# THE FARM AND HOME

## MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

**Sugar Beet Culture Requires Deep, Fine Soil—Weedy Hay Should Be Cut When in Flower—How to Cure Sprains in Horses.**

### Growing Sugar Beets.

Sugar, like the garden variety of, beets require a deep, finely pulverized soil, and dressed in the drill rows with twelve two-horse cartloads of rich, well-rotted manure, made from grain-fed cattle. After the seed is sown and the plants are up, the after-culture consists in keeping the ground mellow between the rows, and the best plants are free from weeds. The harrow-tooth cultivator, with the flat steel weed cutter attached to the rear, is the best implement to work the crop with when the plants are small. It fines and mellows the soil and cuts up the young weeds in the one passage. After the plants grow larger use the horse cultivator, with the narrow teeth first, and afterwards the larger ones. Amateurs in beet culture should visit some large trucker and see how the work is done. One visit, with a careful inspection of the crops grown, will be worth to any observant farmer at least fifty dollars in experience. The beets, after they have reached the fourth leaf and the bulbs are about the size of your thumb, should be thinned out when the soil is moist. Sugar beets should be thinned out to stand six inches apart in the row, and stock beets thinned to eight inches. In thinning or hoeing the plants, the roots must not be cut, as it will cause them to rot.

The truckers, in growing the early market beets, use large quantities of liquid manure, running it in between the rows after the ground has been deeply cultivated. In a few days the rows are again run through with the cultivator. Under this double system of manuring the beets grow very rapidly, and are soon ready for market. In growing beets for feeding to stock, the ground must not be allowed to crust over, or the plants will be covered up with weeds. Beets can be grown and put into the cellar for four cents per bushel. From six hundred to eight hundred bushels can be grown to the acre under careful culture.—Baltimore American.

### Curing Weedy Hay.

Daisies and weeds of like nature make a very good hay for dry cattle and young stock if they are cut in flower. Cut them after the dew is off in the morning, and let them dry out for a day. Rake them up the following day, and stack them with alternate layers of straw or old hay. Each load should be salted at the rate of one peck of salt to the load. Make the stack to hold six or eight tons, or twelve two-horse wagon loads of it as gathered. The stack should be run up three-fourths of the way, and then left over night to settle. After the stack settles top off with long hay, rake down hard, and then run two wires over the top and tie down securely. A stack of this fresh hay will smoke for several mornings after it is put up, but if the hay has been well salted and several layers of dry hay put in between the green hay, there will be no danger of combustion.

### Sprains in Horses.

All recent sprains of the joints and tendons are generally best treated by the application of cold water. This is best applied by means of a hose. This should be used frequently, but not for more than five minutes at one time. The horse's rug should be put on at such a time, or he is liable to take cold. If the horse shows symptoms of much pain, it may be necessary to foment the part; that is, apply warm water instead of cold. This will ease the pain, but will probably increase the swelling, and the reduction, afterwards, of this swelling will retard recovery. The inflammatory processes at the seat of the lesion mean increased blood supply to the part, and consequent effusion into the surrounding tissues. Thus, with a sprain, we always get more or less "thickening," and the getting rid of this "thickening" is often more troublesome than relieving the actual pain. The application of cold water by constringing the blood vessels has the effect of lessening the amount of blood which would otherwise be conveyed to the part, and so result in less effusion and swelling. After applying the cold water, a woolen bandage should be bound fairly tight round the affected part, preferably interposing a layer of cotton wool between limb and bandage. Should the animal show symptoms of being in much pain, remove the bandage at once, for it is then probably pressing too hard on the injured part. The bandage, however, must not be left off, but replaced. Bandages in sprains, other than in those of the limbs from the foot to the trunk, are out of the question.—Saddlery and Harness.

### To Increase the Milk.

To make a large quantity of rich milk, the cows must be full fed. Where the milk, cream or butter can be sold at good prices it will pay to feed grain. The following ration can be given to each cow daily all through the summer: Seven quarts of bran and one quart of corn chop, divided into two feeds. One-half is fed in the morning and the other half at night. The bran is made into a thick slop and seasoned with a little salt. The cows are at pasture day and night. When the pasture gets short, the cows are given a large rackful at night of oats and peas or corn fodder, after they have eaten up their slop. By this system of feeding the cows will average twenty-eight to thirty pounds of milk per day, which is wholesaled at 2 cents per pound. The bran makes an abundance of good, wholesome milk, keeps the cow in condition, and it also makes a very rich manure. These droppings are scattered over the pasture once each week.

