THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

There Is Too Much Waste of Lands and Crops—Proper Way to Water Horses—Help for the Threshing Season—Have Harness that Fit.

Too Large Farms.

Our farms are too large. They are not tilled thoroughly enough. There is too much waste—both of lands and crops. A man may not be able to become rich in a few years upon a few acres, but by care and thoroughness he can make a comfortable living for his family, and also save something for old age's support. In Scotland, according to a recent government report, there are 9,227 agricultural holdings of one acre and under, 20,150 of from one to five acres, 33,921 of from five to fifty acres, 25,568 of above fifty acres, and seventy-six of more than 1,000 acres. There are in this country abundant opportunities for the "small farmer"; growing cities are consuming more and more of the products of Mother Earth, which no one can produce so well as the "small farm" man, who can give them the infinite pains necessary to their best development, and is willing to take care to get them to market in proper condition. This is the secret of the "small farmer's" success.—Farm News.

Watering Horses.

In no other way do farm horses suffer so much as from being inadequately watered. They are compelled to work steadily for five full hours each half day in the broiling sun with no water. The farmer is very careful when he goes to the field to see that his jug of drinking water is not left behind, and he drinks often if the day is hot. But it never enters his head that his horse is a sweating animal, and in proportion to his body has a smaller stomach than a man, and needs as large a supply of water and at as frequent intervals. Not only is it humane to provide water for the horse, but it pays. The sweating process is a cooling one. This is nature's way of counteracting the heat, and when water is given in sufficient quantity to sustain the sweat the horse can do more work with safety. It is but little trouble to give a team a drink two or three times each half day, and any man who will try the experiment will never abandon it. By providing a barrel on a log boat, or even on a wagon, enough water can be taken to the field to last two or three days, and if the barrel is a clean one the water will keep in good condition. With a pail the horses may be given a drink a couple of times each half day. No time need be lost, for it will take no longer to give them a sip of water than to sit on the plow handle while they are resting. There is another very great advantage in this occasional watering. When so watered the team on coming to the stable may be allowed to drink all they want without fear of bad results, and the grain may be given so as to give them plenty of time to eat it. When not watered from morning until noon it is not safe to give drink until they have stood and cooled off, and every one should know that it is not the best way to feed a horse before he has drank.—Germantown Telegraph.

Help for Threshing.

When threshing is done by steam power, it is the constant effort of those who run these threshers to have the work of threshing in each neighborhood hurried through in as short a season as possible. Their own expenses are quite heavy, and the threshing business will not pay unless they can get steady work while the season lasts. It is the farmer's interest, on the other hand, to postpone grain threshing until fall work is well out of the way. The grain is in better condition for threshing then, and, what is quite as important, it is not so difficult to secure the help needed. To keep a steady flow of grain in the straw mow or stack to the machine requires three, four or five men, according to the distance the bundles have to be pitched. All are needed that can work without being in each other's way. It is the hardest work that is now left to be done on the farm, and is also the dirtiest. There is always some heating in the mow or stack, and this means some dust from the partial decay of straw or chaff. The men who go with threshing machines get bigger wages than they can at any other farm work, and they fully earn what they receive. Few people can go through a job of threshing without taking cold and having throat and lungs and nostrils greatly irritated for several days after. It is under such conditions that tubercular consumption is most apt to begin.—American Cultivator.

Burning a Clover Field.

