# AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

**Treatment of Horses Afflicted with Heaves—Pigs Should Be Fed Regularly—Advantage of Straight Rows for Cultivated Crops—Notes.**

### Heaves in Horses.

Heaves is not so common a disease among horses as it was in former years. It may be described as a chronic disease of the breathing organs, without inflammation, characterized by a peculiar breathing, the breath being drawn in with ease, but breathed out with difficulty, and by two distinct efforts. The immediate cause is the rupture or debility of the small cells in the lungs, so the animal canont expel the air he has drawn in without an extra and double effort. It is obvious, therefore, that the symptoms are readily detected.

Authorities say that when the disease is established it is incurable, though it can be alleviated materially. If the disease is not too intense some relief may be obtained by giving one-half to one grain of arsenic in form of Fowler's solution daily for several weeks. One authority recommends the following prescription: "Thirty grains each of calomel, digitalis, opium and camphor; make into a ball and give once or twice a day." After the first week the calomel should be omitted. But more valuable than any medicine is the food and treatment of the animal. The diet should be of the best quality and small quantity. Coarse foods should be avoided. Mouldy or dusty hay or fodder is especially injurious. Let him run on a clean, short pasture and the feed given be in a concentrated form, slightly dampened to allay any dust. Keep bowels loose.

### Feeding Pigs Regularly.

Much depends in feeding pigs on giving their food at regular intervals. Then the pig will very soon become used to this, and will not expect his food until the next regular feeding time comes. The old saying that a squealing pig loses a pound of fat every time it squeals has this much of truth in it, that the irregular times for feeding which occasions most of the squealing is the surest way to destroy digestion. This in pigs is not so strong as is often supposed. The pig is greedy by nature. Others must see to it that it does not eat more nor oftener than is good for it.

### Straight Rows for Hoed Crops.

So much of the work of cultivation is now done with horse power that it is more than ever important that all rows of hoed crops shall be as nearly on a straight line as possible. Unless this is done it is impossible to guide the cultivator so as to avoid destroying more or less plants, beside leaving seeds that cannot be thereafter uprooted except with great difficulty. When a weed is not killed by cultivation it is made all the more thrifty, for the pruning of the roots which cultivation gives makes new roots put forth just as it does for the crop. It is for this reason that after harrowing both ways over corn ground before the grain is up, the cultivator should be set to work between the rows just so soon as the rows can be seen. This will destroy any weeds that the harrowings may have missed.

### Kicking Cows.

A Western agricultural writer says that there are just as good milkers among cows that do not kick as there are among those that do. This, we think, is hardly the fact. It is the tenderness in the udder, caused by the presence of a large amount of milk, that makes careless handling of the teats very painful. The result is that the cow becomes a kicker, and soon this grows into a habit not easily broken. It is usually the fault of the man who breaks the heifer to being milked who is responsible for her character as a milker. If the first operations on the teats are gentle, drawing milk slowly until the bag is somewhat eased, milking is a soothing and pleasure-giving process for the cow. For the first few times the heifer is milked she should have some appetizing feed set before her, which she can eat while the milk is being drawn. This should always be given when there is danger that the cow will hold up her milk. The cow is a one idea animal. When she is eating heartily she cannot easily think of anything else.—American Cultivator.

### Fruit by Roadsides.

Probably the best use that can be made of roadsides is to plant fruit trees beside them, especially of those that are somewhat hard to gather in quantity. We have in mind a farmer who, many years ago, planted a long row of cherry trees on the roadside, and far enough from the fence so that the trees did not injure the crops inside the fields. These trees never failed to furnish a paying crop, and some years the cherries were sold on the tree for four to five dollars per tree, and still paid a good profit to the man who bought the fruit. Very few cherries were taken by passersby, though the trees were beside a well-traveled road. Most people while going along a highway are too busy to stop, and the tramps who were not too busy were generally too lazy. Probably if peaches or pears had been thus exposed the result would have been different. Even then a few roadside trees for the public would be apt to lessen depredations on the neighboring orchards, which near cities or large villages are the causes of much loss to fruit growers.—Exchange.

