

Quick!

The sooner you begin to use *Schilling's Best* tea, the bigger your chances at that \$1000 offered for the missing word—besides the extra prizes for the most tickets sent in.

Schilling's Best tea is at your grocer's.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month.

Only One in the World.
So far as obtainable information goes, Mrs. Louise Jewell Cabel of East Lowell, Me., is the only woman justice of the peace in the world. Mrs. Cabel first saw the light of the world 58 years ago last December. At the tender age of 2½ years her devoted parents sent her to school, her mother having previously taught the child to read the Bible. School occupied her attention until she was 15 years old, when she became a school teacher. At the age of 24 she was confined to her bed for three years by illness, and during that time took up the languages and became proficient in French and German. For the six years following convalescence she averaged 1,000 tests a year, finally becoming the bride of Mr. Cabel. She finally became interested in prohibition, and became contributor to a score of magazines and papers, keeping up that line of work until 1888, when she was granted a commission by Sebastian S. Marble, then governor of Maine, to "solemnize marriages, administer oaths and take acknowledgements of deeds." She then began to do the work of a pension justice or notary, as they are called in Maine. She has ridden thousands of miles after affidavits for the soldier and his poorer dependents in their claims before the pension department. She does her own house work all the time. She is now acting under her third commission. One year ago last September her husband, who is an organ and sewing machine vender was stricken helpless with paralysis.

A Queer Judgment.
An Aitchison (Kas.) mother goes once a month to court and takes out judgments for \$10 each against her two sons, the money being due according to an agreement, the consideration named in which is that the mother shall refrain from annoying the sons by her presence or talk. She says that the sons have defaulted in payment since last fall.

Emile Arton has admitted that he received \$400,000 to use in lobbying for the Panama Canal project, and has handed the books containing the amount of his expenditures to M. le Pottier, the judge d'instruction in his case.

The people of Wolfe Valley, Texas, have organized a rabbit club. The club pays one cent for the scalp of each cotton-tail, and 2½ cents for that of a jackrabbit. By this they hope to clean out the nuisance.

The will of C. P. Woodcock, who died on December 17, in Seattle, Wash., was admitted to probate a few days ago. After directing the payment of his debts, the testator bequeathed to his son and daughter the sum of 5 cents each.

The crows fly at the rate of about 25 miles an hour.



It Gives Snap.

Restores the Old Energy,
Checks All Waste,
Renews Confidence,
Brightens the Eye,
Makes Strong Manhood.

Every man knows that Electricity is a great strengthener of vital nerve power. The life of the nerves is Electricity, and when they are weak that is what they lack. Nothing restores it so quickly as

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

It makes the blood jump in the veins, and the fire of youth bubbles forth from its life-infusing currents. The old, flabby nerves are awakened, and age is forgotten in the presence of the new-born energy. Men don't be weak. Get back your old vigor. Try this wonderful Belt. It will renew your youth. Read Dr. Sanden's famous book,

"Three Classes of Men"

It is worth \$1,000 to any man or woman who is weak. Will be sent closely sealed, without marks, free. Call or address

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.
253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.
Please mention this Paper.

Wm. W. Sanden's Electric Belt is a great strengthener of vital nerve power. It is a great strengthener of vital nerve power. It is a great strengthener of vital nerve power.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Sowing Crimson Clover for Fertility

Ventilating Horse Stables—How to Keep Milk Sweet—Cultivating the Orchard—Sodding a Bank.

The Value of Clover.
The following are some of the points to be kept in mind in sowing crimson clover for the North. Get home-grown seed, not imported, sow early in June, and depend on growth only up to December. Sow only with the object to improve the soil; sow to keep down weeds, and for a winter covering to the soil. The better the previous cultivation, the greater will be the growth. It is adapted to all kinds of soil, but especially to sandy soil. If soil is rather poor, apply 250 pounds of muriate of potash per acre to give it a more vigorous start. If farmers will study this plant, and use it judiciously, it will be the cheapest way possible to build up rundown land. Nitrogen, the most expensive plant food, need not be purchased, only potash and phosphoric acid occasionally, thus saving much of the present heavy outlay for commercial fertilizers.

