

\$200.00

says "Look at me." Money-back says "Try me."

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are safe.

Get Schilling's Best baking powder or tea at your grocers; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets \$200.00; if several find it, \$200.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO.

United States Reserve Navy.

There are 60 modern steamships fit for cruising now available by the United States Navy in case of war, exclusive of regular war vessels building or in commission, and there are rapid-fire guns enough to equip 15 of them with a week. These ships are ocean liners and coast steamships carrying the American flag.

GIVE US REST.

This is the prayer of the nervous who do not sleep well. Let them use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their prayer will be speedily answered. Hostetter's is the product of indigestion and nervousness, two associate ailments, soon remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

Oldenburg's dynasty is saved from extinction by the birth of a son to the hereditary grand duke.

I shall recommend Pilsener Beer for Consumption and all other ailments. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

The bridge at Montreal, Canada, is nearly two miles long.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Trust Regulations in Austria.

In Austria the books of all trusts and similar organizations are subject to examination by the minister of finance, and the officials are compelled to furnish any desired information relative to their business. The minister of finance also has the power to nullify any action on the part of combines intended to decrease or increase the price of goods to the detriment of legitimate producers or consumers, and the trust officials may be required to give bond to comply with these regulations.

Much Sweeter Than Sugar.

The newly discovered chemical substance, sugarine, or benzol-sulfid, is likely to have an important influence upon commerce in several directions. Unlike saccharine, which never became very popular, sugarine contains none of the obnoxious paraffin. It is chemically pure substance, 600 times as sweet as sugar, and yet obtainable at one-twelfth the cost.

Russia has the most rapidly increasing population of any country in the world. The growth during the last 100 years has been a fraction less than 1,000,000 annually.

An old English "Manners Book" says: "A lady should dip only the tips of her fingers in the sauce bowl and should not let food fall out of her mouth on the table cloth."

The high note of a cuckoo has been determined by an English observer to be usually from F to E flat, the low note from D to B.



A Weak Man

A man who has wasted the power of youth by excess and fast living is only half a man; to him the greatest pleasure is only pain. He enjoys nothing, his nerves are delicate, he is stunted and all his vital powers weak. Are you one of them? Go to the spring of life—electricity—drink to your heart's satisfaction, saturate your body with its vitalizing powers. It will restore your manhood. It is life, and it will show what you have lost.

Dr. Sander's Electric Belt.

Invented years ago, now as near perfect as science can make it, physicians recommend it as the one remedy which will restore many vigor. It will prove a fruitful source of energy to your shattered nerve forces. Try it.

Cannot Help Recommending It.

Fern Hill, Wash., May 20, 1896.
DR. SANDER:—I got a belt from you over a year ago which I find is all you recommend it to be, and cannot help but recommend it to my friends. Yours truly, W. A. M'NAUL.
This shows what is real. The book, "Three Classes of Men," is free, sealed, mail, tell it. Dr. Sander's Electric Belt cure your ailments. Call or address.

SANDER ELECTRIC BELT CO.
253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.
Please mention this paper.

Drugs...

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

WHEAT

Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat on margin. Fortune has been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of references given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Send for our free reference card. DOWLING, HOPKINS & CO., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wash.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

We have had a very nervous, sensitive market in wheat the past week, but the undertone has been very strong at times, and prices were up 5 cents over a week ago. The news has been quite bullish in tone, and foreigners have been liberal buyers of wheat for nearby shipment. About the only thing that at all favored the bears was the fact that rains had fallen moderately over the drought-stricken area, and that fall work was again in progress in the winter wheat sections. Receipts of wheat have been large, with an urgent demand for good milling wheat from nearly all quarters. Exports for the month of September were the largest on record, footing up 26,000,000 bushels. The American visible supply shows an increase of 199,000 bushels for last week, and now totals 24,629,000 bushels, against 27,285,000 a year ago. The fact that France has again been a large buyer of wheat the past week has done much to stimulate prices, and were it not that speculation is very light we should have seen a far greater advance. Wheat is on a legitimate basis—the basis of supply and demand—but every one seems to be afraid of it because they compare prices with what they were a year ago, and many predict declines, but while the cash demand is as urgent as it is now, and foreigners are buying our wheat and flour at the rate they are now doing, there is no chance for more than slight reactions and everything feels a higher range of values. We feel very bullish on the situation, and advise our friends to hold of some wheat and it will soon show them a good profit.

There has been more weakness shown in corn than the most sanguine bear had looked for, and as holders became easily frightened and threw their holdings on a market that was narrow and with light trade at the start, the result can easily be foreseen—rather sharp decline with shorts the best buyers. Receipts have been large.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 80¢@81¢; Valley and Bluestem, 83¢@84¢ per bushel.

