A YUKON OUTFIT

WHAT THE GOLD HUNTER SHOULD TAKE.

Sound Advice for Those Who Contemplate Seeking Their Fortunes in the New Gold Fields of Alaska and the Northwest Territory.

Special Correspondence.]

The most practical and vital question to be decided by the man who intends to go to the Yukon next year is the composition and quantity of his outfit. What should he take and how much of it. This is far more important a question than that of the route he shall select, since by any regular route he would probably reach his destination, while should he not have a proper outfit, he would be likely to find his labor to have been all in vain, with failure and possible starvation staring him in the face.

Whatever a man would require to eat, to wear or to work with he should take with him. To go into that country depending upon being able to purchase any of the necessaries of life or successful work is to run the risk of utter failure and calamity. Again and again was this asserted by experienced Yukoners when the excitement broke out in July. Publicly through the press and privately on all occasions they advised gold seekers to take with them a complete equipment for 18 months, certainly not less than a year, and to place no dependence whatever upon being able to purchase what they might need from trading posts. This advice was bassed upon the well-known conditions of work and transportation in that region. The miner might be located several hundred miles by a trail impassable in winter from the nearest trading post, while the post itself, even if accessible, might fail to secure a stock of goods.

The soundness of this advice has been amply demonstrated the present season. Hundreds who did not give it sufficient weight, have rushed into Dawson City with not enough food to last them through the winter, only to find that not a pound of food is to be purchased there, and that they are but adding to the distress of those already threatened with starvation. They have not done this in ignorance, but in defiance of the advice of men of experience. The golden mirage of their imaginations has blinded them to the practical, and they have rushed headlong to needless hardships, if not destruction. Yet the majority of them took this advice seriously at first, and equipped themselves well for the journey. Very few, indeed, of those who have reached Dawson with almost nothing for their support this winter, landed at Dyea or Skagway with less than a thousand pounds of supplies each. The secret of their present shortness is the difficulties of the trail and their intense eagerness to reach their destination. They have disposed of or abandoned the bulk of their outfits, trusting to luck, or the deity supposed to have fools in his special charge, to get through the winter somehow. They would have done better to have camped at the lakes till spring, than to have gone on to Dawson short of supplies. They would have done still better, when they found they could not get through this fall in good shape, to have returned to the coast and waited until spring for another attempt fully equipped. Those who followed this course are infinetly better off than those who sacrificed everything to their insane eagerness to get through, and are now at Dawson with nothing to do and threatened with being overwhelmed by a calamity of their own creation.

The value of the advice given to those who started last fall has been demonstrated by their experiences. The same advice is as valuable to those who will go in the spring. Take everything with you that you anticipate to need for a year for any purpose, and do not depend upon being able to buy anything whatever. It is folly to take for granted that there will be so many new steamers on the river next year that the country will be amply supplied with food and other necessaries. Assuming that transportation facilities will be increased ten times, this will be offset by the undoubted fact that more than ten times as many persons will go in as are there now, and that the added transportation facilities will be used to carry them and their outfits. To the thousands who are already there and must depend entirely upon supplies brought in for sale, must be added the other thousands who will not heed the voice of prudence and will rush in lightly equipped, depending upon purchasing what they need for the winter. It is extremely doubtful whether enough goods for sale can be taken in next summer to supply this demand. Indeed, in view of the experiences of this year, it is almost certain that they can not.

Even if it were not for this uncertainty, the conditions of successful work there require that the miner take in a full equipment and have it with him wherever he goes. The Yukon gold fields cover a great area of country, while the trading posts are few and at present only along the Yukon river. Other posts will doubtless be established next year, near such new districts as may become populous, yet even these will be only at points accessible to steamers. Those going to the gold fields must not expect to find claims near the present centers of population. They will be compelled to prospect distant streams and gulches, and if successful, they may locate several hundred miles from the nearest store. To be compelled to make a journey after supplies might cause the loss of the entire season's prospecting, even assuming that the things needed could be purchased at all. Every prospecting party should be fully equipped to subsist itself for a year. Otherwise it can not carry on its work under the conditions necessary for success. This is made clear when one understands the method of mining and the difficulties of travel in the winter season, in a mountainous region without trails, the ground covered with snow and the thermometer almost continuously below zero.