The possibilities for improvement by the use of crimson clover are far greater than farmers realize. It must not be condemned on one or two trials when red clover has failed in many places for the past twenty years.—Country Gentleman.

Ventilating of Horse Stables.
The necessity for working the horse, and therefore for keeping him in working condition, prevents him from having the advantage which every other farm animal enjoys of running freely in the fields at grass during the summer season. There can hardly be the change from old oats to new when the new crop comes in without causing a loosening of the stools, which always means a weakening of all the muscular system. But though he must be kept on dry food, the work horse should have, as he is fully entitled to, the purest air the stables in summer require thorough ventilation. Horse manure heats readily and gives off a strong smell of ammonia. This not only rots harnesses, but it is also very injurious to the horses. We have known many horses to go blind from being kept, in summer, in dark, poorly ventilated stables. Whenever a horse goes blind if the fact is investigated, the lack of ventilation is more apt to be the cause than anything else.—American Cultivator.

Keeping Milk Turn Sweet.
Why does milk turn sour? It is only because it has been exposed to oxygen, which originates fermentation, and thus produces acidity. If fresh milk, warm from the cow is preferable, is heated to a temperature of 160, so as to kill the germs in it, and is then put in bottles that have been sterilized by heating to the boiling point, such milk, if kept corked, will keep sweet during the hottest weather for twenty-four hours. Instead of using a cork a small piece of cotton may be inserted in the neck of the bottle. This heating of the milk prepares it all the better for use of babies. In fact, milk ought always to be thus heated before being used by old or young. The advantage of doing this while the milk is warm from the cow is that less of the cream rises than if the milk is first allowed to cool.—Exchange.

Orchard Cultivation.
An orchard well managed may be made to pay several times as much for the land occupied and the labor spent as the best field on the farm. But it will be a poor investment if it is neglected and suffered to go to ruin. Cultivation is indispensable to enable the soil to contribute its fertility to the trees. The surface must not be left untouched, to become covered with rank weeds or moss, to be bare and barren. There is nothing better than a crop of clover, and this should be permitted to lie down and decay on the surface. A plow should never be suffered in an orchard. Only the surface should be stirred, lest the fine feeding roots be injured and the trees checked in their growth. A good harrowing in the fall and two or three in the summer will be all the cultivation an orchard requires.—Coleman's Rural World.

Sodding a Steep Bank.
It is no small task to have a steep bank well sodded, either with sod or by sowing grass runs. In the first place, the water runs off too rapidly and washes holes under the sod whenever heavy rains fall. If sowing grass seed on a finely prepared seed bed is depended on, there will be more or less gullying of the surface, however rapidly the seed may germinate. The best way to succeed is to combine both methods, setting a row of well-prepared sod at the bottom of the bank and on each side of it, and another strip of sod each ten or fifteen feet up the bank across the slope, so that if rains begin to gully the soil the washing will be checked. If no rains fall, the sods will both of the seeded and sodded part be sprinkled with water that has a little nitrate of soda dissolved in it. This will cause very rapid growth of the seed so soon as it germinates. It will also make a vigorous growth of grass on the sod, and enable its roots to catch firm hold on the mellow soil beneath. If this has been done in March of the year, in April, the young grass will be big enough to begin to cut with a lawn mower by the middle of June. The part seeded with grass seed will make much better sod than that where the sod has been transplanted.

Land for Blackberries.
Blackberries will generally do well on low land, if winter protection is given; but if the land is very fertile, it should be chosen. The soil should be neither the light sand nor heaviest clay. In fertilizing, bear in mind that ground rich in potash and phosphoric acid makes strong, firm wood, and greatly aids seed formation, while that excessively rich in nitrogen makes the wood soft and succulent and easily winter killed; hence, all the wood ashes should be saved for the blackberry patch. Having our ground deeply worked and subsoiled, we plow furrows about eight feet apart and six inches deep, set plants about three feet apart, taking

care not to expose the roots, loaded, as they are, with the calluses, but cover them at once and firm the soil, and cultivate shallow the same day of setting, so that water may draw up around the plant and nourish it at this critical period.—American Gardening.