### Cats and Poultry.

When there are occasional disappearances of young chickens, especially at night, it is most likely that the family cat will prove to be the thief. Cats are treacherous animals, and cannot be depended upon. The same cat that during the day will allow little chickens to eat from the same dish will also at night kill and eat the chickens with as hearty a relish as their owner would eat them when cooked. But the lack of moral sense may be partially supplied if the slightest interference with poultry by the cat secures for her the chastisement she needs. If this is done while they are young, the cat may be taught to discriminate between birds which equally with mice are her natural prey, and young chickens. Poultrymen who have an admixture of game blood in their fowls do not need to give their cats any lessons to let young chicks alone. If the mother hen cannot fight off the intruder on her brood, her call will quickly bring to her assistance the game rooster, who finds in such scrimmages just the kind of excitement he wants.

### Pruning Young Pear Trees.

Much depends on how a beginning is made in pruning pear trees. It is for this reason best to take them at not more than two years from the bud, and if a very dwarf habit is desired a one-year stock from the graft is better. The thing to most persistently fight, either in dwarfs or standards, is the tendency of the central shoot to take most of the sap. This means large wood growth and little fruiting. On the other hand, a little pinching back of those shoots that grow too fast, which will always be the uppermost, will send the sap to branches lower down, and these will fill with fruit spurs and begin to bear the following year. The pear tree does not need high manuring. Give it plenty of mineral fertilizers, and any ground that will grow good grain or corn crops will be found fertile enough.

### Bottom Heat for Planting.

The difficulty with early spring planting is always because the soil is too cold. This causes the seed to germinate too slowly. But so soon as the seed begins to sprout warmth is generated by the act. Carbonic acid gas is developed, and this aids in making the soil warmer. Hence the advantage of putting some manure under the seed when it is planted early, so as to hasten germination. There is the further advantage of doing this early in spring because the abundant rains that fall then make the manure soluble, and greatly increase its effectiveness.

### Regulating Salting of Cows.

Salt in moderate amounts is doubtless an aid to digestion. The craving for it is natural with all herbivorous animals, and is especially strong in those that chew the cud. If cows are not salted regularly the cream from their milk will not make butter so quickly. This is possibly because lack of salt allows food in the stomach to ferment before it can be digested. This always causes fever and increases the caseine in the milk. The same result is caused by the change in fall from green feed to dry. Cows should be salted at least twice a week. It is better still to keep some where they always can have access to it. They will not eat too much for their good.

### Farm Notes.

Potatoes nearly always do well on clover sod land, and are much less liable to disease than when grown with stable manure. Land that has been in clover should produce a good crop of potatoes without the application of manure.

Why not have some competent man legally appointed in every community to spray trees and destroy insect pests and fungus diseases, taxing each man for the number of trees grown? The thrifty man would then no longer suffer from the habits of his negligent neighbor.

It is a favorable indication for sheep that the supply of rams of the mutton breeds is below the demand. This points to the fact that farmers are becoming convinced that sheep will pay in the forms of mutton and lamb, and that wool will be but a secondary consideration in sheep raising.

Every sheep farm should be well provided with gates; bars are dangerous as well as too wasteful of time in letting down and putting them up. There is a great risk when sheep are crowding through bars, only partly let down, that a leg may be snapped. A good light gate may be made for 50 cents more cost than a set of bars, and if properly hung will last a great many years.

Buckwheat is regarded as a crop for poor land, but it does best under favorable conditions. The blossoms provide excellent forage for the bees to work upon, and it is also regarded as a very appropriate crop for plowing under. It is a summer crop and shades the land, the yield of grain, however, seldom paying for the seed and labor on poor land, it being used mostly for turning under while in blossom.

There is nothing better to make young pigs grow than a patch of peas, into which they may be turned an hour or so every day until the peas become so scarce that all day is required to satisfy them. They furnish the same kind of nutrition that milk does, and at a much cheaper rate. When thus fed their frames will grow rapidly, and they can be given corn feed later in the season, without the injury that comes to hogs summered on grass and clover and suddenly changed to corn.