### Muskmelons by the Acre.

Cheap as muskmelons are at times, they pay better than do most staple farm crops for those who are willing to give them the care which all garden crops require. To get the best prices plant as early as the land is warmed at the surface. Frequent cultivation, leaving the land as light as possible, will do much to make it warm. So will planting on a newly turned two-year-old clover sod. The very earliest melons are planted in a compact space, with a box 10x12 over the hill to keep off winds through the daytime and to be covered at night. Ten or more seeds are placed in each hill, which are later reduced to two plants by the time the vines begin to run. One of the worst enemies of all melon plants is the white grub, the larva of the May or June bug. It will travel on the surface soil at night and eat the plants just at the surface. Wheat bran through which Paris green has been mixed and scattered around the stems of the plants will make short work of these pests. The grubs are very fond of the bran, and in eating it will get enough poison to kill them. This method of getting rid of grubs will not be practicable if fowls are allowed to come near the patch, as they are also very fond of the bran.—Agricultural Exchange.

### Alkali in Western Lands.

In an instructive paper recently read before a California farmers' institute by Prof. E. W. Hilgard, this subject was broadly considered, and it was shown that alkali is the result of disintegration of rocks and found only where rainfall is too little to carry it off in solution. The more common salts are Glauber's salts, common salt and sal soda. The last named occasions the principal injury by girdling plants at the surface. In connection with these salts are found others which are among the most valuable elements of fertility, mainly salts of potash and lime, and found in greater proportions in arid than in humid lands. These salts frequently appear on the surface only after irrigation. In such cases it will be found that they existed below the surface and were carried in solution by water used in irrigation and left on the surface by evaporation. A remedy is deep cultivation with thorough pulverization of the surface in orchard cultivation, to reduce evaporation to a minimum; or shading the ground with such crops as alfalfa. The more important discoveries are that the Australian salt bush will thrive on strong alkali lands and that they have also produced large yields and a fine quality of sugar beets.

### Raising Ducks.

In raising ducks set the eggs under hens; when hatched remove to a box lined with paper and kept in a warm place with all the sunshine possible. When two days old put in a board pen during day time. Feed bread soaked in water and pressed dry. Do not give them water to swim in until three weks old. Dust with Persian insect powder once a week; when four weeks old feed on corn bread soaked in sweet milk; young onion tops cut fine and mixed with their feed are healthful. After four weeks old they will thrive on almost any diet and will grow with less water to swim in than is generally supposed. Always keep water for drinking as pure and clean as possible, changing often and putting gravel in the dish where water is kept.

### Gypsum on Potatoes

The broad leaves of the potato are what the crop very largely depends upon for maturing the tuber. It is important that they be kept green as long as possible. The fact that gypsum or land plaster attracts moisture makes it an especially good application for the potato crop. The first use of paris green to destrop the potato larva ought to be made with gypsum. By attracting moisture from the air and thus keeping the leaves moist more of the potato beetles' eggs will be destroyed before they hatch.

### Sowing Oats by Hand.

There are many farmers who find it an advantage to sow other grains with a drill, so as to apply fertilizers with the seed, who yet think the oat crop comes surer sown on a coarsely harrowed surface and dragged in. The reason probably is that thus the grain is apt not to be covered so deeply as it is by the drill. The better fitting the seed bed has, the deeper the wheels sink, carrying the drill tubes and the seed grain to greater depth than is good for the grain crop.—American Cultivator.

### Poultry Pickings.

Don't have the flocks of hens too large. If you have more than seventy-five or eighty, they ought to be separated into smaller flocks.

An egg contains from 25 to 27 per cent. solid matter, nearly 14 per cent. albumen. That means that laying hens need food rich in albuminous matter—meat, oatmeal, milk, bran, etc.

While poultry will not thrive on neglect, it is well to remember that overfeeding and lack of exercise are also fruitful sources of loss in the poultry yard.

If we would keep up the vigor and fecundity of our flocks we must infuse new blood into them. If service or profit or vigorous growth is desired, there must be a frequent change of cockerels in the flocks.

Weed out the flocks, disposing of really old stock and the undesirable young. A few good hens, well cared for, will raise more chickens this summer than if a great flock is crowded together in unhealthy coops.

A Boston commission merchant says that if farmers would market all the chickens and eggs they can spare each week, they would be surprised at the regular income that they were receiving, and they would find more profit in poultry.

A writer says that crop bound is nothing more than indigestion, and that charcoal fed fowls rarely ever have this trouble. Then prevent it by every now and then charring several ears of corn and allowing the hens to pick it off.

### Farm Notes.

Lean the tree at planting towards the direction of prevalling winds.

Bees need special care in early spring if profitable returns are secured.

Syrup made of granulated sugar is the best and cheapest feed that can be given to bees.

A nearly eight-fold increase in the exports of oats is noted the past nine months compared with a year ago, the figures being respectively 26,000,000 and 3,500,000 bushels.