Young Trees and Bushes.
These require the same careful cultivation given the currants and gooseberries. The soil must be kept loose and mellow, a fine mellow bed of earth is a great protection against a drought. The soil should not be allowed to form a crust. Seedling walnut and shall-bark trees will need to have their tap roots cut. This is done by taking a sharp spade and, with a quick thrust of it with the foot, cutting the root clean off some six inches below the surface of the ground. After this root pruning, give the trees a good watering, and continue to water all through the dry weather. Oak, poplar and beech seedlings should be treated in like manner.

Weeding Rye from Wheat.
Wherever winter wheat is grown, rye is regarded as a weed that needs must be exterminated, though rye rarely yields as large a crop as wheat when sown by itself. It is a curious fact that whenever a little rye gets among seed wheat the proportion of rye increases every year until it becomes more than half the crop. It is possible that growing both together will give a larger crop than either alone. Of late years wheat has been nearly down to rye prices, so that it does not matter much if both grains are mixed and gathered together when the harvest comes. But as rye heads out a week or ten days in advance of the wheat, it is an easy matter to go through the grain and cut off the heads of rye as they appear above the other grain. It is well enough to do this for the wheat intended for seed, if for no other.

Keep Young Ducks from Water.
It seems so natural for ducks to take to water that the phrase has become a proverb. Yet while very young the duck is not a hardy bird, and if given free access to water many will die. This is particularly true of the improved varieties, like the Pekin, which are better if kept from water, except for drinking and an occasional washing, all their lives. The wild duck is possibly more hardy, though this is not certain, as the duck is such a prolific egg layer that many of its young may perish and still leave room for a very large yearly addition to the flock. Those who go to the expense of keeping ducks through the year cannot afford such losses.

Remedy for Insects.
Gasoline is the latest remedy for insects. It is applied with a brush. Take any convenient dish or pot and fill with water, and add the gasoline, and thus produces acidity. If fresh milk, warm from the cow is preferable, is heated to a temperature of 160, so as to kill the germs in it, and is then put in bottles that have been sterilized by heating to the boiling point, such milk, if kept corked, will keep sweet during the hottest weather for twenty-four hours. Instead of using a cork a small piece of cotton may be inserted in the neck of the bottle. This heating of the milk prepares it all the better for use of babies. In fact, milk ought always to be thus heated before being used by old or young. The advantage of doing this while the milk is warm from the cow is that less of the cream rises than if the milk is first allowed to cool.—Exchange.

A New Stock Food.
The "new corn product" is the hard outer shell of the cornstalk—which has been relieved of the pith—dried and pulverized. In appearance it is a fine brown substance. The pith is used in packing in warehouses. It is a great demand for the pith there is a large quantity of the stalk left. This is cut and ground, making a fine product containing more nutriment, according to some authorities, than timothy hay, and being more digestible than corn blades. It occupies less space than baled hay, and is fed along with grain to make a balanced ration.—Portland Transcript.

Fruit Items.
Watch the new grafts.
For current worms one ounce of holobone to ten quarts of water is about right.
A cheap sprayer is doubtful economy. Chip dust makes a good mulch for current bushes.
Irrigation of strawberry fields is fast increasing. Hen manure or a little nitrate of soda in the water will produce a great effect.
When fire blight occurs, we should cut below the blight to sound wood, cover the wound with wax or paint, and remove and burn the affected branches.