The ground is frozen from surface to bedrock, a distance varying in mining claims from 20 to 40 feet. Even in summer it thaws out less than a foot from the surface. The best pay dirt or gravel is just above the bed rock, and to sink a shaft down to this requires a great deal of fuel, and it takes many weeks of hard work in the open season to gather fuel enough to last through the winter for heating and working purposes. Water for washing out the dirt and extracting the gold can be had only in the summer and early fall. In some districts water flows only a few weeks each year. All the dirt taken out of the shaft is piled up near it till the following summer, and until then the miner can not tell what will be the result of his year's labor.

This is the ordinary programme of the Yukon miner. He reaches the gold fields in June or July. He spends the next few weeks in prospecting and finally locates a claim. There is then but a short time left in which to gather fire wood and prepare for work. During the winter he sinks his shaft and piles up the dirt to be run through sluice boxes the next summer. When he can get water he begins washing, and by the time he has completed it more than a year has passed from the time he first arrived in the gold fields, and it may then be too late for him to get out of the country that season. If he went in supplied for 18 months and has kept his supplies he is all right. If not, he may be in the position of those Klondike miners this winter, who have not supplies to carry them through till spring and can not buy them at any price.

So much for the necessity of an ample equipment. Now a few words about the nature of it. Some things are absolute necessitites, and one of these is quicksilver for saving the gold. Take five pounds. To be without it would be like a soldier without ammunition. It should be in a metal flask of some kind, something that will not break, and care should be taken not to spill it. A pick and long-handled shovel are necessary tools, also a gold pan. You will want a kit of tools for making a boat, as well as for building a cabin, flumes, etc. It should consist of whipsaw, handsaw, jack plane, draw-knife, axe, claw hatchet, hammer, square, chisel, files, whetstone, chalk line and wire and galvanized nails, also oakum, pitch, oars, rowlocks, calking iron, boat cotton, twine, sail needles, wooden block and manila cotton rope.

The necessary camping outfit consists of a tent, a Yukon stove, a nest of three camp kettles, fry pan, bake pan, water bucket, plates, cup and saucer, coffee pot, knives, forks, spoons, two large spoons and a butcher knife. The best materials for utensils are aluminum, graniteware and steel in the order named. No tin, china or glass is desirable. There is no economy in not getting the best and a full equipment. Food must be good and properly cooked if one would retain health and be in condition to work. Insufficient or poorly cooked food, with little variety, is the chief cause of scurvy. Too much care cannot be exercised in this particular.

As for food, an adequate supply for 18 months weighs about a ton. The chief items are 600 pounds of flour, 300 pounds of bacon, 150 pounds each of beans and sugar, 75 pounds each of rolled oats or other mush material and corn meal, 50 pounds of rice, six dozen cans of condensed milk, 35 pounds of butter in sealed cans, 150 pounds of evaporated vegetables, 100 pounds of evaporated fruit, 50 pounds of prunes and raisins, 30 pounds of dried fish, 40 pounds of coffee, with baking powder, soda, salt, pepper, ginger, mustard, yeast cakes, tea, soap, matches, lime juice (very important), dried beef, extract of beef, soups in tins, sausage, tobacco, etc., as desired, bearing in mind always that variety of food promotes health. There has more or less been said in the papers about various concentrated foods, but with the exception of evaporated vegetables and fruit, condensed preserves, condensed milk and beef extract there is nothing yet been brought forward which has been proved desirable. One can not afford to experiment with his stomach in Alaska.