A cross between the Brown Leghorn and Buff Cochin is an excellent egg producer and an ideal table fowl. Eggs will be had the year round and the hens make excellent mothers.

Just before fruit blossoms open is the time to spray thoroughly to destroy bud moth, cigar and pistol case bearers. These three insects do their most destructive work before blossoms open.

To make grafting wax, melt together and pour into a pail of cold water resin four parts by weight, beeswax two parts and tallow one part. Then grease the hands and pull the wax until it is nearly white.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

**Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.**

We have witnessed almost an entire week of heavy dragging markets with an undertone of weakness that has been an entire reversal of the feeling exhibited heretofore, and prices have daily declined fractionally with no rally whatever. The news has also undergone an entire change, and bear news is now plentiful in almost every direction. The statistical situation however is as strong as ever, but has lost its force as an argument because foreigners will not pay any attention to it, and seem to be utterly indifferent to the fact that our visible is now down to 24,450,000 bushels, and their purchases are very moderate, even at the decline. Last week's exports amounted to 2,620,000 bushels, while receipts in the Northwest have shown surprisingly large and have been one of the causes of the decline. Reports from the winter wheat states are very bright, and harvesting has commenced in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. As yet there is little to judge by, but reports say the yield will be very heavy. Thoman's report last week estimated the winter and spring wheat crops would show a total yield of 530,000,000 bushels. Cables are coming weak and lower daily, and it begins to look as if the bulls were beaten again, and just at the time when they believed themselves on the threshold of seeing their hopes of better prices realized. Their position was never stronger than it is now, and the situation is such, that should the demand for cash wheat and flour again show signs of reviving, we would see a sharp return, but until this demand does materialize, there does not seem to be much hope for better prices. Our visible supply decreased 2,447,000 bushels and the world's shipments were 6,700,000 bushels, showing that importing countries are as yet drawing the greater portion of needs from other sources.

### Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., June 11, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $3.75; Benton county and White Lily, $3.75; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.60 per barrel.

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

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

Hay—Timothy, $13.00@14.00 per ton; clover, $11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, $10.00@12.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $16.50 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs — Bran, $14.50, shorts, $16.50; middlings, $23.50.

Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 35@40c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1¼@1½c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.00; geese, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 12½c; ducks, $3.00@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 11@12c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c per pound.

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

Hops—7c per pound.

Beef — Gross, top steers, $3.50; cows, $2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½c; dressed mutton, 4½@5c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.00@4.50; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed $5.00@5.50 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 3½@4c; small, 4½@5c per pound.

Seattle, Wash., June 11, 1897.

Wheat — Chicken feed, $26 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $21@22 per ton.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $4.60; Novelty A, $4.30; California brands, $4.85; Dakota, $5.65; patent, $6.40.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $20 per ton; whole, $19.

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

Millstuffs—Bran, $15.00 per ton; shorts, $17.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $13.00; Eastern Washington, $17; California, $13@14.

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

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11c; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; ducks, $5@6.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 16c; ranch, 10@12.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11½c; Eastern, 11c; California, 9½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $12.00@14; parsnips, per sack, $1; beets, per sack, $1.00; turnips, per sack, $1.00; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 75c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.75; onions, per 100 lbs, $1.50.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $3.50; new potatoes, 1¾c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14@15c.

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

Fresh Fish — Halibut, 4@5c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11¼c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6½c per pound.

Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, $3.00@3.50; choice, $2.50; Cal fornia fancy navals, $3@3.50.

San Francisco, June 11, 1897.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60@75c; Early Rose, 60@70c; River Burbanks, 50@65c; sweets, $1.25 per cental.

Onions—New, 40@50c.

Eggs—Ranch, 12@14c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½c; do seconds, 15½@16c; fancy dairy, 16@16½c; seconds, 14@15c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 7½@8c; fair to good, 7@8½c; Young America, 6@8½c; Eastern, 14@15c.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@10c; San Joaquin plains, 7@9c; do 12 months, 7@9c per pound.

Hay—Wheat and oat, $7@10; best barley, $6.50@8.00; alfalfa, $5@8; clover, $6@8; compressed wheat, $6.50@10.00; straw, 40@50c per bale.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.25@1.50 per bunch.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, $2.00@2.50; seedlings, do, $1.25@2.50; common lemons, 75c@$1.50; fancy, $2.00@2.25 per box.

Apples—$1.25@2 per box; Eastern, $3.50 per barrel.

Hops—8@12c per pound.