Four-Best grade, 84¢@85¢; Graham, 83¢; Superior, 82¢@83¢ per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 34¢@35¢; choice gray, 32¢@33¢ per bushel.

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

Millstuffs—Bran, 14¢ per ton; middlings, 21¢; shorts, 15¢.

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

Eggs—23¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢@50¢; fair to good, 35¢@40¢; dairy, 25¢@35¢ per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢; California, 9¢@10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 22¢@25¢; 3.00 per dozen; broilers, 22¢@25¢; geese, 4¢@5.00¢; ducks, 3¢@4.00¢ per dozen; turkeys, live, 8¢@9¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35¢@40¢ per sack; sweets, 14¢ per cental.

Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90¢; yellow, 80¢ per cental.

Hops—8¢@15¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6¢@7¢.

Wool—Valley, 14¢@16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@12¢; mohair, 20¢@22¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 22¢@25¢; dressed mutton, 5¢; spring lambs, 5¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, 14¢@15¢; light and feeders, 13¢@14¢; dressed, 5.50¢@6.00¢ per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 22¢@30.00¢; cows, 22¢; dressed beef, 4¢@5¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 4¢@5¢; small, 5¢@6¢ per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 23¢@25¢; ranch, 10¢@15¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢@12¢; California, 9¢.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 28¢@30¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 11¢; 11¢; spring chickens, 22¢@25¢; 3.00; ducks, 3¢@4.00¢.

Wheat—Feed wheat, 22¢ per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, 21¢@22¢.

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

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

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¢; cows, 5¢; mutton sheep, 6¢; pork, 6¢; veal, small, 6¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4¢; salmon, 4¢@5¢; salmon trout, 8¢; founders and sole, 3¢@4¢; ling cod, 4¢@5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 2¢@4¢.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 75¢@81¢ per box; Salway peaches, 50¢@60¢; clings, 30¢@40¢; prunes, 1¢@1.50¢ per pound; pears, 75¢@81¢ per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11¢@13¢; Oregon, 12¢@14¢; Northern 14¢@16¢ per pound.

Hops—11¢@15¢ per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, 20¢@22¢; California bran, 15¢@16¢ per ton.

Onions—New red, 70¢@80¢; do new silverskin, 1.00¢@1.15¢ per cental.

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

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12¢@13¢; fair to good, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Eggs—Store, 18¢@20¢; ranch, 36¢@38¢; Eastern, 15¢@22¢; duck, 20¢ per dozen.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30¢@70¢.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, 1.50¢@2.00¢; Mexican limes, 22¢@30¢; 3.50; California lemons, choice, 22¢; do common, 14¢@20¢ per box.

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

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35¢@55¢ per large box; grapes, 20¢@40¢; Isabella, 40¢@60¢; peaches, 40¢@55¢; pears, 1.00¢@1.50¢ per box; plums, 35¢@40¢.

At Osage, Kan., R. H. Lyons turned a waste pile on his farm into a fish pond ten years ago. Now he has a chain of fish ponds worth \$15,000 on the place, all stocked from the waste pile.

Noah Roby, of New Brunswick, N. J., has just recovered his sight after being blind for ten years. He is said to be 125 years old, and hopes to break the age record.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Points in Favor of Shredded Fodder—The Best Hog for Bacon—Sell Off the Poor Stock—Caring for the Machinery.

Shredded Fodder Best.

During the past few years unusual interest has been taken in shredding fodder. Many have hesitated, thinking that the shredded corn would not keep well in the mow or stack. When first practiced more or less fodder was shredded in a somewhat damp condition. It invariably heated in the mow, became musty, and gave unsatisfactory results. The fodder should not be run through the machine until it is entirely dry and well cured. It would be better over-dry than not dry enough. In 1885, at the Indiana experiment station, all of the corn fodder was shredded. It kept well in the mow, and was free from mustiness. The cattle and sheep ate it freely, and it was used well into the spring. There are several points in favor of shredded fodder. It is more economical to feed than the uncut corn. It is eaten up cleaner by the stock than most cut fodder, there being less waste. Due to the absence of the hard, sharp edges and short butt pieces of stalk usually found in cut fodder. The refuse makes better material for bedding than does whole stalks or cut pieces, being finer and softer. It handles far better in the manure pile than does the entire stalk. It does not make the mouths of cattle sore, while that of coarsely cut fodder oftentimes does. It packs more economically in the mow than does uncut fodder. The feeding value of shredded and cut fodder is practically the same. Shredding is coming into practice, and many farmers are making use of the process.

Best Bacon Hog.