The Concord is the only grape on too many farms in New England. Other good practical kinds are Warden, Hubbard, Brighton, Green Mountain, Moore's Early, Vergennes; each one having some good point not possessed by the Concord.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Since Victoria Was Crowned.
"Great social reforms belong to Queen Victoria's reign," writes William George Jordan, in the Ladies' Home Journal, narrating the progress of the world since Queen Victoria ascended the throne sixty years ago. "The degrading practice of flogging has been abolished in the armies and navies of America and England. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines of Britain. Press gangs no longer force men into the service of the Queen's navy. The Red Cross Society, approved by forty-nine nations, has softened the horror of war. The transportation of criminals, with its many evils, has been suppressed. Executions are no longer conducted in public. The treatment of criminals has become humane. Factory laws and building acts make life easier for the poor."

Investive science has made marvelous progress in every department during Victoria's sixty years as Queen. Cantilever bridges have surprised the world. Travel has been wonderfully quickened by street cars, cable cars, cable cars, elevated roads and other triumphs of invention. In 1827 there were no typewriters, no passenger elevators, no modern bicycles, no soda-water fountains, no horseless carriages, no chemical fire-extinguishers, no ironclads, no perfecting presses. Fully chronology the inventive progress of the last six decades would make it seem as if nothing of real consequence to man's comfort had been done before 1827.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There were a number of considerations in the wheat market to unsettle the ideas of traders. The uneasiness of the market was on account of the small stocks has been one of the factors. It was started by the discovery that trades in July would not settle with one of the prominent elevator concerns, and the conclusion was at once reached that this concern had bought enough July wheat to develop an interesting situation with local contract stocks of wheat so abnormally low. Not only are local stocks and the American visible away below last year's level, but the recent decreases have each week been greater than expected. On account of the good cash trade the local out inspection has been heavy, and each week a large percentage of the local stock is moved out. The position taken by the board of trade directory on the elevator question was inclined to add to the uneasiness regarding the possibility of a July shortage.

Among the minor considerations have been the changes in the weather, the reports of locusts in the Northwest, the good spring wheat flour trade. In a general way the market has been unsettled and easily influenced in either direction by a comparatively small volume of trade.

Portland Markets.
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, 70¢ to 71¢; Valley, 72¢ per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 38¢ to 40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 37¢ to 39¢.
Hay—Timothy, \$10.00 to \$13.50 per ton; clover, \$11.50 to \$12.50; wheat and oat, \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18 to \$19.
Middlings—Bran, \$14.50, shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$23.50.
Butter—Creamery, 35¢; dairy, 20¢ to 25¢; store, 17¢ to 30¢ per roll.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢ to 50¢; Garnet Chiles, 55¢ to 60¢; Early Rose, 35¢ to 40¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, \$1 to 1.10 per cental.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 to 3.25; geese, \$2.50 to 4.50; turkeys, live, 10¢; ducks, \$2.50 to 3.50 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 11¢ to 12¢ per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢ per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢ to 8¢.
Hops—7¢ to 8¢ per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to 3.00; dressed beef, 5¢ to 6¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½¢; dressed mutton, 4½¢ to 5¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$26 per ton.
Oats—Choice, \$21 to 22 per ton.
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.60; Novelty A, \$4.30; California brands, \$4.60; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$5.25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton; whole, \$19.
Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$20; feed meal, \$20.
Middlings—Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$13.
Hay—Pugot sound, per ton, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$17; California, \$13 to \$14.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 11¢; spring chickens, \$2.50 to 3.50; ducks, \$5 to 6.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 16¢; cash, 16 to 17.
Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢ to 11¢; Eastern, 11¢; California, 9½¢.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$10.00 to \$11; Yakimas, \$12 to \$13; rhubarb 1½¢ to 2¢ per pound; onions, \$1; carrots, per sack, \$1; cabbage, native, per 100 lbs, \$1.75 to 2; new potatoes, 1½¢ to 1½¢ per lb.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14¢ to 15¢.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½¢; cows, 6¢; mutton, sheep, 6½¢ per pound; pork, 6½¢ per pound; veal, small, 6¢ to 7¢.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3¢ to 4½¢; salmon, 4¢ to 5¢; salmon trout, 7¢ to 10¢; flounders and soles, 3¢ to 4¢.
Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11½¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 6½¢ per pound.
Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$3.00 to 3.50; choice, \$2.50; oranges, California, \$2.50 to 3.00; Mediterranean sweets, \$3 to 3.50; bananas, shipping, \$1.75 to 2.75 per bunch; apples, \$1.50 to 2 per box.

