

ADVICES FROM SYDNEY.

Recent happenings in Australia and the South Sea Islands.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The following advices arrived today per steamship Alameda from Sydney, via Honolulu:

A very severe shock of earthquake was experienced over the whole of the north of the island, and as far south as Christ-church, New Zealand, December 8. Its duration was from one to two minutes, and the vibrations were from north to south.

A terrible storm broke over the Fiji islands November 11 and again December 13, the wind attaining a velocity of 85 miles per hour for some time. Several small vessels were blown ashore and wrecked. The Union Company's steamers had a narrow escape from similar fates, but put to sea and cruised about until the storm subsided.

The mountain tribes of Goodenough island recently attacked Thompson's station there, and after looting the station, murdered four boys and spared a number of other employees. The magistrate and a force of 14 armed police visited the scene for the purpose of avenging the murders.

At the Macquarie Islands, December 5, four men were drowned by the accidental swamping of their boat.

The bark Longana, which arrived December 14, brought the news of the drowning of Brother Bernard, a missionary, and 18 natives, near the Gilbert Islands. The missionary's party, in three canoes, struck a shoal and all were lost.

As a result of a conference between the ministers of agriculture of the various colonies, a trial shipment of apples and pears will be forwarded to London in the near future.

Reports from the country districts of Victoria show that the cyclonic storm of November 18 did immense damage, scores of buildings being blown down, and many persons being injured.

December 3, Jack Griffiths, of Cobarr, who held the world's record, and Professor Bax, of New Zealand, engaged in a club-swinging contest for the world's championship at Newcastle. Two-pound clubs were used, and, according to the conditions, the evolutions per minute were to be counted. After both had swung the clubs for 40 hours continuously, the match was declared a draw.

Percy Cavill, upon his return to Sydney with the mile and five-mile championships of the world to his credit, was accorded a reception by the swimming association. McKean, a New Zealand amateur, recently ran half a mile in one minute 59 seconds. On November 20, H. Craemer established a new world's record for the mile walk at Auckland. His time was 6 minutes, 27 3/4 seconds.

CAUGHT BY A CAVE-IN.

Five Men Entombed in a Tunnel Near Anaconda.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 17.—At an early hour this morning the discovery was made that five men were entombed in a tunnel which the Anaconda Copper Mining Company is constructing for water-tunneling purposes under a bluff about half a mile beyond the city limits. A large quantity of powder, which had been carried into the tunnel for the use of the night shift, was exploded by some means now unknown, wrecking the face of the tunnel, which is about 180 feet long, and resulting in a slide of earth, which closed the tunnel completely at a distance of about 40 feet from its entrance. From the moment of the discovery of the accident, diligent effort has been made to reach the miners, concerning whose fate the deepest anxiety has been felt. At 10 o'clock tonight, those engaged in the rescue work felt sure that the noise of the "miner's signal" reached them from within the tunnel.

It was proposed to drive a three-inch pipe through the mass of earth that had filled the tunnel. This plan was followed and a 20-foot length was successfully driven. A second section was attached, and, to the joy of the anxious spectators, it penetrated the mass of earth.

Immediately, at 11 o'clock, communication was established with the imprisoned men. Four of them were reported alive and well and one dead. The work of reaching them is going on vigorously. The men through the improvised speaking tube, reported that they suffered neither thirst nor hunger, but they wanted candles. It is not learned how the explosion occurred.

New Canadian Mining Laws.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In a few days the treasury department will make known the details of the arrangements recently concluded with Canadian Minister of Interior Sifton respecting the transportation of goldseekers and freight to the Klondike. It is learned that the Canadian government is about to issue new customs and mining regulations for that region.

Ordered to Egypt.

London, Jan. 17.—The morning papers announce that the first battalion Grenadiers, now at Gibraltar, has been ordered to get in readiness for service in Egypt. The other line battalions are under similar orders. There is evidence of preparations for an important campaign.

A Fishbait Captured.

Havana, Jan. 17.—The Spanish gunboat Algalia has captured off the coast of Cuba, near Manzanillo, a fishing smack from Jamaica having on board a cargo of war material, medicines and clothing.

President of the French Senate.

Paris, Jan. 17.—M. Loubet was re-elected president of the senate today. M. Scheurer-Kestner was defeated for re-election to the vice-presidency.

No Danger of Starvation.

Seattle, Jan. 17.—The report of Major Rucker, who was sent to Dyea recently for the purpose of reconnoitering the ground preparatory to starting the government relief expedition and to interview persons returning from Dawson on the need of relief, has been received here and forwarded to Brigadier-General Merriam at Vancouver barracks. While the exact tenor of the report is not known, it is stated that it discourages any unnecessary expenditure of energy and money in carrying out the proposed expedition.

