

\$1000.00

All, or your share of it, if you find the missing word.

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get Schilling's Best tea at your grocer's; take out the Yellow Ticket (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for each yellow ticket.

If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay \$150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again.

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

A New Sicilian Necropolis.

At Catania, in Sicily, the discovery has been made of a small necropolis, which belongs to the latest Roman times, and contains several rows of tombs, disposed in almost the same manner as the local in the Christian catacombs. The objects brought to light resemble very much those previously found in the Syracusean necropolis of Grotticelli. Of peculiar importance are two inscriptions: A Christian one, written in Greek, and another written in Latin, and relating to a soldier from Gallia Narbonensis belonging to the Legio Septima Gemina. It was known that this legion, created by the Emperor Galba, was recruited chiefly in Spain, and in the province of Narbonne, but no memory of it existed to the present day in Sicilian inscriptions.

Oxygen in the Spectrum.

Following up the researches of two German physicians, who were recently led to conclude that three lines of oxygen in the solar spectrum were not atmospheric. Lewis Jewell considers that he has proven conclusively that the lines are produced by water vapor in the earth's atmosphere, and that, therefore, the spectroscopist does not indicate oxygen in the sun.

Art and Literature in Paris.

Somebody with a fondness for figures has been giving attention to the subject of the women artists and writers in Paris, and finds that there are 700 artists and 1,450 writers. Of the 700 female artists 107 are sculptors, while the rest are painters, which count does not, of course, include the hundreds of fan painters, decorators, etc.

A fulgurite has been found in Rome, N. Y., which extends to a vertical height of 45 feet. A fulgurite is a vitrified tube caused by striking sand.

Portland Business College

Portland, Oregon

A. P. ARMSTRONG, L.L.B., Prin. J. A. WISCO, Sec'y

THE BUSY WORLD OF BUSINESS

A BUSINESS EDUCATION PAYS

PORTLAND UNIVERSITY

ALBANY COLLEGE, ALBANY, OREGON

Back Ache,

Lame Back, Railroad Back, Stiff in the Back, Lumbago and all back troubles are instantly relieved by

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Its soothing, warming, invigorating current penetrates the weakened tissues, sends the life-blood bounding through your veins, relieves the pain, takes out the soreness, warms, tones and strengthens, reinforces nature and cures.

Permanently. It is worn while you sleep, and can be regulated. Read about it in the little book "Three Classes of Men," free by mail or at the office. A physician's advice free. Call or address

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

153 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

Please mention this Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Don't forget to get this book. It is the best cure for GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, etc.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

How the Kind of Wheat that is Best Adapted to the Soil—Advice About Clipping Horses—Removing the Corn Tassels.

Selecting Seed Wheat. It is found that a change of feed, even that from an adjoining farm, is an advantage. Wheat grown upon strong limestone soils in a cool climate has more vitality and will yield more to the acre than when sown in a warmer climate. For this reason a change of seed every few years is desirable. If home-grown seed is to be used, select the very best, and then run it through the mill several times to get only the largest and most perfect grains. There are two leading varieties of wheat, the white and the red. The white wheats make the best quality of flour. They require a good soil, thorough preparation of the ground and early seeding. The usual yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. The red wheats are more hardy and are most in demand. The leading kinds are Fultz, Mediterranean and Fulcrator. Our leading wheat growers sow mostly the Fultz and the red Mediterranean. The Fultz has a short, stiff straw, that stands up well. The improved Mediterranean is a very valuable wheat, especially for rich clay soils that have recently been limed. On such soils crops have been grown the past season averaging forty bushels to the acre, upon fields of twenty acres in extent. The editor would advise each farmer to sow that wheat that best suits his soil. Have plump, clean seed; seed six pecks to the acre, and take the month of August to get the wheat ground in proper condition for drilling early in September.—The American.