I am decidedly in favor of burning over my fields once in three or four years, writes Waldo F. Brown, in National Stockman, as by so doing we kill myriads of insects as well as the spores of fungi, and there can usually be enough stubble left on a Mammoth clover field to do this. There is no crop better to burn over than clover, because nitrogen is the only thing lost, as the phosphoric acid and potash are made more quickly available by burning, and as the larger part of the nitrogen generated—or developed—by the clover is stored in the roots there is usually enough of this important element of plant food left after burning, and as the atmosphere is a great storehouse of nitrogen, upon which we can draw whenever we grow clover, I do not mind burning a little of it. My first experience in burning over a field was more than forty years ago, and the result was so satisfactory that I have watched and experimented with it ever since, and am convinced that it is "good farming" and scientific to do it. The heaviest yield of wheat grown in Ohio of which I have any knowledge, an average of fifty bushels per acre on a ten-acre field, was on a field of Mammoth clover which was burned over before plowing, simply because the owner found it impossible to turn under the mass of haulm on the land. I have proven that burning will destroy the cutworms and save the crop of corn also. I would use judgment in doing this, and would not burn what I could turn under on a soil lacking in humus, but I recommend readers to carefully experiment along this line and note results, and in my judgment they will reach the same conclusions that I have, that under some conditions burning is an advantage.

Painting Farm Machinery.

The wooden parts of all farm machinery should be painted every three or four years and the iron parts that are worn should have a coat of paint every season, and the sooner after the season's work is over the better. No matter how well protected, the polished metal portions will draw dampness and corrode. Some grease the mold boards, shares, etc., but this does more harm than good. The proper way is to paint them.

Get five or six gallons of raw linseed oil, a gallon or two of white lead, a small box of Russian blue, a small box of chrome yellow in paste form and ten to fifteen pounds of venetian red in powder. For the wooden parts there is nothing better than venetian red and raw linseed oil. The mixture will make a dark red. If a bright red is preferred mix some chrome yellow with it in the proportion of fifteen parts of venetian red to one part of yellow. This makes vermillion, the brightest red known. If blue is wanted mix with white lead, four parts, with one of Prussian blue. This will give a dark blue, which can be made as light as wanted by adding white. Green is made by mixing yellow and blue. Any of these colors will answer for the wooden portions of the machinery. Do not use any drier, as the paint will last much longer without it. In winter a much longer time between coats is required for paint to dry than in summer, but when it has become solid it lasts much longer than if it dries rapidly.

Do not use white lead to paint metal surfaces of any kind, for the acetic acid it contains will tend to corrode them. For all this kind of work use venetion red and oil or get some of the common black paint sold especially for this purpose. For the portions which are expected to scour, mold boards, plow shares and similar points, etc., use a paint made as follows: Mix yellow ochre with coal tar and thin to a working consistency with turpentine. This will effectually prevent rusting, but it will rub off quite readily when the plow is to be used.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Eating Peaches.

It is somewhat fortunate that the woolly coating on the shin of the peach is so objectionable to most people that they remove it before beginning to eat the fruit. It is almost always the receptacle of germs, which, if taken into the stomach under certain conditions, are extremely injurious. Hence, whenever the peaches are eaten raw the skin should be removed, not alone because its woolly covering is unpleasant, but still more because it is unhealthful. For still stronger reasons peaches should never be dried with their skins on. In such case the number of germs which a pound of dried peaches will carry can hardly be estimated. Still, if the stomach be entirely healthy, any number of germs taken into it will do no injury. Nobody can surely know this of himself or herself. That some can eat the peach, peeling and all, without injury is no proof that others can do so.

Make the Calves Gentle.

Much of the value of a cow depends on her being gentle. There is no way to make sure of this except by accustoming the heifer calf from the first to be handled and petted so that she will never fear man's presence as threatening injury. There is another object in this. By free handling of the heifer's udders, both they and her teats will be enlarged. This will also cause the milk glands to develop, making the cow a better milker all her life.

Rye as Hog Feed.

On light, sandy soil corn is a very uncertain crop, and many seasons it will not yield so much grain as a crop of rye which usually succeeds well there. We have known some farmers on sandy land to grow rye to feed their hogs. It is excellent for growing pigs, but when fattening time comes some corn should be fed, even though it has to be purchased.

Farm Notes.

A flock of turkeys will clean out the large green tomato or tobacco worms in short order. In the large tobacco fields of the South the turkeys are given full liberty and perform valuable service.

Nature evidently intended that the pig should eat little at a time and often, and its stomach was fashioned accordingly. The most successful breeder is the one who recognizes that fact and governs his feeding operations accordingly.

