best described as a periodical

remittent fever. The intermittent type

is characterized by recurring attacks,

in which, as a rule, chill, fever and

sweating follow each other in orderly

sequence. One generally knows a few

hours beforehand, by uppleasant scn-

sations, and sometimes by headache.

that a chill is approaching. The entire

Malaria is caused by the presence in the blood of a parasite, a minute organism which can be seen only by the aid of a microscope. The natural history of this parasite is not known; not do we know how the organism enters. or how or in what form it leaves the human body. It is known, bowever, that these organisms are always pres ent in the blood of a person suffering from malaria, and that they disappear with the disappearance of the symptoms, or with the administration of quinine. Low, marshy regions, with abundant vegetation, badly drained low-lying districts, old river courses, tracts of land which are rich in your table matter, and particularly districts which have been allowed to fall out of cultivation, are favorite locali ties for the development of the malarial poison.

In regions where malaria constantly prevails, it occurs most frequently in spring and autumn; in temperate regions it is at its worst in September and October. Wherever it prevails the drinking water should be boiled, and unnecessary exposure to the night air should be avoided .- Youth's Compan-

Wives Sold at Auction.

There is a town on Vancouver Island overlooking the Pacific Ocean that is in need of 3,000 women. The town is a cheerful place in its general aspect, its streets are well paved, and the climate and surroundings combine to make it attractive. But there is a shortage of women and young girls in this locality that begets an air of melancholy in the bearing of the superfluous male inhabitants.

The Mayor of this town is a resource ful man. Finding that it was impossible to relieve the gloom that had settled over his bailiwick without foreign aid, he raised a fund to import a carload of marriageable women from the East. A hundred young women comprised the first consignment to this

center of high-pressure bachelorhood. The town received the newcomers with open arms. A reception followed by a "bargain sale" of wives acted like a tonic on the despairing community. Men who had begun to fear that a long journey must precede the chance to wed found a honeymoon within their reach. The bidding was spirited. In some instances great bargains were obtained a forlorn bachelor obtaining a better half at actually panic prices. One man had a life partner Before sowing clover seed, harrow

been introduced to her. A girl who owned \$50 was rich enough ground is poor, sow eight quarts to the \$100 to spend at the auction was in a spread over the field either in the fall position to make his own choice prac- or in the spring. Six two-horse loads and frequently caused very lively com- heavy, cut it off, setting the mower bar petition. On the whole, the experi-ment was a great success, and the middle of August. Make it into hay; it sadly needed. The number of wed- winter. The clover should be given a dings since the auction has been suffi- coat of sixty bushels of lime to the acre clently great to encourage the town early in the fall, or during the winter. in the effort to obtain another carload Clover seed sown late on hard, dry of spinsters from the East.—New York ground is only a waste of seed, as there

Discouraged and Downcast.

A Well Known Yolo County, California, Druggist, Pines for the Nirvana. He Finds a More Pleasant Remedy for His Ills Than Buddha's Panacea. From the Mail, Woodland, Cal.

'sleep that knows no waking.

nerves. They are an unfailing specific tivator. for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous neadache, the after effects of lagrippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow mplexion, all forms of weakness post paid on receipt of price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold by the bulk or 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PFUNDER'S KIDNEY& LIVER REGULATOR PREGON PLOCO PURIFIER Sives Vigor, Health, Life and Strength. Easy to take and effective. Used and sold averywhere.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARM.

When the Price Is Low Feed Barley

A Good Farm Crop. Barley must be gotten in early. A ight, sandy loam, if it is rich enough, vill grow a fine crop of barley. A well-

vorked clay loam will also produce

leavy crops, and in some years extra-

rdinary crops. The ground for this

rop should be manured the year beore. Potato ground or beet land will row excellent crops. The best growers plow their land in the fall, and arly in April, when the ground is fit work, harrow the land both ways, and then drill in two bushels of seed and two hundred pounds of fertilizer the acre. The fertilizer gives the seed a good start. The grain ripens water to get warm by standing in the earlier and has a brighter color. After he crop is about two inches high, it should be rolled. The rolling should done when the soil is dry. Clovereed may be sown with barley. If the drink. ground is in fine tilth and rich six puarts of clover will give a thick set. ne of the advantages of this crop is hat it takes but four months to grow enough that all the parts may be well the crop, and, if the grain is high, it mixed together.-Poultry World. an be sold, and, if low, it makes an exellent feed for all kinds of stock, espedally for pigs. Barley ripening early, he land, if not seeded to clover, should se harrowed over with the disc harrow, irst one way and then across the field, and prepared for wheat.

Kaffir Corn.