It costs about 13 cents to send a bushel of wheat to Liverpool from Chicago. Fifty years ago the cost of sending a bushel of wheat from sections near Philadelphia now reached in an hour by rail was much more. With improved modes and facilities for transportation distance has been obliterated and the market extended until shipments depend on time and not the number of miles. Grain is cheaper because it can be produced at less cost with machines and is more easily shipped. The solution of the problem is to grow larger crops per acre.

### Taking No Chances.

There used to be a peculiar old justice of the peace in Vevay, Ind., down near the Ohio River, who entertained very queer notions concerning court procedure. On one occasion, after all the evidence was in and the plaintiff's attorney had made an elaborate argument, the defendant's attorney arose to begin his plea.

"Hold on there," exclaimed the court. "I don't believe I can let you proceed, Mr. Smith. I have a very clear idea now of the guilt of the prisoner at the bar, and anything from you at this time would have a tendency to confuse the court. I know the man is guilty now, and I don't want to take any chances."—Chicago Times-Herald.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

Considerable activity has been noted in July wheat during the past week, owing to the fear of manipulation by the elevator men. Stocks of wheat in Chicago are now down to 3,000,000 bushels, and this is firmly held by men who believe in higher prices for spot wheat during the next 30 days. There has been little doing in other options, although September wheat has gained two cents. The news has been somewhat conflicting in many respects, reports of harvesting from the Southwest tending to somewhat dishearten holders, while the news in other respects was bullish in tone, and indicated a good demand for cash wheat. Receipts have fallen off sharply in the Northwest, and everything indicates that from now on until the next crop moves, but little will be received. Foreign crop news has been bullish in tone, European advices confirming the reported damage to the Roumanian and Bulgarian crop of 25 per cent. Conditions of India have improved but little. Russian reports continue to speak of damage to wheat in certain sections, while in France there has been only a slight improvement. Exports have shown a moderate decrease under those of the previous week. Bradstreet's reports them at 2,156,000 bushels, while ocean passage decreased 1,440,000 bushels. Our visible supply decreased 1,879,000 bushels, and is now down to 18,794,000 bushels, the smallest in many years. Were there any speculation we would see higher prices at once, but the market is in a rut and so narrow that it is at present controlled by a few professionals who are scalping for small profits. While the present dullness lasts, we hardly look for a bull market, but our supplies are getting so low that the short side is very dangerous to be on, and we advise our friends to buy wheat on the little breaks at present, and be satisfied with small profits until speculation revives, or there is a material change in the situation.

### Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 67@68c; Valley, 69c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.60@3.75; grahram, $3.40; superfine, $2.60 per barrel.

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

Barley—Feed barley, $16@16.50; brewing, $18@19 per ton.

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

Hay—Timothy, $10@13.50; clover, $11.50@12.50; California wheat, $10@12; do oat, $11; Oreogn wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12½@13c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; fair to good, 25c; dairy, 20@25c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3 per dozen; broilers, $2@3; geese, $2.50@4.50; ducks, $2.50@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound.

Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, $1.00@1.10 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, 90c@$1; yellow, $1.50 per cental.

Hops—7@7½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c; mohair, 19@20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½c; dressed mutton, 4½@5c; spring lambs, 6@7 per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4; light and feeders, $2.50@3; dressed, $3@4.75 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $3.50; cows $2.50@3; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

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

### Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9¼c.

Eggs—Fresh ranc, 14@15c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11@12c; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; ducks, $4@5.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $20; feed $21@22.

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

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $19; whole, $18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¼c; cows, 6c; mutton sheep, 6½c; pork, 6¼c; veal, small, 6@7.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3@4c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling coad, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@4c.

### San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@11c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 10@12c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $18.50@20.50; California bran, $13@14.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, $8@11; wheat and oat, $7@10; oat, $6@8.50 river barley, $5@6; best barley, $6.50@8; alfalfa, $5@9 clover, $6@8.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 50@90c.