All supplies should be carefully packed in canvas sacks of a total weight of 50 pounds each as nearly as possible. Canvas of superior quality should be used, the object being to preserve the food from loss by dampness as well as by breaking or tearing of the packages. Fifty pound packages are the most convenient for handling, and this is often as great a weight as one man can carry. It is better to have these canvas sacks paraffined, to resist dampness. Do not use oiled canvas, as the extreme coldness causes it to crack, with consequent loss of the contents of the sack. This is true also of oiled clothing, sleeping bags, etc. Plain canvas is better than oiled, and paraffined better than plain. A canvas tarpaulin is necessary as an outfit cover, and this may also be fitted up and used for a sail. The canvas sacks should be numbered and a list of the contents of each kept. The owner's name should be plainly marked on each. Such necessaries as matches, candles, etc., should be distributed throughout the sacks, so that a loss of a portion of the outfit will not deprive the owner of these things. Put matches in tin boxes. The camper will require a tent, 8x10 or 10x12 being the usual sizes taken. Each man should have a canvas sleeping bag, preferably paraffined, with a hood to draw over his head. He can have another heavy woolen sleeping bag to go inside this, or use blankets, as he may prefer, though there is more warmth to the same weight in the sleeping bag.

As for clothing, the essentials are mackinaw suits, heavy woolen underwear and overshirts, heavy woolen socks, woolen mitts and fleece lined leather mitts, heavy leather boots, gum boots, overalls, woolen cap, soft felt hat and a waterproof clothing sack. To this equipment one may add whatever he may think desirable, but these at least are necessary. The question of footwear is an important one. Gum boots are worn only while at work in the water, either in a claim or along the trail. Leather boots crack and are easily ruined in the snow and cold. The Indians make a moccasin boot, called "muckluck," which is the usual footwear along the Yukon, but it will of course be impossible for them to supply the demand for them next year. This renders it advisable for the gold-seeker to take at least one extra pair of boots with him. The most desirable is the style of boot worn by lumbermen.

There are numerous little things that are a necessary part of an equipment. Every man should have a small kit of shoemaker's tools and supplies, also a complete mending outfit for clothing, toilet articles, etc., all in a case with pockets, one that can be rolled up and tied. A few yards of mosquito netting are necessary, for mosquitoes are a pest. Goggles to protect the eyes from snow blindness are necessary. Pens, ink, pencils, paper and government stamped envelopes, both Canadian and United States, should be taken. A few books are worth their weight. Fishing tackle and shot guns are likely to prove of service, as the streams teem with fish and water-fowl are extremely abundant in summer. Traps are useless, as all taking of animals for their fur is done by Indians. A compass is desirable, also snow calks for the feet. For travel on the snow a Yukon sled is needed. No matter by what route one travels or how he expects to transport his outfit, there will be times either on the journey in or later when he will have to pack supplies on his own back, and he should be equipped for it. The ordinary packing straps cut and gall the shoulders and let the load lie like a dead weight on the small of the back and the kindeys. There are various devices for overcoming these troubles. The best of them are the Merriam pack, by which the weight is thrown upon the hips, and the Yukon packing frame, which places the weight on the shoulders. Either is worth far more than it costs to the man who has to pack his outfit. In packing it is a great mistake to overdo oneself or to carry a load too far. The best plan is to move the entire outfit along by short stages, and then to stop work before completely exhausted. One should be especially careful not to sit around without a coat when heated or to wear wet clothing when not at work.

Every man going to Alaska should take a small supply of medicines and surgical necessaries. These outfits, both regular and homeopathic, may be procured in specially prepared cases, and cost about $10. He should also understand the use of the remedies and appliances.

Finally, the best advice of all is to take only the best quality of everything, whether clothing, proivsions or utensils, and to procure them from experienced outfitters, who know just what is wanted and how to pack it. It is poor economy to save a cent or two a pound on provisions and then pay a dollar a pound to get this cheap food to its destination.

These things can all be bought cheaper and to better advantage at the outfitting points from which the steamers sail than at any other place. It is both economy and widsom to wait until the final starting point is reached before outfitting, as a perfect equipment, selected under the advice of reliable outfitters and properly packed, is half the battle for success.

Girl Ushers in a Church.