Another year's experience with this laims of its friends and put to flight he season of 1896. The yield was arger than ever, and as farmers beome more and more familiar with culearly objections gradually disappear. Of course, last season was not marked ated to preserve it .- Exchange. by drouth except in limited areas, but n Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and paricularly Oklahoma, dry weather did some damage to Indian corn, but failed to hurt the kaffir. There is some of ection on the score of difficulty in curng when it is cut as hay, or put into shocks, as is Indian corn. As a rule, in he sections where it is most largely grown, rains are not at all frequent luring harvest time, and in addition the atmosphere has peculiar drying properties, so that experienced growers find nothing to complain of. The stalks make a high grade of forage, and the grain, when ground, is excelent for stock feed, and in a number of cases kaffir meal has been made ato acceptable bread. Broadcasted fields are cut and harvested as hay, but where the corn is planted in rows it is usually cut and shocked, remaining in the field until thoroughly dry after which it is stacked. The ground is prepared as for an ordinary crop of

corn. Drill in the seed so that there will be a stalk about every six or ten nches .- Agriculturist. knocked down to him before he had the grain across the drills, then sow the seed right behind the harrow. If There was not a large amount of the land is rich, six quarts of seed will money involved in this curious sale. be enough to sow upon an acre; if the to indulge in the luxury of spinster- acre. The secret of successful clover hood if she so desired. A man with growth is a thin coat of rich manure, tically. Beauty was at a premium, will cover an acre. If the stubble is town has taken on an air of gayety that it makes a fine feed for young cattle in

Winte: - Fred Vermin.

is not enough moisture to start the

er will kill the plants if they germinate.

Animals kept in warm stables are less liable to protect themselves against vermin that they can easily destroy by rolling in the dust when given free range in summer. The fact that a horse will often choose to roll on bare soil, especially if dusty, rather than on the grass, is itself pretty good evidence that the horse is troubled by There is probably no man in Yolo lice. A shrewd horse will often do this will not eat more than is good for them. county better known that William R. If the soil be wet, and thus cover him-Pond, formerly of the drug firm of self with mud. When it dries it is Pond & Lawson, of Woodland, Cal. turned to dust in the process of groom-For five years Mr. Pond was a terrible ing. Dust will kill lice, and when anisufferer from nervous prostration, and mals have access to bare ground they at and during these attacks, pined for are never troubled in this way. Often in stables where poultry are allowed, of salt. Physicians were powerless to aid him, the vermin come from the bodies of the and he was becoming rapidly worn out, hens, finding a lodgment on the woodwhen an old friend, a Mr. Hendrickson, work of the stable. Prepare a kerosene of San Francisco, recommended him to emulsion with one part of kerosene to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In much ten of water, and enough soap to make the same way that a drowning man it come together in a mixture. Wash the grasps at whatever comes his way, Mr. necks and shoulders of all horses in Pond clutched at the idea of Pink Pills, stables with this occasionally, and the and they cured him, on his following vermin will cease to trouble. But the printed directions. Mr. Pond is whether horses are or are not pestered chairman of the Republican county cen- with hen lice, poultry have no business tral committee, and is never tired of in horse stables. They are very apt to singing the praises of Dr. Williams' get in unless doors and windows are kept closed or protected by screens. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in More horses are kept poor by having a condensed form, all the elements fowls soil their feed boxes than by lack necessary to give new life and richness of feed when working hard during the to the blood and restore shattered warm spring weather.-American Cul-

Growing Sweet Peas.

Sweet peas require the same culture as the garden pea, with the exception that they require heavier manuring. It is not necessary to train them on either in male or female. Pink Pills tendrils and cling for support to any are sold by all dealers, or will be sent stake that may be near them, yet they can be grown with great satisfaction by running off rows in the garden forty inches wide and about four inches in depth. Place in the bottom of the furrow one inch of old, well-rotted manure, and sow three or four seeds to the inch. Cover the seed only two inches in depth, and as the peas grow, draw the other two inches of soil close up to the roots. Keep the soil loose between the rows; when the vines are half grown, throw a light furrow on

be all the support they will require. If grown upon the lawn they should have a wire trellis, or be nicely staked. One ounce of seed will sow twenty feet of row. If the rows are two inches in

depth, one ounce of seed will only sow ten feet of row. Feeding Young Chicks.

Chickens do not require food for the first twenty hours after hatching. After that time they should be removed from the nest or incubator where they were hatched. Then for the first week stale bread, soaked in milk, with the milk partly squeezed, or the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, mixed with bread crumbs, will be found the best food for them.