Clipping the Horse. It might be thought that clipping would have a tendency to increase the risk of colds and chest diseases in the horse. Such, however, is not the case; on the contrary, it reduces the probability of such affections. The greatest sufferers are those that, after a hard day's work, are brought into the stable wet with perspiration from rain, and having a heavy coat of hair, take a considerable time to dry, notwithstanding careful dressing, a performance which is too generally neglected. To thoroughly dry a horse in such condition is too hard work to please most groomers, consequently the horse gets a chill, and his respiratory organs become affected. A clipped horse is readily dried, and when afterwards clothed, passes the night comfortably, and is not so liable to "catch cold" as the horse that rests in a coat damp, if not sodden, with perspiration or rain. Clipped horses should always be well clothed when not at work, and especial care should be taken to preserve the temperature of the skin for the first few days after they have undergone the operation of having their natural hair covering reduced by the clipper.—Portland Transcript.

Removing Corn Tassels. We have never believed that it would pay to detassel corn in order to save the plant vigor and strength required to perfect the male blossom. It would in the first place involve too much labor, and we could never see that the stalks from which tassels had been removed were any more prolific than others. What used to be known as topping corn, which means cutting off all above the ear, is a certain injury to the crop. It is used to be to let the sun reach the ear. But the ear needed all the foliage that the stalk was deprived of in order to perfect its grain. Besides, it has long been recognized that these topplings of corn have far less sweetness and nutrition than has the larger part of the stalk below them. At earing time the richest part of the stalk will be the middle, and as close to the ear as possible. Give a cow a cornstalk and she will always begin in the middle, eating both ways till she comes to less nutrition, and casting out the butt and top ends as not suited to her taste.—Exchange.

Pear Blight. Pear blight is one of those plant diseases that has been exhaustively studied and its exact nature fully demonstrated, and yet it has left us precisely where we were before as respects remedial measures. In a word, the only remedy when blight has stricken a branch is to cut well below the affected part and burn it; if the whole tree seems affected, to dig it out and burn it. I am not aware that any specific applications are of any use except as they may promote a more uniform and healthy development of the tree, thus giving it greater resistance and making it less susceptible to the attack of the blight bacterium. Particularly should the blighted branches be cut off and burned, since they induce extra-nutritive growth which is liable to be soft and spongy, and often unseasonable, running into fall when the tree should be hardening the season's growth. The Seckel pear has the reputation of being one of the most resistant varieties, but it is not proof by any means, as your correspondent has testified.

Blight varies somewhat in different years. The reasons for this are unknown, but appear to be due to more favorable weather conditions some seasons than others. Discouraging as pear culture is, owing to the insidious character of blight, it will pay to watch trees carefully for the first appearance of disease, to cultivate, prune and care for them systematically.—Germantown Telegraph.

Oats and Peas for Fodder. Excepting clover there is no better selling crop than a mixture of oats and peas cut green. It can be sown much earlier than corn, and will be in condition long before corn is ready to cut for green fodder. The pea vines also make it a better ration than green corn at its best, as they supply the nitrogenous element in which corn is deficient. But as the main selling crop corn will always have the preference, as more can be grown of it per acre than of the peas and oats. By sowing successively until the middle of May, oats and peas can be kept in best condition for selling until corn fodder has got into tassel. But the latest sown oats and peas should all be used for green fodder as the excess of nitrogen in the soil will

make the late oats rust and the late peas mildew so that they cannot be saved for grain. But if there is more of them than can be fed green, the corn and peas make excellent silage if put up just as the grain is beginning to form.—Cultivator.

Alfalfa Replacing Corn. It is not likely that alfalfa, the clover which has succeeded so well in California, will ever become plentiful in the East. Our wet winters will rot the roots or at least decrease their vigor. On very dry, sandy or gravelly soil it might succeed here. But it seems to be especially adapted to hot and dry climates, and hence its success in the arid regions of the far West. As its root often goes several feet deep it is likely to change the character of the climate, for wherever alfalfa roots have gone water will also go. The alfalfa retains its greenness during the severest droughts. Of course it must be all the time evaporating moisture, and this also will have some effect in changing the climate. Hence in localities too dry for corn, alfalfa is taking its place as a feed for all kinds of stock. It is at the same time fitting the soil for growing corn and other crops.—American Cultivator.