Because the members of his church were negligent in attending Sunday services and still more so in contributing to the support of himself and the church, Rev. Maurice Penfield Fikes, pastor of the First Baptist church at Trenton, N. J., decided to try an innovation to attract people to hear him preach and their nickles and dimes from their unwilling pockets. He introduced pretty girls as ushers, and is more than pleased with the results of the first experiment. Mr. Fikes had the sagacity to make announcement of the fact that the young women would show folks to their seats and take up the collection. He was careful, too, to pick out six of the prettiest girls in his flock, so the church had more young men in its pews than had ever before been seen there. Every seat in the church was filled long before services were begun, and it was necessary to get chairs in the aisles. As ushers the girls were a grand success, but their best services were given when the time came to take up the collection. The innovation doesn't meet with the approval of the other preachers, who say that when people are drawn to a church simply for the privilege of looking upon a bevy of pretty girls there is no lasting good to be expected from it. But Mr. Fikes says that he believes in getting people into his church and he doesn't care how he does it so long as the means are legitimate and honest. It took a long time to take up the collection, but when it was over and the money counted there was nearly $300 to add to the treasury of the church.

Zertucha's Treachery.

Dr. Zertucha, who was the physicign of the late General Maceo, has been appointed mayor of Bejucal, Havana province. Zertucha has belonged, in his day, to all the political parties in Cuba. At one time he was a bandit in the Vuelta Abajo, and his record was very discreditable. It was quite inexplicable to the friends of Maceo that he kept the physician on his staff for so long a period, notwithstanding the warnings given him. Maceo used to say that Zertucha's fault was his drinking habit. At the time the famous Cuban commander was killed, Zertucha was charged with leading him and his party into the fatal ambush, but he issued a long statement in which he tried to show that Maceo met his death in battle in the usual way. Zertucha also bitterly assailed the honor of the Cuban leaders. After the killing of Maceo the dishonored physician was allowed to go free by the Spaniards, and it was said, and generally believed, that his pockets were well lined with Spanish gold.

King of a South Sea Island.

About six weeks ago John F. Hobbs, a citizen of South Carolina, was cast upon the island of Illika, in the South sea. He lived among the natives, for he could not get away then. He taught the uncivilized people many things and instructed them in arts unknown to them. So, when a year later their king died, he was chosen to rule over the four islands. Mr. Hobbs had a commission to the World's Fair and to the Atlanta exposition. While in New York last year in May on his way to Australia, and his far-off kingdom, he met Miss Ella Collin and made her his wife, wife of King Oumalea, of Illika, and postponed his trip to this kingdom. But now, as soon as the queen princess is able to go, the royal family will begin the journey. The natives of the island of Illika are akin to the Samoans. It is said Mr. Hobbs once refused an offer by England of £15,000 and a knighthood for his little kingdom.

It is reported that quite a serious landslide occurred in the neighborhood of the Seven Devils, below Cape Arago, during the recent storm.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Protecting the Garden in Cold Weather—How to Cure Hams—The Pig's Tail a Useless Appendage—Whitewashing Apple Trees Is of No Advantage.

Winter Protection.

If we could be sure of a continuous coat of snow from December until March, there would be little need of providing any other kind of protection in the garden against cold, for snow is nature's own protection and one of the very best winter coverings for all plants. It is because of the perfect shelter afforded by snow during the winter in the arctic regions that the short summers there reveal such marvels of floral beauty. For the same reason, many a plant that is wintered with some difficulty in the United States or England, seems to thrive perfectly without attention in Siberia or Labrador. Now, the lesson to learn from this, whenever the snow coat is uncertain, is that in such places a snow covering be approximated as nearly as possible. This may be done very well by the use of soil, or better yet, by sod cut about two inches thick and laid over the things to be protected. Take it in the care of monthly roses of the Bourbon, Bengal and Polyantha classes, if such be bent to the earth and be completely covered with sod they will winter surprisingly well usually. The same is true of protecting pampas grass, chrysanthemums and the like. For the border of hardy flowers we have always found that it is good treatment each autumn to apply a shovelful of compost or a forkful of manure over the roots of every subject, however hardy. The great advantage of any kind of winter covering is that it prevents alternate freezing and thawing, which has a bad effect on the roots of plants by causing heaving. Even the hardiest plants may receive severe injury in this way, and this is the reason why we advocate covering all such. In the small fruit garden the same kind of covering over the roots of plants and bushes is beneficial.—Vick's Magazine.