Onions—New red, 60@70c; do new silverskin, 80@90 per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 25@35c per small box; do large box, 50@85c Royal apricots, 20@40c common cherries, 25@30c; Royal Anne cherries, 45@50c per box; currants, $1.00@2.00 per chest; peaches, 25@50c; pears, 20@30c; cherry plums, 20@40c per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 16c; do seconds, 15@15½c; fancy dairy, 14½c; good to choice, 13@14c per pound.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7@7½c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 10@12c; ranch, 13@16c; Eastern, 12@13; duck, 13c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, $1.50@3; seedlings, $1@1.50; Mexican limes, $7@7.50; common lemons, 75c@1.50.

Bengal was in 1770 devastated by a fearful famine, during the course of which nearly one half of the inhabitants died, the trade became disorganized, and the revenues remaining uncollected.

The first printing in America was established at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639.


## TWO MIGHTY CONTINENTS,

North and South America, besides Guatemala, the West Indies, Australia, and even Europe, are the fields of usefulness in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its value as an antidote to malaria, and as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, nervousness, and loss of appetite and sleep. The inhabitants, the medical men of these countries, have spoken in no uncertain tones concerning the efficacy of the great household remedy.


### Cost of Ships and Guns.

Since 1885 the British parliament has voted $541,000,000 for new warships and modern naval guns.


## 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 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*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the 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.


### Long Distance Telephoning.

A merchant in an Eastern city not long ago happened to meet a business acquaintance in a public station as he was paying for a 30-minute conversation and smiling over it. The merchant's comment upon the size of the transaction was met by the remark that a trip to Chicago had been saved and $500 made on the order which had just been taken by telephone. This incident serves to illustrate one of the strongest points of the long-distance telephone—its value as a business factor in large transactions which require a personal interview.


## HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Accredited at the State and Stanford Universities. A first-class Home School. Careful supervision and thorough training in every respect. Seventh year begins August 10th. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal.


### Chair Rents in Paris Parks.

Paris manages to make 150,000 francs a year from permits to let chairs in the squares and gardens for the accommodation of promenaders.


## 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.**


More than 2000 people mysteriously disappear from London every year and are never heard of again.


## HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business trasactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Tsledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family pills are the best.


There are 23 acres of land to every inhabitant of the globe


For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.


### Frozen Lamb for London.

Some 18 years ago the flock owners of Australia, finding that there was a fair market in England for canned mutton, determined to try the experiment of exporting the fresh-killed meat in a frozen state. Sheep which had been bred with a view to producing wool rather than for table use, did not at first find favor with the public, besides which an occasional breakdown in the refrigerating machinery often rendered the experiment an expensive one for the shipper. New Zealand sheep were found to be of a much better quality, and by degrees difficulties were surmounted and prejudices overcome until New Zealand mutton has become as common an object in London meat markets as the home-grown article. Owing to the difference in the seasons on the other side of the equator, lambs are ready for export about Christmas time, so that they can be placed on the London market earlier in the season than those raised at home. The carcasses are first cooled and then slightly frozen on shore; they are then transferred to a dry chamber on board ship, where the temperature is steadily maintained at a few degrees below freezing. On their arrival in port they are again transferred to a cold-storage chamber and kept there until wanted.


## MRS. ELLA M'GARVY.

**Writing to Mrs. Pinkham,**

Says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and today, I am feeling like a new woman.—MRS. ELLA MCGARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

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


## HOW HE TOOK A BRIBE.

**The Indirect Way This Man Had of Selling His Vote.**

A few years ago, when a United States Senatorial election was impending in Ohio, one of the leading candidates needed another vote to make his election sure and his campaign manager, after canvassing the situation, began work upon a bucolic representative from one of the Western Reserve counties, says a correspondent.

The old man grew very indignant at the first hint of money in connection with his vote. He fumed a great deal, swore a little and very melodramatically asserted that "his manhood was not for sale at any price." Gradually the fact was impressed upon him that the one necessary vote could be secured in another quarter and that his obstinacy would have no effect upon the Senatorial result anyway, while it might materially affect his pocketbook.

Thereupon the old fellow made an eloquent plea in his own behalf. He strongly asserted that he was an honest man, whose reputation was as dear to him as his life, and whose character always had been unspotted by contact with the world.