# A Woman Talks on Woman's Ills.

**The Sex Shuns Publicity on Their Own Weaknesses From Sense of False Modesty.**

From the Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

Women suffer from certain diseases peculiar to their sex and usually have great delicacy in speaking of such ills. Just why, we cannot say. There would seem to be no more reason for silence in such matters than there is about the ordinary every day ills. Occasionally, however, a woman of strong sense is found, and is an exception to the rule. Such a one is Mrs. Rosie S. Thompson, of 319 East First street, Los Angeles, Cal. This is what she says:

"For five or six years I was seriously ill with female complaint. I could not go about, I suffered intense pain, and at times I was hardly able to raise myself up in bed. I was then living in San Bernardino and I consulted a physician who thought he could cure me. For seven months I was under his care taking his prescriptions, but he did me no good at all, and I grew worse instead of better. Finally I tried another physician and I was under his care for several months, but he did me no more good than the first one. I tried all sorts of remedies without any beneficial effects.

"Finally I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I resolved to try them. I began taking the pills. The effect was wonderful. Almost immediately I began to improve. I have taken these pills now for six or seven months and I am entirely cured. I had previously tried every sort of remedy that I could think of, besides consulting many doctors, and nothing helped me until I took these pills. They are the best remedy I ever used, and the only one I would recommend. I am now as well as I ever was in my life and have had no return of my complaint.

"I make this statement voluntarily and in the hope that it may lead others now suffering as I suffered to try these pills.

"This statement is given solely with a view to helping others and directing their attention to the greatest medical discovery of the age—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

(Signed)

Mrs. Rosie S. Thompson,"
319 East First street.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1896.

J. C. Oliver,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles county, State of California.

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, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid 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.


### Native American Flowers.

Fifteen of the principal flowers known to botanists were originally found within the limits of the United States. The various varieties and the date of discovery follows: The acacia, before 1640; the arbor vitae, before 1569; Virginia creeper, 1629; sweet fernbush, 1714; American hawthorn, before 1683; trumpet honeysuckle, 1656; two varieties of magnolia, 1688 and 1784; mountain tea, before 1758; candleberry myrtle, 1699; pigeon berry, 1736; rose (without thorns), before 1726; St. Peter's wart, 1730; trumpet flower, 1640, and winterberry, 1736. The exact discovery of some species is not known, the date of earliest mention being given in that case.

Canada is to have 800 additional money order offices. There are at present only about 1,200 of such offices in the whole dominion.


Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.


It rains on an average 208 days in the year in Ireland, about 150 in England, at Kozan about ninety days and in Siberia only sixty days.


**DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED**

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. **Information mailed free.**


In a home for sandwichmen in London there are said to be several university graduates and medical men, and a Scotchman, who ran through $250,000 in three years.


**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.


It costs more to strike a match in France than in any other civilized country, because the business is monopolized by the government.


**WHEAT** Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat there on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon, Spokane and Seattle, Wash.

**VIGOR OF MEN**

**Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored**

**Weakness, Nervousness, Debility,**

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses; the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 1,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO.,** 65 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. Drs. Mansfield & Portsfield, 860 Market St., San Francisco.


## VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

**Interesting Celebration to Be Held in Portland Oregon**

The committee of arrangements for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee have everything, excepting the finishing touches, concluded for a fine celebration in Portland, Oregon. This will be commenced on Sunday afternoon, the 20th of June, at 3:30, being the anniversary on which her majesty, Queen Victoria, began her long reign, with a full choral service at Trinity Episcopal church, under the immediate charge of the Rev. John E. Simpson, but the Bishop of Oregon and other clergy will also be present and take part in the serivces. This service is the more interesting, as similar ones will be held all around the world, commencing with the colonies of New Zealand and Australia, thence to South Africa, and so on westward, until coming back across the Atlantic the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, will take it up, and send it on across the continent till reaching the Pacific ocean it will be sent back to the place of beginning. Every service will commence at 3:30 with the magnificent "Old Hundred," "All people that on earth do well," and promptly at 4 o'clock the service will be brought to a temporary stop, when the congregation will join in singing "God Save the Queen." The service will be printed on slips (one of the committee has generously offered to donate these) so that everyone will be enabled to join in the service, and it is expected that a great number will be present. The collection will be taken for the benefit of the hospital fund, which is being gotten up by the British-born residents of the state of Oregon, for the endowment of a bed in the Good Samaritan hospital. The choir of Trinity church are now practicing the special hymns and the service under the very able direction of Mr. Lighter, the organist, who has kindly given his services for the occasion.