Curing Hams.

Take the hams and shoulders and cheeks, rub them well with salt on both sides, lay on a declining board so as to have drainage, and cover the flesh well with salt. Take a lot of fine saltpeter and work in at end and around the center bone. Let them be three to four days. Have a clean barrel ready, clean off the bloody salt from the meat, pack in the barrel rind downward and outward, pour and cover with a brine of pure salt and water that will bear up an egg. Hams from hogs weighing 250 to 280 pounds dressed weight should remain in this fourteen days only. Take them out, let drain and dry two or three days, then smoke them. Soon after smoking cover and sew up in any kind of clean cotton cloth, and have a barrel of dry, clean wood ashes ready. Cover the bototm with three or four inches of ashes, lay in one layer the best you can and cover again with ashes, so no meat comes in direct contact with other pieces, until all are packed and covered. Keep the barrel in some outhouse from the influence of moisture. Ours is kept in the smokehouse, and the other day our city cousins and the doctor ate dinner with us, and we had ham from December, 1896, and they all declared it first-class.—Indiana Farmer.

Docking Tails of Pigs.

The tail of the pig appears to be a wholly useless appendage. It is too short to be of any service in brushing away flies, and piggie accordingly rolls himself in the mud to cool his body and relieve it of these torments. It is common to dock pig's tails when the pigs are seven or eight weeks old. There does not appear to be much pain from the operation, and that only momentary. In fact, so little sensation has the extremity of the tail that where rats were numerous they have been known to gnaw at the tails of fattened hogs, which could not be done were this organ very sensitive. We knew an old farmer once who said he always docked his pigs because it took a bushel of corn to make the tail grow to its full length, and after it was fully grown it was still good for nothing.—American Cultivator.

Whitewashing Apple Trees.

It was once a common practice with many orchardists to whitewash the trunks of apple trees just before winter came on. We could never see much advantage in this, though as more or less of the rough bark was scraped off preparatory to whitewashing it destroyed some injurious insects that had prepared to make this shelter their winter home. But most of these insects would be destroyed by that most valuable friend of the orchardist and the grower, the woodpecker, which remains through the winter for that purpose. To kill off insects by other means is to some extent cheating these useful friends, provided the work is done in the fall. The whitewashed trunks make a striking appearance when the trees leave out in spring. But we could never see that the trees were benefited. A really helpful wash would be to dissolve hard-wood ashes in water, and wash the trunks with this. That would make no show at all, but it will clear the trunks of most insects, and if some carbolic acid were put in it, the wash will be a good one to apply in summer to repell the borer—Exchange.

Farm Economy.

Profits on the farm are, consequently, much greater when the averages for several years are compared, as each year must bear its proportion of expenses, and a failure to secure a profit this year may not be a loss, because there may be a corresponding reduction of expense next year. Nor must we overlook the advantage of the opportunity offered the farmer of selling his own labor in the form of some product. Where a farmer makes only a small profit, but has derived a fair sum for the labor he personally bestowed, his gain is greater than the actual profit. The farm has increased in value as the labor or manure or other accretion has failed to yield a reasonable cash profit. On the farm the item of labor must be considered according to its actual cost as an expenditure. Though the labor of the farmer himself is an item of cost, and must be paid for, yet he pays it to himself, and it really is prout, because of the employment secured by him on the farm. For that reason a small farm, or a small flock or herd, will always pay more, in proportion to expense incurred, than large areas or an increase of stock.—New England Farmer.

A Forage Crop.