Do not feed corn to pigs, colts or calves, but use ground oats, bran and middlings, as those foods contain more mineral matter than corn and better promote the formation of bone and tissue. It is time to put the fat on the animal after the framework is completed.

Straw may be added to the barnyard manure because it is plentiful, but it is better to utilize the straw in some manner before it reaches the heap. It should be cut with a feed cutter and used for bedding before throwing it away, in which condition it is an excellent absorbent and more quickly decomposes in the heap.

We judge of a farmer by his own farm and of a farm by what we see in passing it, says a contemporary. If all is neat, and tidy, fences and outbuildings, as well as dwelling houses, in good repair; if tools, wagons and machinery are housed and painted and animals sleek and contented, we are satisfied that the owner is a good farmer and is prosperous.

The comparative values of corn, wheat and barley for pork making seem to be about as follows from recent experiments at the Canada and United States experiment stations: To make 1 pound of pork, 4 pounds 11 ounces of barley was consumed, making the barley net 50 cents per bushel. Its market value was 25 cents. On wheat, a pound of pork was made from 4 pounds 6 ounces, returning 70 cents per bushel. Four and one-half pounds of corn was required, making its cash value 63 cents. At market prices, barley, 25 cents; wheat, 55 cents; corn, 35 cents, the pork cost 2.5 cents, 4 cents and 2.85 cents per pound, respectively.

SENORITA CISNEROS' ESCAPE.

Additional Facts Brought to Light by the Investigation.

Havana, Oct. 11.—The escape of Senorita Evangeline Cassio, otherwise Cassio y Cisneros, has caused quite a sensation in Havana. Investigations made by the authorities have devleoped a number of additional facts. It is now asserted that the young woman escaped between 11 o'clock and midnight, Wednesday, over the roof of a neighboring house, and through it to the street, where the police found a ladder. The police also found on the roof a loaded revolver and a new rope, evidently used as a guiding rope to enable the escaping prisoner to cross the plank bridge from the house near the Casa de Recogdias to the roof of that prison.

Some of the details of the young Cuban's escape are quite romantic. The companions of the young woman say that the day before Senorita Cassio escaped, she received a package believed to contain drugged candies. Contrary to her usual custom, she did not at once distribute the candies to her prison companions, but waited unitl Wednesday night, when she urged them to partake of the confections. They did so, and soon afterwards fell into a deep sleep, and did not awaken throughout the night. Ferdinandez, the jailer in charge of Casa de Racogdias, and four employes of the government on duty there, have been arrested and confined incommunicado, pending the result of the inquiry into the escape.

Madame Ana Milan de Bendou, who has been in charge of the hall at the Casa de Recogdias, where Senorita Evangelinea Cassio was confined, and in whose house in San Rafael street the police several months ago found trunks containing dynamite and cartridges, is one of the four employes who, with the jailer, have been arrested, and held, pending the inquiry being made into the circumstances of the escape of Senorita Cassio.

THE TROUBLE IN GUATEMALA.

Barrios Overcame the Rebels by Superior Force.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—The steamer City of Para arrived today from Central American ports, bringing the latest news of the revolution in Guatemala prior to the receipt of the dispatches concerning the capture of Quezaltenango by the government forces. While those on board had not heard of the retaking of Quezaltenango, they are for the most part disinclined to accept the news, as they say that Barrios maintained a strict censorship over both press and telegraph.

Shortly before the City of Para left San Jose de Guatemala, 10 days ago, a conference of the Americans, English and French consuls was held, as the result of which they waited upon President Barrios, and asked for information as to the use which he proposed to make of the steamer City of Panama, informing him that it was currently rumored that he intended to leave the country. Barrios stated that he proposed to use the vessel for the transportation of troops, and had no intention of abandoning his followers.

On September 29, Morales issued a proclamation throughout the city of Guatemala, offering to allow Barrios to escape, in the hope of avoiding further bloodshed, but the City of Para sailed before Barrios' answer was made public.