There is a rivalry between the Tamworth and the improved Yorkshire as to which is the better bacon hog. The fact of the Tamworth being a comparatively new breed in America gives it the advantage of novelty. Both breeds are popular with the bacon-curers. The Yorkshire makes an excellent cross on the short-bodied sows of any grade, though the writer does not advise that course. The farmer endeavoring to breed up a type of hogs suitable for bacon should, if possible, improve with Yorkshire blood on the maternal line, and instead of obtaining a pure-bred Yorkshire or Tamworth sire, should in every case obtain the dam in preference to the sire. But there is a strong aversion in the minds of farmers generally to breeding long-sided hogs, and the long snout of the Tamworth is an almost impassable barrier in the way of the introduction of this breed into America. Farmers, from their familiarity with the common scrub hog, ridicule the idea of breeding an animal with so long a snout as the Tamworth. Though when we find the long snout associated with long and deep sides of the very best bacon we can afford to look upon it with at least a subdued hostility. The improved Yorkshire must not be confounded with the small Yorkshire. The improved Yorkshire is a modification of the large Yorkshire; it has less of size than the former, and more of smoothness.

Selling Off Poor Stock.

As winter approaches every farmer should look over his farm stock and consider what it will pay best for keeping through until spring. If all that does not come up to the standard is sold to the butcher or otherwise disposed of, the money for it and the hay or grain required for its winter sustenance will leave the farmer richer in the spring than if he fed it. Don't try to get high prices for the poor stock. There is less loss in disposing of it than in keeping it. The farmer's profit, in these days depend more on the kind of stock he keeps than on any other factor.

Care for the Machinery.

Do not leave your costly machinery out in the field, or uncovered. With proper care the machinery ought to last you for years, but it will not, if left exposed to the weather and storms six or eight months in a year. The industrious and economical farmer cares for everything, because he is aware that a continual outlay for new machinery each year to take the place of that which has been allowed to rot in the field is extravagance.

Askes for Sandy Soils.

Sandy soils are always deficient in potash. Even if they had this mineral, they have usually so little vegetable matter that the potash forms an insoluble compound, by uniting with the sand. The potash in caustic ashes dissolves the silicate of potash, and also helps itself until its caustic properties are lost. But old leached ashes are often quite as beneficial to sandy soils as are the unburned ashes. They always contain some potash and some phosphate, which the water used for leaching would not dissolve. But they also usually contain some ammonia, taken from the air, and which makes its potash a nitrate of potash and a very powerful fertilizer.

Quality of Evaporated Fruit.

So much is said about the advantage of fruit evaporating to make a market for otherwise unsalable fruit that many may think it makes little difference what its quality may be. The truth is that only the really good fruit should be used for the evaporator. It may be and often is unsalable because of blemishes which affect its looks but do not impair quality. But to take green, worm-eaten fruit and put it through the evaporator is a mistake. Its first effect is to discourage the consumer, making him think that evaporated fruit is not so good as he expected. Poor fruit is not worth much for the pigs, but that or other stock is the best market for it.

Late-Sown Winter Grain.

It is not the size of fall growth made, but its character, that decides whether it can stand winter freezing and thawing. A late-sown small growth, if vigorous, will come out all right. In fact, for some reasons the small top is best, as it does not evaporate so much. Nothing can prevent the soil freezing on the surface lower than the grain roots reach in their fall growth. If there is a great amount of leaf on winter grain it is more easily killed to the root than where the growth is small.

heat sufficient to melt honey comb has killed the bees, and that the barrel of honey this year is the last he will get from that tree.

Japanese Plums.

Those who wish to grow plums in the garden I advise the trying of a set of Japanese plums, as there seems to be good reason to believe that they will be the plums of the future when the black-knot has wiped the older race out of existence. This pest is hard to control when the hedgerows are full of native species of plums, and these trees serve for its propagation. Fruit-growers have considered it hopeless to be able to fight the fungus, and are planting the Japanese plums in place of the native kinds. In planting it should be borne in mind that a much greater distance is needed between the trees than between other plums—at least eighteen feet when mature growth is reached by the trees. The curculio seems to be quite as troublesome in these new plums as on the older ones, though we had hoped much from the thicker-skinned fruit. But to have clear-skinned plums the curculio must be fought in early summer, when it is doing its work. We lost but few from the stings, but the fruit was disfigured.—Garden and Forest.

How to Keep the Churn.

It is particularly trying during extremely hot weather to keep a wooden churn, which is used not more than twice a week, from shrinking somewhat about the corners, where the staves which compose the sides are joined to the bottom. Of course, the churn may be left in the cellar, but that means many a wearying tug up and down on charming days, unless the churning is done there. In the latter case, mold is apt to collect upon any wooden utensil in an ordinary cellar. To keep water in the churn requires constant care lest it be forgotten, for it should be changed every day. A better way is to hook the churn to the stand, bottom side up, where a barrel churn is used, and pour water around the inside of the chine, covering the outside of the churn bottom, which will be sufficient to keep the wood from shrinking by reason of becoming too dry.—Jersey Bulletin.