San Francisco Markets.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 60¢ to 75¢; Early Rose, 60¢ to 70¢; River Burbanks, 50¢ to 65¢; sweets, \$1.25 per cental.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 16½¢; do seconds, 15 to 15½¢; fancy dairy, 14 to 15¢; seconds, 13 to 14¢.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8¢ to 8½¢; fair to good, 7 to 7½¢; Young America, 8 to 9¢; Eastern, 14 to 15½¢.
Wool—Choice foothill, 8 to 10¢; San Joaquin plains, 7 to 9¢; do 12 months, 7 to 9¢ per pound.
Onions—New, red, 60 to 70¢.
Eggs—Ranch, 12½¢ to 15¢ per dozen.
Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7 to 10¢; best barley, \$8.50 to 10¢; alfalfa, \$5 to 8¢; clover, \$6 to 8¢; compressed wheat, \$6.50 to 10¢; straw, 35 to 50¢ per bale, 2.00 per bunch.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$2.00 to 2.50; seedlings, do, \$1.25 to 2.00; common lemons, 75¢ to \$1.50; fancy, \$2.00 to 2.25 per box.
Apples—\$1.25 to 2 per box; Eastern, \$3.50 per barrel.

No Will Contest in His Case.
There is a crusty old bachelor, of considerable wealth, in Kentucky. "What will you do with your money when you die?" some asked him recently. "Well," he replied, "I am going to sell everything for cash, and get all my money in paper. When I find that death is near, I'll pile this paper money on the floor, stick a match to it, and lie down on it. Then the money and the house and I will all go together."

There are from four to six grains of aqueous humor in the eye.

Thirty Pounds in Thirty Days

REMARKABLE GAIN IN WEIGHT OF A CALIFORNIA MINER.

A Physical Wreck and Not Expected to Live—He Begins the Use of Pink Pills and in Three Days Is Able to Walk—His Friends Corroborate His Testimony.

From the Republic, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Here is a true story from California: Some three years ago, James H. Falkner, of Santa Rosa, while prospecting, discovered a quicksilver mine, and while preparing to work it, was alone on his ranch, far from any one. It was there he was attacked by pneumonia, and when found five days after and carried to his home he was apparently dying. He did not die, however, but for over a year was in daily expectancy of death from what was pronounced by nearly all the physicians as consumption.

At the end of about one year Mr. Falkner heard that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were sometimes efficacious in such maladies as his, and procured some. The result was astounding, for before three boxes of pills had been taken, the man who had been given over, and could not walk without assistance, when he began their use, was working at his trade, and has ever since been a hale and hearty man.

These facts are vouched for by such men as Sheriff Allen, Mr. C. L. Mabey, the city clerk of Santa Rosa, Mr. Perry Fitts, the well-known lumber dealer, and many others, and are made the subject of quite an extended article in the Santa Rosa Republican by Mr. Virgil Moore, the well-known correspondent, who resides near Mr. Falkner, and was familiar with the whole circumstances.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Trolley Service Without Wire.
The electric trolley system to be introduced in Paris in time for the International exposition of 1900 is vastly different from that commonly employed in the United States, inasmuch as the dangerous overhead wires are absolutely done away with, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer. The new system is the invention of the French engineer, Bochet, and, while rather simple, it steers clear of the objection of unsightly obstruction which is usually raised when overhead wires have to go up. Bochet establishes overhead contacts from electric lamp posts belonging to the city, the distance between posts being somewhat smaller than the length of the electric train, consisting of two or three cars, so that contact is always assured at one point at least. Through flexible points of contact suspended from each electric post along the proposed line the current will be taken up by means of a copper rail fastened along the edge of the roof of the car not less than 14 or 15 feet from the ground. The contact point will slide along that copper rail and there is not the slightest difficulty in establishing a continuous current if the points of contact are made sufficiently elastic. The current is allowed to return to the power station through the track of the line, as usual. This system offers all the benefits of the overhead as well as of the underground system without any of their shortcomings.