Winter Cautions. If carnations are wanted for winter blooming in the dwelling or greenhouse, they must be carefully cultivated now. Plants raised from cuttings this spring must have the flower buds tipped off as soon as they show themselves. Follow this treatment all through the summer. Keep the earth around the plants loose, mellow and free from weeds. If fall strong, stout, stocky plants will be had, and, with proper management, a handsome display of choice flowers may be had all through the winter. The last of September they should be potted, taking a large mass of earth up with the roots. After they are nicely potted water freely and set the pots in a partially shaded place until they finally recover. The earth must be kept moist, but not wet in the pots. They thrive best in a cool temperature—from forty-five to fifty degrees. They grow nicely in a well-protected cold frame.—The American.

Alsike Clover. It is no wonder that alsike clover so often proves a disappointment to farmers who sow it, thinking that it will, like other clover, at least remain in the ground two full years. Alsike clover seeds, with its first crop. Then, unless the clover has been cut before it fairly got into blossom, the root will not sprout again, and the farmer is left with a bare stubble the remainder of the summer. Some permanent grasses should always be sown with alsike clover. Timothy is one of the best, as it is a patient grass, growing a little beneath the clover early in the season, and then shooting up quickly and coming into head when the ground is cleared off for it to do so. The alsike roots, being dead, begin at once to decay in the soil. They are so rich in plant food that timothy sown with alsike always makes a better sod, and will last longer than when it is grown alone.

Clover as Fertilizer. Authorities on agriculture say that plowing under a good crop of scarlet clover is equivalent to twenty tons of stable manure per acre. They recommend that all lands from which crops have been harvested in the summer be sown in scarlet clover for this purpose. It may be sown among corn, tomatoes, turnips, etc., at time of late hoeing, or after potatoes, melons, cucumbers, have been harvested, or on grain stubble and harrowed in. When sown in July and early in August it has proved hardly any north as Michigan and Canada. In the latitude of New York time of sowing may extend from July 15 to September 1, and farther south even later.

Sitting Hen. On no account should hens be allowed to sit in the henhouse during the warm season. It is too dry a place at any time for healthful development of the chick in the shell. In summer it is particularly objectionable, because vermin are sure to breed in the henhouse if a hen is sitting there night and day for three weeks. When a hen at this season steals her nest and makes it on the ground the moisture which will rise through the soil invigorates the chick and enables it to peck its way to the outer world, instead of becoming exhausted and dying in its shell.

Farm Notes. There is some objection to millet hay, owing to the seed heads, which cannot be separated from the hay. This can only be avoided when the millet is mowed. The mistake is in allowing it to advance too far in growth before mowing. The time to mow millet is when the seed heads are beginning to form.

If weeds are annual they will soon disappear if not allowed to produce seeds; if they are perennial, keep them cut down so as to prevent them from making leaves. Lessen the length of the growing organs of plants, and to frequently cut down the plants as fast as they begin to grow will soon put an end to them.

Currying the horses when they have become dry after their return from the day's work relieves them of itching due to attacks of insects and opens the pores of the skin. If they are well rubbed down and also given a brisk brushing they will feel better and also be in better condition for work the next day.

Four times as much can be produced on an acre by the use of wheel hoes and other hand implements than by the ordinary cultivation with horse power, as the hand implements will allow of growing the plants closer in the rows, and the rows need not be more than twelve inches apart, but in so doing the crop must be supplied with an abundance of plant food and carefully attended to.

In Michigan a law is in force which requires all orchards infested with injurious insects to be sprayed or disinfected. This law is enforced by three commissioners in each township, who are appointed on petition of ten freeholders. If the owner refuses to do the work the commissioners can do it and tax costs against him. Thus far the law works well, and its justness is recognized. No man has a right to grow weeds or breed insects to destroy his neighbor's crops or fruit.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was a large and rapid advance in the prices of wheat during the past week with prospects of a higher range of prices the rest of the year. Spot wheat is difficult to get, even at a premium, and the demand is pressing for old wheat; 1,945,000 bushels have been taken in Chicago this week for prompt and future shipment on foreign orders—the bulk of which was taken at the advance early in the week.

This general advance is more the outcome of the hand-to-mouth consumption of twelve months overtaking the small stocks both here and in Europe, as we have pointed out time and again, than of short European crops now being reaped. Prosperity is coming, in the fact that the European consumer is paying the American farmer a better price than the majority of speculators put upon the wheat. The actual value of the new crop is 20 cents higher than the professional short seller made it in June, when they were selling September freely at 63½ cents, and the farmer is to be congratulated that this advance comes before the grain leaves his hands. And so long as the legitimate demand keeps the spot wheat at a premium, no combination or monopoly can profitably depress the futures, as the experienced of the past six months have proved. So, for the near future, it will be safe to buy wheat on each decline, as the speculative market is broadening and outside buying increasing, and will increase as the state of the country improves.