"You will readily understand, sir," he added, "that having so much at stake as I do it would be impossible for me to entertain for one moment any proposition you might make to try to influence my vote in this matter. My vote is not for sale, but I have no ill feling toward you for what you have tried to do. And as proof of that fact I'll go right over to your room now and join you in a social game of euchre, just between ourselves."

"All right," assented the lobbyist, "I'm pretty busy, but I guess I can find time enough for a single rubber with you. How about stakes?"

"Twenty-five hundred a corner."

"No—two thousand."

They played. The lobbyist lost. The man from the Western Reserve voted for the candidate who was elected Senator.

### He Saw It at Last.

There have been so many stories told about the average Englishman's inability to see the point of an American joke that it doesn't seem as if anything new in illustration of his density could be mentioned. But here is a good local story, which will be appreciated at least by those who know the parties.

A genuine Britisher was in Cleveland some time ago, the guest of a prominent citizen. The latter was bent on entertaining his visitor to the best that was going, and in honor of the close of his visit gave a little banquet at the Hollenden.

Everything was of the nicest, and the party enjoyed itself hugely. When the evening's festivities were under full headway, the honored guest happened to notice the china. It was of English manufacture, and each piece was marked with an "H" for Hollenden. It gave the visitor a text for a few characteristic Anglo-Saxon remarks.

"You're a bloomin' country," he said, "but so young an' 'elpless. Why, everything we 'ave in old England is superior, don't you know, to what you chaps produce. You cawn't compete with the mother country, you know. Why, you even 'ave to come to us for the very chinyware that covers this table. That's right, by Jove! It's queensware!"

"Yes," said one of the diners with a delicious drawl, "and you'll notice it's sprinkled with the 'H's' you Englishmen have dropped over here."

A smile ran round the table in which the honored guest did not join. It was lost material on him.

Not quite.

About a month after this feast the Clevelander received a letter from his friend, who had returned home.

"Say," the letter read, "that was a deuced clever joke your friend got off on me at the supper—the one about the 'Hs,' you remember. Do you know, I laughed like everything at that when I came to think it over in London. It was awfully good."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Gave the Waiter $5,000.

Among those who know the editor of the New York Herald there is a catch phrase that "James Gordon Bennett never makes a mistake." It would fare ill with a Herald man who should dispute this phrase. It is a fact that he makes few errors, and also that he never acknowledges one. Once—according to an unverified story—when he was home at Christmas time he went to his club for dinner. It was his custom to give the waiter a dollar. When the dinner was finished he thought to surprise the servitor, who had been unusually acceptable in his attentions. From his waistcoat pocket, in which were two little rolls of bills, Mr. Bennett took one and handed it over, apparently thinking it contained five one-dollar notes.

When the waiter looked at his money after Bennett had gone and found that it contained five $1,000 notes he was really frightened and gave the roll to the steward. A few days later, when Mr. Bennett next visited the club, the roll was tendered to him with the explanation by the waiter that a mistake was evidently made. Bennett never looked at the money, but, staring the waiter indignantly in the face, declared:

"James Gordon Bennett makes no mistakes," and walked away.

### No Cause for It.

"Mamma, why should landladies object to children?"

Mother—I'm sure I don't know; but go and see what baby is crying about and tell Johnny to stop throwing things at people on the street and make George and Kate cease fighting and tell Dick if he doesn't stop blowing that tin horn I'll take it away from him.—Trifles.

### Mother's Guile.

"Mother," said Mrs. Smarton, "says the smell of stale tobacco makes her sick."

"Ah," said Mr. Smarton, filling his pipe.

"So she has concluded, she says, that she will stay until she gets used to it if it takes her all summer."—Indianapolis Journal.

### There's Many a Slip.

"Is it settled, Mrs. Flyly, that your daughter is to marry young Bullions?"

"Not at all. There's nothing more serious than an engagement between them."—Detroit Free Press.


# $400.00 not $200.00

Two San Francisco grocers—Ring Bros. and T. Salomon—won $100.00 each because they sent the most yellow tickets before June 15th.

But grocers and clerks can get more tickets than other consumers; so we also paid $100.00 each to the two persons named below:

Mrs. Wm. Funk, Winnemucca, Nevada, 132 tickets.
Mrs. L. During, 819 Bryant Street, San Francisco, 72 tickets.