Next to orchard grass the best fall forage crop we can grow is sorghum—the old-fashioned, tall, black-seeded kind that was introduced into this country away back during the war. On fair land and with proper cultivation this crop will make fifteen tons of fodder to the acre, and if planted early will do to begin feeding on the last of August. And there is no wastage in feeding it. Stalk, blades and seed are all consumed, and stock begins to thrive on it from the day you begin to feed it. And it is easily handled. Just cut it up and haul to the pasture field and the work is done. If there is a surplus, put it into good, large, straight shocks, and it will keep green and fresh up to Christmas; or haul it in and stand it up in the barn or shed and it will be good feed all winter. Cut up and mixed with ground oats and corn, there is nothing that will fatten stock quicker, and everything you feed it to will devour it with a relish. We always like to have some variety, at least, to stock rations in late fall and winter. With some of this at hand there is no trouble experienced in changing animals from grass to grain and hay, and no loss of flesh or check in growth.—Ohio Farmer.

Cut Feed for Horses.

Almost all farmers practice feeding their horses while at work with cut hay, moistened and mixed with ground corn and oats. The hay, says the American Cultivator, is much more easily digested when cut and wet, and the meal on it causes the horses to more thoroughly masticate it, as they like the taste. There is also much less waste in feeding grain after it has been ground, especially after the mastication which is made necessary when cut hay is fed with it, and which thoroughly mixes saliva with the food before it goes into the stomach. There is economy in steaming cut hay for feeding all through the winter, when less meal is required. When the hay is steamed, and corn and oat meal sprinkled over it, the flavor of the meal permeates the cut hay, as it cannot when only cold water is used. But care should be taken not to give at any time more of this cut feed than will be eaten, and especially not to allow poultry to come into the stable and soil the mangers and feeding boxes, as they surely will if the horse barn is near the henhouse or poultry is allowed near it.

The Baldwin Apple.

While there are different accounts as to the history of the Baldwin apple, according to the most authentic sources it originated near Boston, Mass., in the early part of the last century, in that part of the town now called Somerville, on the farm of a Mr. Butters, and was known for a time as "Butters' apple." As the tree was frequently perforated by woodpeckers, it was also called the "woodpecker's apple." Afterwards the tree was freely propagated by Dr. Jabez Brown, of Wilmington, and by Colonel Baldwin, of Woburn. By the sons of these gentlemen this apple was brounght into general notice as the "Baldwin." While for the northeastern States the Baldwin is hardly excelled in value as a winter apple for general purposes, in southern latitudes it ripens in autumn for early winter, and loses some of its sprightliness and good qualities as a table fruit.—Agriculturist.

Science of Dairy Feeding.

A dairyman fed a dry cow a measure of grain in the presence of some visitors, saying: "With her rough food, this is just enough to keep her in good health;" then he added: "But when she is giving milk, she has the measure twice full. Once full supports her, and the second measure is all transferred into milk." The science of feeding dairy cows consists in learning just what is required to keep the dry cow in good condition, and when in lactation, how much more she can consume and then appropriate, and then providing the food accordingly, remembering that profit comes only from the excess of food consumed and duly appropriated beyond the amount needed for fair maintenance.—Practical Farmer.

Handy Milking Stool.

A cast-off oil or varnish can makes an excellent milking stool. It has a flexible seat, and its height can be regulated by standing on end or placing on side. It can be left anywhere in the milking yard during a shower, and will not get soaked full of water. Besides this, the hired man cannot use it as a club to abuse the cow, should she kick him across the yard.

Feeding Pumpkins.

While there is generally a market for all the large, ripe pumpkins at more than their feeding value there are always green specimens that are not salable which are nearly as good for feeding purposes. Remove the seeds and cook them. All the deficiencies in nutrition will be made good by some meal, which will be better digested than if given without the cooked pumpkins. If the seeds are not removed, the nutriment of the pumpkin will be largely neutralized, as the seeds have a strong diuretic effect. It is also important to remove the seeds from pumpkins fed raw to cows. Even the green pumpkins may be kept till January if protected against freezing.—American Cultivator.

Poultry Troubles.

The bane of the poultry business is that of trying to do twice as much with poultry as may be expected from any other pursuit. The temptation to use 140 eggs in a 100-egg incubator is a common occurrence, and always results in loss. Some persons who desire too much will put twenty eggs under a hen that could not more than comfortably cover one-half that number, only to lose all of the eggs. Such economy is really extravagance, and fails in the desired results.

Rye for Light Soils.