On Monday evening, June 21, there will be a grand promenade concert and ball at the Armory, at which will be given songs and music of the various British countries (English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh) by the very best local artists, who in several instances will appear in the old-fashioned native costume, such as the pretty dress of the Welshwoman, with short skirts, red cloak, and the tall sugar-loaf hat. The Armory will be splendidly decorated with flags, etc., and in this connection it may be said that the secretary of the treasury, through Collector Black, has given instructions that flags for this purpose may be brought in from Victoria, B. C., free of duty, the same to be returned to Victoria. The band of the First regiment will play their best selections, which are always enjoyable. In addition to the music the ladies will have booths, representing the different divisions of the United Kingdom and colonies, at which refreshments, ice cream, badges, etc., will be sold, and these booths will be decked out in the flags and emblems of the part of the country they represent. A large number of tickets have already been sold by the various members of the committee, and from this it is easy to judge that a very great number of people will be there. The proceeds of the concert are also for the benefit of the hospital fund, and the committee especially desire that every British-born resident will go to that concert. The price of tickets has been put at 25 cents each, with children free when with their friends. This was done for the express purpose of allowing every British-born resident, however humble his station, to attend, and thereby take some part in a celebration that is not likely to occur again in their lives. While of course the concert is specially for the British-born residents, this does not mean that their American friends are not to come, as if they do they will be most heartily welcomed, and at the same time be sure of a most enjoyable entertainment.

On Tuesday evening, June 22, the celebration will be brought to a close by a banquet at the Porltand hotel, which Mr. Bowers promises will surpass anything that has ever been held in that famous place for such entertainments. The menu cards are works of art, and will be treasured as souvenirs of the occasion. The dinner will commence promptly at 8:30, and after the material part has been disposed of speeches will be given by the best speakers in the city and state, including the governor and others equally well-known.

The committee appeals to all British-born residents in the state of Oregon to subscribe to the endowment of the hospital bed. This is not a city affair, but is known all over the state of Oregon as one of the most charitable institutions, where no one is ever refused, and no more worthy object could be found with which to celebrate the reign of one of the best and kindest of monarchs, than by giving something for the sick and needy. If you cannot give dollars do your best, and if any wish to subscribe so much a month for two or three they years can make their payments in that way. Any of the committee will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of any money sent them, or it can be sent to Mr. W. R. McKenzie, the secretary, Worcester block, Portland. The committee request that all non-residents, who intend being present at the banquet send in their names at once.

### Farmers' Taxes in Turkey.

A farmer's taxes in Turkey are classified thus: (1) one-tenth of all crops and fruits; (2) 4 per cent of the renting value of house and lands; (3) 5 per cent on every transfer; (4) an annual cattle tax of 32 pence on every sheep and 21 pence on every goat. The taxes are rigorously collected.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence on all others.

### Dress in the British Museum

Eccentricity in dress is now a ground for exclusion from the British Museum reading-room. A man who was in the habit of wearing sandals instead of shoes and going without a collar or hat was recently turned out.

Fify years ago there were 551 journals published in the United Kingdom, of which fourteen were dailies.

John Lawrence, Master of the Clan gibbey Hunt in Monmouth, Wales, has hunted continuously for 70 years. He is now aged 90.


**A VEIL OF MIST**

Rising at morning or evening from some low land, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.


In Lexington, Ky., there is a club, the youngest member of which is 80 years old. All the others are over 90.


**AN EXCELLENT SCHOOL.**

Holtt's School at Burlingame, Cal., deserves its high reputation for excellence. It is unquestionably one of the best schools for boys on the Western coast.—*San Francisco Call.*


Two cows, two pigs, eighteen hens, a grayhound pup and a bull were given to an agent by an Abilene (Kan.) farmer for a cabinet organ.


**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,**

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


A new nail making machine propuces as many nails in a given time as were formerly made by 1,000 men.


# Railroad Trainmen

are especially liable to kidney disease, caused by the constant jolting and nervous strain to which they are subjected.

Warner's Safe Cure

restores the kidneys to healthy action. Here is one of many testimonials on this point:

**M. Nevin, 154 North Curtis Street, Chicago, Ill., says:**

"I am an engineer on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and have run an engine for the past twelve years. The constant jolting brought on kidney trouble. I tried various remedies, but not until I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Pills, was I benefited. In my opinion it is the best remedy in existence for men employed on railroads and no remedy can equal it."

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*I,* DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

*March 8, 1897.* Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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