Consul-General Carrillo today received a dispacth to the effect that the revolution was at an end, and that Barrios was again in complete control of the situation, which was confirmed later on by private cables to prominent business men who have large interests in Guatemala.

The Evacuation of Quezaltenango.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Guatemala says: The news of the evacuation of Quezaltenango by the rebels and its reoccupation by the government forces is fully confirmed. The consular corps there has sent the following message to President Barrios:

"The city of Quezaltenango has been abandoned by the rebels, and we have notified General Garcia Leon. The city has been for some time without proper authorities and all desiring the re-establishment of order and peace respectfully beg you to give the necessary orders to that effect. Confiding in your well-known rectitude, Mr. President, we trust the occupation of Quezaltenango will bring peace for which Quezaltenango prays and is grateful."

The United States cruisers Alert has arrived at San Jose, where she is now anchored

Objectionable Order Rescinded.

Seattle, Oct. 11.—A telegram was received here today from the United States treasury department, stating that Secretary Gage had rescinded the recent order reducing the pay of seamen on the revenue cutters from $28 to $25 per month. It is now expected that the sailors on the cutters Grant and Perry, who quit the service here will re-enlist

Eighty Horses Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 11.—At 2:30 this morning the barn of the Kansas City Transfer Company was almost totally destoryed by fire. The loss is about $300,000, partially insured. Eighty horses were consumed. A section of the roof fell, carriyng down eight firemen. None was fatally hurt.

Verdict Was Guilty.

Marshfield, Oct. 11.—The jury in the case of the State of Oregon vs. J. N. Russell, after being out 14 hours, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Russell was on trial for killing his son-in-law in November last. He was given a trial at the May term of the circuit court, but the jury failed to agree. His defense was insanity.

Pennies have just appeared in circulation in Hawaii.

Conseilheiro Was Killed.

London, Oct. 11.—The Brazilian legation here has received a telegram from the government at Rio de Janeiro stating that Canudos, headquarters of the religious fanatics led by Antonio Conseilheiro, was captured after a campaign in which over 3,000 Brazilian officers and soldiers were killed, wounded or invalided. The dispatch adds that Conseilheiro is dead.

A weak solution of salt in water is a good remedy for slight indigestion, especially that characterized by a sense of weight and oppression.

JIM AND JOHN.

Jim and John were townsmen and chums, and went out to see base ball. It was a red hot afternoon, and the bleechers were like frying pans at breakfast time. Jim had a bald head and John had a crick in the back. They sat for an underdone roast and laughed at everything. Jim's bald spot was a shining mark, like a brass door plate. A stray ball, fierce and sharp, from a false bat, struck the spot and ploughed a furrow. It dazed him. Jim's eyes and face looked like a sick owl's, and John laughed. He laughed an hour straight along. The game ran late into twilight. Meanwhile John had shed his coat, and a cool damp draft got in its work on his back. The time came to leave, but John couldn't. He couldn't bend or get up. Lumbago had set in, in its worst form. He laughs best who laughs last and Jim had revenge. But they got down town to Jim's room, when he said, "Here's something all those athletes use for hurts and ailments, and it's the best known cure for lame back." He rubbed it on John's back and some on his own head. They were both feeling cured and comfortable from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which Jim always kept in a handy place. He was a sport himself and knew what was best. They went to bed. John laughed in his sleep. Both rose in the morning fresh as daisies; then Jim laughed at John.

Nebraska's New Ballot Law.

The new ballot law of Nebarska, passed last winter by the legislature, is causing some confusion, as it revolutionizes the manner of arranging the ballots. The tickets will be printed in separate columns, with a pictorial device at the head, and not a single column, with the names of the candidates arranged alphabetically, as heretofore. The choice of judges and clerks of election is also vested in the county judges. The changes are so radical as to create a fear of trouble at the November election.

Mob Drill in the Navy.