Although the sensational press tried to show local manipulation in July delivery, Chicago is still the lowest market in the country, with spot wheat this week 10 cents over the highest price in July, and we would have seen a much higher price during this month had not holders of wheat been frightened in June by sensational rumors of large receipts; now the cash demand far exceeds, in proportion, the speculative demand. As in the May and July deliveries, the September speculative price is steadily advancing to the price of the spot wheat, which, as in those months, will finally fix the value in the latter end of this month.

We are now having large receipts of wheat from an ample crop of fine quality—this week 5,343,406 bushels at the nine primary markets, compared with 3,217,352 bushels for the same last year.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 81c; Valley, 84c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$4.15; graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38c @ 40c; choice gray, 36c @ 38c per bushel.

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

Millicuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 12½; clover, \$10 @ 11; California wheat, \$10 @ 11; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9 @ 10 per ton.

Eggs—11½ @ 12c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35c @ 40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25c @ 30c per roll.

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

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 3.50 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50 @ 2.75; geese, \$3 @ 4; ducks, \$2.50 @ 3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10 @ 11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35c @ 45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweet, \$1 @ 1.25 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental.

Hops—10 @ 11½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4 @ 6c.

Wool—Valley, 14 @ 15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½ @ 2½c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, 4½c; light and feeders, \$2.50 @ 3; dressed, \$3 @ 4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75 @ 3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4 @ 5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3 @ 3½c; small, 4½c per pound.

Seattle Markets. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10 @ 12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10 @ 11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10 @ 11c; spring chickens, \$2 @ 3.50; ducks, \$2.50 @ 3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$28 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23.

Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$21.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4 @ 5c; salmon trout, 7 @ 10c; flounders and sole, 3 @ 4c; ling cod, 4 @ 5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½ @ 4c.

San Francisco Markets. Wool—Choice foothill, 9 @ 12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' \$8 @ 10c; do year's staple, 7 @ 8c; mountain, 11 @ 13c; Oregon, 10 @ 13c per pound.

Hops—7 @ 9c per pound.

Millicuffs—Middlings, \$18.50 @ 22; California bran, \$14 @ 15 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, \$12 @ 15; wheat and oat, \$11 @ 14; oat, \$10 @ 12; river barley, \$7 @ 8; best barley, \$9 @ 12; alfalfa, \$7 @ 8.50 clover, \$7.50 @ 9.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40 @ 60c.

Onions—New red, 70 @ 80c; do new silverskin, 85c @ 1 per cental.

Remarkable Will Power. The late William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, never took another law case after his defense of President Andrew Johnson. "The brilliant speech which won that case," says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "proved the man's remarkable will and intellectual powers." He had been so ill as to be confined to his bed, and on the day of the trial, while lying in bed, he jotted down on a sheet of foolscap paper the main points of his defense. He was driven to the tribunal in a carriage, unable to walk, and spoke extempore for four hours and a half. At the close of article XI was voted upon, and the president acquitted of the other articles. Since that time Mr. Groesbeck has lived a life of quiet retirement. In 1872 he built Elmhurst, a noble house of superb proportions, commanding a river view of unsurpassed beauty.

A bulletin (No. 7) of the division of entomology of the United States department of agriculture says that in France and Pennsylvania an industry has recently sprung up, which consists of the farming of spiders for the purpose of stocking wine cellars, and thus securing almost an immediate coating of cobwebs to new wine bottles, giving them the appearance of great age. This industry is carried on in a little French village in the department of Loire and near Philadelphia, where "Epeira vulgaris" and "Nephila dumplings" are raised in large quantities and sold to the wine merchants at the rate of \$10 per 100. This application of entomology to industry is one which will not be highly commended.

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MOTHERHOOD.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares No Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. Mrs. Lucy Lynde, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J., certainly thinks so. She says: "I am more than proud of Lydia B. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhoea and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Delvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains, and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."

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