For light, gravelly or sandy loams, rye is the best crop to grow. The grain is in demand at good prices; it is an easy crop to grow, and if the crop is threshed out with a rye thresher the straw can be sold for $10 to $12 per ton. The straw can be baled and shipped to market. Six pecks of seed should be drilled to the acre.

NEVER CONTENT.

Some people are never content with anything. They will not find exactly what they want even in Heaven, if they know some one is there ahead of them. For instance, some are great sufferers from neuralgia. Friends have told them what is best and certain to cure them. Not content with what is said, they suffer on. Pain ravages and devastates the system, and leaves it a barren waste. St. Jacobs Oil has cured thousands. Just try it.

John E. Redmond, M. P., the well-known Irish leader, will sail for this country on December 30. He is coming to America at the invitation of prominent workers in the Irish cause to speak on the rebellion of 1798, to arouse the enthusiasm of Irish-Americans in the pilgrimage to Ireland next July to celebrate the rising.

WHALING FLEET IN DANGER.

It is predicted that the vessels of the whaling fleet, most of whose underwriters are in San Francisco, have been caught in the ice and some may not last through the siege. Danger also threatens those who neglect what are called "trifling" ailments, for they may not last through the crisis. Resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once for incipient rheumatism, malaria, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint.

In Japanese saws, the teeth point toward the handle, and both saws and planes cut toward the workman.

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.

Three drops of a black cat's blood is a sovereign cure for croup in the folk lore of some people.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

The oldest married couple in the United States are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manuel of Cape Porpoise, Mass. She is 98 and he is 101 years of age, and they have been married 77 years.

Money back if you don't like *Schilling's Best*. Tea and money at your grocer's.

A Schilling & Co 503 San Francisco

NORTHERN SEEDS GROWN 1898 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGS FREE Buell Lamberson 180 FRONT ST PORTLAND, OR.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right. Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

A Cart-Load of Gold

FREE TO ALL MEN

"If you dumped a cart-load of gold at my feet it would not bring such joy and gladness into my life." So writes a prominent man after using the method of self-treatment that has restored so many men who had been wrecked by excesses, over-work or evil habits of youth. A little book that makes it all plain may be had without charge by writing THE ERIE MEDICAL CO., 65 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

No C. O. D. scheme; no patent medicines—just the book under plain letter seal.

BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet:—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACKACHE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying:—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage. All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women. You should procure Mrs. Pinkham's Compound at once and obtain relief.

Mrs. F. M. Knapp, 563 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I suffered with congestion of the ovarics and inflammation of the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me as it will others."

Travelers in Sweden report that the street cars in that country seldom stop for passengers. Both men and women jump on and off while they are moving, and accidents are scarcely ever heard of.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness, (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

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

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Authorities of the Kansas university dismissed all the natural history classes on circus day recently to enable the students to study the animals.

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.

C. E. Green of Effingham, Kans., has the Continental currency his great-grand-father received for his services in the Revolution.

BROKEN DOWN MEN

Men Who Have Wasted the Vital Power of Youth—Who Lack Vigor—Can Be Cured by Electricity.

It is made especially to restore vital strength to men. Sparks of life come from it to the weakened parts.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

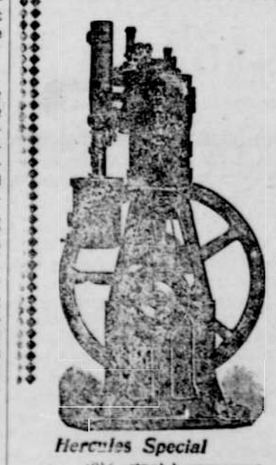
Please mention this Paper.

In buying seeds "economy is extravagance," because the cost of cultivation wasted on inferior seeds always largely exceeds the original cost of the best and dearest seeds to be had. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for

FERRY'S SEEDS

and *always* get your money's worth. Five cents per paper everywhere. Always the best. Seed Annual free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



Hercules Special (2½ actual horsepower) Price, only $185.

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.

Kodaks FROM $4 UP...

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. PORTLAND, OR. Catalogue Free.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 337, Southington, Conn.

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

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

"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.