The men of the United States navy are to be taught how to handle mobs. Whether this decision has been brought about by the frequent eruptions among the labor element in the last few years or just on general principles, the naval authorities refuse to say. Certain it is that the drills are to be generally introduced, and the results are expected to be highly beneficial to good order.

Greater New York's Police.

Greater New York will have a good-sized army of peace preservers. The uniformed force will be increased to about 10,000 men, and they will all be clad in blue, with plenty of brass buttons and gold lace. The police surgeons and matrons will have to don the blue.

Paper Insulated Cables.

A new invention is one to insulate telegraph cable wires with paper. The interior cable is lead covered, and thin spirals of paper are wound around each interior wire. The cost is said to be one-fifteenth of rubber insulated cable

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The one thing for which lace paper may be used and be considered good form on a table is for cheese.

Marriage at midnight, the ceremony being performed by a coroner, is the last Kansan eccentricity reported.

The tea plant is said by Chinese writers to have been cultivated in that country from at least 3,000 B. C.

The gossamer iron made at Swansea, Wales, is so thin that 4,800 plates are needed to make an inch of thickness.

There are in the United States 70,000 bee keepers. The average product of each hive is twenty-two pounds.

There are in France 1,302,400 unmarried women between the ages of 25 and 50, and 1,376,6 unmarried men aged over 30.

The difference between a planet and a star is this: A star shines by its own light; a planet by light reflected from another body.

Near Alvord, Iowa, a can of stamps which were stolen from the postoffice at Lester, in that state, two years ago, was plowed up recently.

The speculative astronomers are now arguing that the moon is in the shape of a plumb bob, and that the large end is always towards the earth.

The nephews and nieces of the English sovereign are entitled to wear strawberry leaves in their crowns instead of the fleurs-de-lis appropriated to the use of princes and princesses.

Evidence of the complexity of cathode rays is found by M. H. Deslandres in the fact that when a ray is turned aside by a neighboring body it is divided into several unequally deviated rays.

Anthropologists have ascertained that the Andaman islanders, the smallest race of people in the world, average less than four feet in height, while few of them weigh more than seventy-six pounds.

Lion tamers, as a rule,, prefer lions to lionesses, and dislike a troup of both sexes mixed. In such cases the danger of entering the den is quadrupled, and mischief is pretty sure to result sooner or later.

What Neglect Leads To.

Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism, and yet most women will let it get out of order just as if it were of no consequence. Their backs ache, heads throb and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there; experience extreme lassitude, that don't-care and want-to-be-left-alone feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, and the blues, yet do nothing to help themselves. These indicate womb complications.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will relieve all this trouble.

MRS. CHAS. KING, 1815 Rosewood St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:—

"I had bearing-down feelings, backache, burning sensation in my stomach, chills, headache, and always had black specks before my eyes. I sometimes had four and five fainting spells a day. I had several doctors, and tried many patent medicines. I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I never had anything give me the relief that it has. I can truthfully say it has cured me."

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

We have had something of a slump in wheat since we wrote you last, due to several causes, chief among which being the yellow fever scare, a decided slackening of speculation, and increased receipts from both winter and spring wheat sections. News, however, could not in any manner be construed as bearish, and had not the bulls taken fright so easily and dumped their holdings on a narrow market, we should have seen an advance instead of a decline. Foreigners have been good buyers again on the decline, and could our people get rid of the idea that wheat is high, and inaugurate a buying movement, we should see a sharp and rapid adavnce. Exports have been large, amounting to 5,623,000 bushels for the week. The world's shipments amounted to 9,600,000 bushels, while our visible supply increased 2,403,000 bushels. The English visible also increased 126,000 for the week. Our visible supply is now 19,000,000 bushels, against nearly 50,000,000 a year ago, while our exports are nearly 2,0000,000 bushels a month. Take these facts into consideration, and note also that France will have to import at least 80,000,000 bushels, Russia's exportable surplus on the present crop is estimated at only 60,000,000 bushels, or less than half of last year.