A Miracle of Surgery.
A man named George Burns, who will soon walk out of Cook County (Chicago) hospital, is a living example of the miracles performed by modern surgery. He went into the hospital broken up in bone and body, and when he leaves the hospital he will carry with him a certificate showing he has been the victim of the most remarkable assortment of lacerations that ever befell a mortal being. Surgeons report him broken up as follows:
Loss of the entire bony vault of the skull, the top of the head being covered with a silver plate.
Five ribs gone from the left side of the body, having been removed by surgeons in an operation.
Heart shifted from its natural position to the right side in order to secure a firm resting place for that organ.
Both legs fractured in two places and right arm broken twice.
Both elbow joints gone and the cap of the right knee twisted around to the back of the leg.
Large piece of the breastbone taken out in the removal of a rifle ball.
Part of the windpipe missing.
Notwithstanding all that he has gone through, the Tribune says, Burns is still in a condition to shift for himself and earn his own living like other men.

Durable Shoe Soles.
A German inventor has found a way to make durable shoe soles. He applies a waterproof glue to the leather and then sticks on a lot of clean quartz sand. This wears splendidly, besides giving a good foothold when walking is slippery. It is said that these soles are as flexible as could be desired.

The owl's wise look is the result of a physiological oddity, his eyes being fixed immovably in their sockets.

A medical journal says that paper "can be used effectively for keeping a person warm." True; a three-line item has been known to make a politician "hot" for a month.

An addition of \$11,000,000 a year will be made by the proposed increase of the salaries and pensions of officials, teachers and their families.

A Paris doctor has discovered the microbes of baldness and has exhibited it at the St. Louis hospital, together with a sheep inoculated with it that had lost its wool. He is now hunting for the means to destroy the microbes.

A company has been formed which made an offer to the municipality of St. Petersburg, Russia, to light all the streets of the city with electric lights for the same price that is now paid for the very unsatisfactory lighting with oil lamps.

Not Captain Kidd's Treasure.

A quantity of gold and silver coin was discovered the other day at Casino Beach, Astoria, L. I., by workmen engaged in making excavations for some new buildings. The coins were found at a depth of forty feet and ranged in date from 1561, the time of Napoleon III. At first they were supposed to be part of the treasure generally believed to have been buried by the pirate, Kidd, but the presence of a coin of Napoleon III spoils a good story.

ERE THE FAREWELL IS SPOKEN

On the deck of the steamship, or on board the train that is to bear you away from the dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and saving properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Toothache No Excuse.
Toothache will no longer be accepted by the Geneva (Switzerland) postoffice as an excuse for the absence of employees. The Canton superintendent has issued a circular directing them to have their teeth extracted rather than to have the service suffer.

A GOOD SCHOOL.

Holt's School at Burlingame, Cal., has always stood in the front rank of its class, and this year has done exceptionally good work as judged by the effort of the boys, at commencement—San Francisco Post.

Rotary snow plows are being used

with some success in throwing water off the railway tracks in South Dakota.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure 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 Remedy Chemical Co., Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

A recent census of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, shows a population of 665,850, which makes it larger by 100,000 than Rio Janeiro, and the metropolis of South America.

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 incalculable. It is not a cure, but a temporary relief.

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.

Sold by Druggists, price 75¢ per bottle. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An absolutely fire-proof chimney 50 feet high, has been built of paper at Breslau. It is the only one of the kind.

Pottery clays have been found in ten counties of Missouri. It is reported to be worth from \$8 to \$12 per ton.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every bottle of "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.

Do Not Be Deceived.
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REASONS FOR USING

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.

CHEAPEST POWER...

Rebuilt Gas and

Gasoline Engines

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