Do not feed young chicks the white of eggs, as it is very indigestible. Granulated oatmeal, fed dry, is also good, but it never should be damp-

If the chicks cannot get grass in their runs, it should be provided for them, or a little lettuce cut fine will do very well, if grass cannot be procured. Do not allow the chicks' drinking

ble, milk should be given them to Middlings, bran and maize-meal, in equal parts, make a good food. The mixture should be dampened just

The Quality of Ensilare. As much care is required in selecting what shall go into the silo as food for stock as to what shall be put in the barn to be fed dry. The silo adds nothing to nutritive value. It must in any case slightly decrease it, for some fermentation must occur to cause the ensilage to keep. It is important that this iry-weather crop has justified the fermentation be as rapid as possible, so that it can be checked without going ts enemies. All over that section of to the acid stage which destroys still he United States west of the Missis- more of what nutrition was put into the sippl River, where Indian corn fails silo. Hence the better quality of feed occasionally, kaffir corn was more put into the silo, retaining as much argely grown than ever before during moisture as is needed to exclude air. It is for this reason that corn that has grees. come to earing stage makes sweeter ensilage than the immature stuff that ivating and handling the crop the must ferment until it sours before enough carbonic acid gas can be liber-

Growing Seeds by Contract. It is a great convenience to young farmers who have too little capital to make a contract with some seedsman to grow a part of the crop of seeds or potatoes that he requires for his customers. There are few seedsmen who have the land to spare to grow all the seeds they require,. At the same time they cannot purchase seeds in the open market that they know will be pure and without admixture of other varieties. Hence they are glad to furnish seed for planting or sowing to some one who will keep it free from mixing with other kinds. And for this trouble they can and do pay more than the

average market prices. Twenty Acres Enough

If you have but one team, twelve to twenty acres will be enough to have under cultivation. Aim to give every crop four good horse cultivations. The smoothing harrow is a very valuable implement. One week after planting if the ground is fit, run over the field the way the corn or pototoes were planted; the following week harrow across the rows. These crops may be harrowed four times. With a good harrow and a steady team, no hand hoeing will be required.

Grass for Wet Land. The best grasses for marshy lands are red top, meadow fescue, fowl meadow grass, Kentucky blue grass and meadow foxtail. Land which has been for twenty years in pasture will probably not require much, if any, fertilizer, but it would be well, before seeding down, to keep the land under cultivation for one year. Corn would be the most suitable crop for this pur-Women and the Garden.

Always take the wife's advice about making the garden, but don't let her do the hard work. It may seem puttering work, but if so plant in long, straight seed, and being late the hot, dry weath- rows with room enough between to use the cultivator freely. In this way by horse power much more can be accomplished, and the labor being used economically, and on rich land, will make more profit than the like amount of labor on any part of the farm outside the garden

Regular Salting of Cows. It is important that cows be regularly salted at least twice a week. If they have salt before them all the time they This regular salting not only increases milk yield, but also makes it of better quality. Where cows are salted regularly their milk will keep sweet twenty-four hours longer than will milk from cows that have suffered for lack

Vegetable Seeds.
In buying vegetable and grass seeds, buy from a first-class house, and get fresh, last year's seeds. If the price is high, get less seed, but prepare the ground properly and put in plenty of fine well rotted manure. Sow the vegetable seeds thin-not more than two or three seeds to the inch. Mangel seeds should be sown but one seed to the

In Court. Lawyer-But when you said that did you not have some ulterior motive in Witness-What right have you to

question my motives? Lawyer-I'm not questioning your motives, I'm questioning you.-Boston Transcript.

"Well, you see, old man, I'm sfraid the government won't come down with the cash. He's a sort of bombshell," "How so?" "He goes off when I touch him."-

Washington Capital. The Modern Author. He padded his jokes, he padded his books, He padded his poems as well; But good things come in the cour

For the public padded his cell. New York Journal.

Organ Grinders in Vienna. Organ grinders in Vienna are not allowed to play in the morning or eveneach side of the pea row-this will ing-only between midday and sunset.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSITANCE.

The man who is charitable to himself will The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue. sun. Give them fresh water three or four times a day. After the first two weeks, if you do not want bowel trou-

> of its own, derived from the Carthaginian and Arabian tongues. The nobility of the island speak Italian.

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.

The most thickly populated country in Europe is Belgium, and it is also the most intemperate.

For Lung and Chest diseases, Piso's Cure the best medicine we have used.—M. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Moths may be kept from furs and woolens, United States Entomologist L. O. Howard concludes, by cold stor- play the bagpipes at his court. age during the summer at forty de

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SS

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of the city of t and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cure by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally an acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

PLAYIN POSSUM.

"Playin' possurn" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being captured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people, leaving no chance to feign sleep.
On the other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—prevents their increase and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Owing to the unusual snowfall in Switzerland the chamois have become so tame in some places that they visit the stables in search of food.

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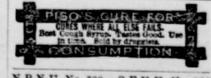
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