Mrs. During got a number of friends in San Francisco and near by (one keeps a boarding house) to give her their tickets; and she used the tea herself.

By the way, she uses *Schilling's Best* baking powder and extracts—too bad she doesn't know how good *Schilling's Best* spices are! But she says the extracts and baking powder are wonderful.

A woman in Stockton, who keeps a restaurant, came very near getting a prize. She deserves one for supplying her customers such good tea.

Better read our advertisements every day—some contain suggestions how to win the prize.

By the way, grocers can't compete for the two $150.00 prizes offered for the most yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15th and August 31st. They *can*, however, compete for the $1000.00 prize. B 4

SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO

## Does Your Back Hurt?

*The Dull Pain.*
*The Tired Ache.*
*The Sharp Pain.*
*The "Catch" in Your Back.*

DR. A. T. SANDEN: PORTLAND, OR., June 29, 1897.

Dear Sir—Your Belt has cured my lame back. It's a great remedy. I had been using medicines and liniments for three years without getting any relief. When I got the Belt I couldn't stoop over to pick up a stick from the ground. The Belt cured my back in a month, and it has never bothered me since. My back is as strong as ever now.

Yours truly, ALBERT BERANCHLE, 83½ Second street, corner Flanders.

If you have any trouble with your back or kidneys, denoting weakness in or injury to the muscles or kidneys, neither medicine nor liniment will help you. The trouble requires just one remedy, and that is Electricity.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

That is what has cured many thousands. It gives life to the weak, strained muscles and cures often in a few days. If you suffer, call and test it, and see the names of hundreds of other cures. Get the book, free. Call or address,

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

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### Franklin's Bequest in Court.

If Benjamin Franklin, one of the wisest of men, could have foreseen the difficulties and complications that have grown out of his famous bequest to the city of Boston of $5,000, more than 100 years ago, he would probably have cancelled that part of the will, or at least made its provisions very different, remarks the Buffalo Commercial. The fund, which now amounts to $348,000, has been invested mainly as he directed. At the end of the first hundred years the principal was to be laid out at the discretion of the managers of the donation to the town of Boston, "in public works which may be judged of most utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or temporary residence." The money is in the Boston city treasury, but it appears the municipal authorities and the trustees are at loggerheads as to their respective powers, and also as to the method of its expenditure, and as a last resort the matter has been carried to the courts. An application is to be made to the supreme court of Massachusetts to decide who has authority under the will to expend the money in one of the several ways suggested by the testator. It is to be hoped a way out of the difficulty will be found and that the fund will be used to establish the Franklin trades school, as has been proposed. It is one of the most remarkable legacies ever made, and the benevolent intent is plain enough, though perhaps not expressed in sufficiently definite terms.

### Buried the Wrong Corpse.

Fairplay describes the following as a true story: Lately an English family had the misfortune to lose an aged aunt, who died in St. Petersburg. Arrangements were most carefully made and directions sent that the body should be forwarded to England to be interred in the family vault. In due time a magnificent coffin arrived and before it was lowered to its last resting place it was opened for inspection. Much to the dismay of the family, instead of finding the familiar features and frail form of their beloved aunt, the corpse of a Russian officer, clothed in military garments and decorated with ribbons and medals, was disclosed to view. A frantic telegram was dispatched to the Russian capital, to which the following answer was returned: "Lady buried yesterday with military honors. Please keep the general."

A grasshopper can spring more than 200 times its own length.

### How Hawaii Is Pronounced.

As we have now started on the road toward the annexation of Hawaii, it is but natural that Americans should want to pronounce the name of the forthcoming new territory correctly. The correct pronunciation is "Ha-wi-e," the "a" sounded as in "father," the "i" as in "time," and the "e" as in "we," the accent being on the second syllable. It is well to know how the new territory is pronounced, says the Chicago Tribune, even before it enters into the Union.

### New Use for Sand Blast.

The sand blast has frequently been adapted to a number of ingenious operations, and the latest phase of its utility is in the cleansing of ships' bottoms. The Atlanta, one of the United States men-of-war, was recently dry-docked and by means of compressed air sand was forced against the sides of the vessel, cleansing and polishing the iron and steel as bright as silver.


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