Marketing Turnips.

To get the best prices for turnips the grower must calculate to sell a large part of his crop from house to house. It is a vegetable that almost every household will buy one or two bushels of and not like the potato, which must be secured in sufficient quantities to supply the table twice a day through the winter. It is best always to grow both the white for early use and either a late yellow turnip or rutabaga for use in spring. If brought to their houses the turnips can always be sold at about the price charged by the grocers per bushel. If the difference between the turnips for early and late use is explained most households will take a bushel of each. It makes extra work for the farmer to peddle his turnips, but the double price he gets over what the grower would pay makes it worth his while. It is for the consumer's interest also to buy turnips fresh from the field, rather than the grocery stock that for days, or perhaps weeks, have been exposed to the air.

Rag Weed in Clover.

Many fields of spring seeded clover are in the fall apparently almost smothered with rag weed which had an earlier start than clover. Just so soon as the rag weed gets in blossom, put the mower in the field and cut both weeds and clover as close to the ground as the inequalities of its surface will allow. Rake the weeds and clover into windrows and take them when cured to the barn. Stock will get a good deal of good out of this; though the rag weed should not be fed to milk cows, as it will make bitter milk. When the rag weed is out of the way the clover will grow so as to smother any sprouts that might start from its root.

Grapes on Old Farms.

Grapes prevail on old farms more than on new locations, due to the fouling of the soil during years of occupancy. Chickens should be kept on clean board floors, or on new plots of ground, the object being to avoid any location that may have been occupied by fowls or chicks during any former year. One of the methods adopted by those who have been successful is to spade a piece of ground and scatter a mixture of one part salt and ten parts air-slaked lime on the surface, raking it well with a fine-toothed rake.

Improvement in Tomatoes.

There has been great improvement in both the shape and quality of tomatoes since we first knew and liked them. The original tomato was very rough, had little pulp, and was merely a bag of seeds and water with very thick, tough skin. The first improvement was in securing round and smooth tomatoes, but somewhat smaller than the fruit was originally. But for many years we have had tomatoes full of pulp, and having comparatively few seeds. These are much the best for cooking and canning, as when cooked there is something to them besides seeds.

Quality of Evaporated Fruit.

So much is said about the advantage of fruit evaporating to make a market for otherwise unsalable fruit that many may think it makes little difference what its quality may be. The truth is that only the really good fruit should be used for the evaporator. It may be and often is unsalable because of blemishes which affect its looks but do not impair quality. But to take green, worm-eaten fruit and put it through the evaporator is a mistake. Its first effect is to discourage the consumer, making him think that evaporated fruit is not so good as he expected. Poor fruit is not worth much for the pigs, but that or other stock is the best market for it.

Late-Sown Winter Grain.

It is not the size of fall growth made, but its character, that decides whether it can stand winter freezing and thawing. A late-sown small growth, if vigorous, will come out all right. In fact, for some reasons the small top is best, as it does not evaporate so much. Nothing can prevent the soil freezing on the surface lower than the grain roots reach in their fall growth. If there is a great amount of leaf on winter grain it is more easily killed to the root than where the growth is small.

THE WORRY OF IT.

The world has come to know that the muscles have much to do with the health of the system, and the era of athletics has much developed them that the whole man is a stronger being than in former years. But the worry of it all is that the muscles are of the flesh, fleshy. A little twist, or slip, or jerk—these happen in all work—and then a sprain. Sprains disable and are costly in time and money, but not if St. Jacobs Oil is used, for it cures surely and promptly and the worry of it is over.

A Sad Beginning.

He poised the bivalve on his fork, and then explained the reason: "This is," he said, with airy grace, "My first un of the season." He smiled and gulped the bivalve down—

Oh, wasn't he a mad un!

He pranced, he choked, he kicked, he swore—

His first un was a bad un.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A New Hartford (Conn.) man one day set over 1,000 tobacco plants, and the next morning found that the cut worms had destroyed every plant but one over night.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, 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 "Tee Garden Syrup" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Cherry Creek, N. Y., has a blind and lame man who gives lessons to 25 pupils on various musical instruments.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

TO WOMEN FROM

Mrs. Joseph Peterson, Warren, Pa.

"I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement, and displacement of the womb.

"The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was dizzy. I could not walk around, and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything. I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

S. P. S. E. No. 45, '97.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

W. H. E. N. writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.