We have had a rather featureless market in corn, and values have ruled rather dull and lifeless within a narrow range of price. Receipts of corn are large, with a good demand. Exports continue to be heavy, the clearances for the past week aggregating 5,623,000 bushels, the low price proving to be quite attractive to foreign importers. The visible increaseed 1,860,000 bushels for the week.

Provisions have not escaped the general dullness that has prevailed and the market is very quiet, but has a firm undertone that needs only a fair buying movement to develop into a bull market. Receipts of hogs are somewhat larger than estimated and of good quality. There is a good demand from abroad for cured meats and lard, and this will probably increase heavily as soon as cold weather sets in.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4.50; graham, $3.70; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 32@34c; choice gray, 30@32c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $19@20; brewing, $20 per ton.

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

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

Eggs—16@17½c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@47½c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 25@35c per roll.

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

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.00@2.50 per dozen; broilers, $.150@2; geese, $5.50; ducks, $3@4 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@9c per pound.

Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, $1.40 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, $1.25; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—13@15c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c.

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

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 5c: spring lambs, 5½ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.50; light and feeders, $3@4; dressed, $5@5.50 per 100 pounds.

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

Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24@25c; ranch, 14@16c.

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

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 22c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, $2.50@3; ducks, $3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $28@29 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $22.

Corn—Whole, $23; cracked, per ton, $23; feed meal, $23 per ton.

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

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 5@5½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5c; salmon, 3½c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 5@7c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@12c; Oregon, 12@14c per pound.

Hops—11@14c per pound.

Millstuffs — Middlings, $19.50@20; California bran, $14@15 per ton.

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

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@80c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; good to choice, 20@22c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 20@26c; ranch, 32@34c; Eastern, 18@25; duck, 20c per dozen.

Citrus fruit — Oranges, Valencias, $1.50@3; Mexican limes, $4.50@5; California lemons, fancy, $2.50; do common, $1@2 per box.

Hay—Wheat, $13@15; wheat and oat, $11@14; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@8; best barley, $10@12; alfalfa, $8@9.50 clover, $8@10.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 65@70c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainbleau grapes, 15@25c; muscats, 20@35c; black, 20@30c; tokay, 20@30c; peaches, 35@50c; pears, 85c@$1 per box; plums, 20@40c; crab apples, 20@35c.

The hospitals of the Metropolitan asylum in London have 3,000 beds set apart for scarlet fever and only 700 for diphtheria.

In every mile of railway there are seven feet and four inches that are not covered by the rails—the place left between them for expansion.

Artesian Water in Sahara.

One of the most important results of the Egpytian expedition up the Nile has been the discovery that by sinking deep wells water may be found in the desert in many places where its presence had not been suspected. Not only will this give a secure basis for military operations, but it is possible that water may be found in sufficient quantities to serve for irrigation, in which case the Sahara may be turned into a flower garden. Its aridity comes from no material sterility of the soil, but simply from lack of moisture.

ALMOST INSIDE OUT.

The stomach that is not turned thus by a shaking up on the "briny wave" must be a well fortified one. The gastric apparatus can be rendered proof against seasickness with that stomachic so popular among travelers by sea and land—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It defends the system against malaria and rheumatism, and subdues liver complaint, constipation and dyspepsia.

To make white soup use veal for stock, and beef for brown stock; to color amber soup use a little burnt sugar, just enough to make the desired amber shade.

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.

Persons who suffer from the cold should wear loose clothing in chilly weather, remembering that two thin garments retain more heat than one thick one.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY, & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If you should spill grease on your floor cover it at once with corn meal or try baking soda. Moisten the soda and rub it on the grease spots with a cloth.

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.

For binding of cut and wounds always use linen, not cotton, as the fibres of cotton are flat and apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linnen are perfectly rounded.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If the glass stopper becomes fastened in the neck of your bottles try placing the neck of the bottle in hot water for a few minutes. This will generally loosen the stopper.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

There is nothing so repulsive as underdone game. Be sure it is well done in the cooking.

$2000.00

Schilling's Best tea is the best you can get for anything like the money it costs.

Schilling's Best baking powder is the best you can get at any price.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 8003

Take for a nervous headache a cup of moderately strong tea with two or three slices of lemon, infused.

POMONA SPRAY PUMPS BEST MADE and we Pay Freight.
CATALOG FREE. Send your name BUELL LAMBERSON Portland, Ore.

Drugs...
Patent Medicines at Cut Rates...
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Portland.

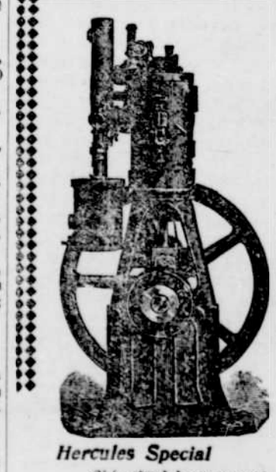
ALASKA
All about the territory, resources, scenery and the new gold fields and how to reach them. A fine book of 125 pages, with many beautiful illustrations, maps, etc. The latest and most accurate information. Mailed to any address for 50 cents.
WELLS PUB. CO., Portland, Or.

DYSPEPTICURO—DIETING, WASHing the stomach, pepsin; you may have tried all these remedies and only found relief from Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach. In trying DYSPEPTICURO you will find a CURE. Price, $1. On receipt of same will deliver it to your nearest express office free of charge. Agent,
....FRANK NAU....
Portland Hotel Pharmacy, Sixth and Morrison street, PORTLAND, OR.

Varicocele
Destroys Physical Energy.
Takes the Snap Out of a Man
Robs Him of Ambition.
Makes Him Weak and Nervous.
Nothing hurts a man's vitality more than Varicocele. It drains the mental vigor as well as the physical force, and the man who has it is only half the man he ought to be. Nothing cures it so quickly as Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, which is now arranged especially for this trouble. Its work is done quickly, the worst cases yielding in one or two months.
"I bought a No. 6 Belt last March for Varicocele and wore it every night until I was entirely cured of my trouble. I had Varicocele for eight years, and I have not now the slightest symptom of it. Yours truly JAMES C. GILL, Russellville, Or."
SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.
253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.
Please mention this Paper.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 338 Market St., San Francisco.

—BUY YOUR—
FUR GARMENTS
Direct from the manufacturer and save middleman's profit, as we undersell them all. Our garments are custom made and not like those thrown together in New York sweat-shops, where filth and disease reign. Our garments are guaranteed as to durability and style. Our prices on fur Capes range from $8 upwards; on Fur Collarettes, from $5 upwards; Neck Boas, from 75c upwards; genuine Alaska Sealskin Garments made from $150 upwards. Write for information and catalogue.
S. Silverfield, Leading Fur Manufacturer, 143 Third St., Portland, Or.



POWER
...FOR...
PROFIT
Power that will save you money and make you money. Hercules Engines are the cheapest power known. Burn Gasoline or Distillate Oil; no smoke, fire, or dirt. For pumping, running dairy or farm machinery, they have no equal. Automatic in action, perfectly safe and reliable.
Send for illustrated catalog.
Hercules Gas Engine Works
Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Hercules Special (2½ actual horsepower) *Price, only $185.*

"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."
A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free, sealed, in plain envelope, on application.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BASE BALL GOODS Special Rates TO CLUBS.
We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.
SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.
Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.
WILL & FINCK CO.,
818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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

DO YOU WANT SEEDS?
Get them at E. J. BOWEN'S, 201 and 203 Front street, Portland, Or. Also agent for the
CELEBRATED CLIPPER MILL.
Best farming mill in the world. Every farmer should have one. Write for prices.

Portland Business College
... Portland, Oregon ...
A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL.B., Prin. J. A. WESCO, Sec'y
THE BUSY WORLD OF BUSINESS
gives profitable employment to hundreds of our graduates, and will to thousands more. Send for our catalogue. Learn what and how we teach. Verily,
A BUSINESS EDUCATION PAYS

"CHILDREN TEETHING." MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

WHEN writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.