IMPROVING WILLAPA HARBOR.

Captain Taylor Says It Can Be Done at Small Expense.

A Washington correspondent says: In his report recommending the improvement of Willapa river and Mailboat slough, Captain Taylor, of the Corps of Engineers, says:

"Willapa river empties into the Pacific ocean through Willapa harbor about 25 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia river. The entrance to Willapa harbor from the ocean has for many years maintained a depth of over 18 feet at mean low water, and at the present time has a depth of about 21 feet at mean lower low water.

"The mouth of the Willapa river is considered to be in the harbor about 12 miles in a direct line from the ocean bay. From the ocean bay to this point the depths are ample for any class of vessels, ranging from 27 feet to as much as 70 feet at mean lower low water. Near its mouth the Willapa river is joined by the North river, which flows in a course nearly at right angles to that of the Willapa. Just above the junction of these two streams is a bar having a ruling depth of water over it of about 16 feet at mean lower low water. The bottom of the river at this bar is lumpy, and the material forming it appears to be fine, hard sand and silt. The bar separates the deep water of Willapa harbor from the deep water of that part of Willapa river below Mailboat slough, which is a small cut-off channel, leaving the Willapa river about one-half mile above South Bend, the principle city on this harbor, and joining it again about 1 1/2 miles below the city. Immediately above the lower end or mouth of Mailboat slough is another bar, having a controlling depth of about 14 1/2 feet at mean lower low water. These two bars have existed with about the same depths which they have today since the earliest recorded surveys of this harbor were made, except that the upper bar has scoured away from two to three feet since 1893, when the government began the construction of a dike closing the upper end of Mailboat slough.

"The principal businesses of Willapa harbor are the lumber business and the fish and oyster business. Located at South Bend are three sawmills, whose combined aggregate daily capacity is about 150,000 feet. It is reported that two of these mills are to be rebuilt with largely increased capacities. "The lumber is mostly shipped to San Francisco in small schooners, as deep-draft vessels are denied charter for cargo from this harbor on account of the two bars above mentioned. It is claimed that, were these two bars removed, the mills located on this harbor would be able to compete with mills of Puget sound, Columbia river and other deep-water Pacific coast ports in the foreign lumber trade. Whether the lumber business of this harbor would be so extended or not may be questioned, but there can be no question but that the present trade would be materially benefited, as the vessels which now carry the lumber experience delays on account of these bars. One food tide is required for loaded vessels to cross the two bars. Before the harbor throat (distant about 19 miles from South Bend) is reached, the tide is ebbing. As insurance companies prohibit vessel towing to sea on an ebb, tide, they are forced to lie at anchor in a rather poor roadstead, called North cove, for about 24 hours. During the winter southwest storms frequently spring up, and vessels may be barbed from one day to a week after leaving South Bend.

"I am of the opinion that the most advantageous and economical method of improving these bars is to dredge a channel through them to a depth of 20 feet at mean lower low water. Near the lower shoal mud flats, which are covered at a two-foot stage of tide, extend about 1 1/2 miles to the north and about one mile to the south. At high tide this forms a wide expanse of water, and for this reason the channel through the lower shoal should not be less than 200 feet wide. The channel through the upper shoal may be reduced to 100 feet in width. The waters of the Willapa river carry but little sediment in suspension, its course is short, and for 12 miles above South Bend it is a tidal stream. For these reasons it is believed that a dredged channel would be fairly permanent."

The estimated cost of this improvement is as follows: Dredging at lower shoal, 250,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$50,000; dredging at upper shoal, 100,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$20,000; engineering, contingencies, etc., \$7,000; total, \$77,000.

Northwest Notes.

Autoine Maxine, a half-breed got into an altercation with John Emanuel, an Indian, at a dance at Little Mission, and fatally stabbed him with a butcher knife.

The state board of audit and control has rescinded the rule which it adopted of taking from the old soldiers who are inmates of the State Soldiers' Home 25 per cent of their pensions.

Sherman county farmers have not sown as much ground to grain this fall as is customary, owing to the fact that they were kept busy harvesting until late, and since harvest have devoted their time principally to getting their grain to market, leaving but little time to devote to seeding. What grain was sown early in the fall looks well.

The action of the state board of equalization in raising the Jackson county assessment 50 per cent on stocks of merchandise has caused a storm of criticism and protest in that county. Merchants are trying to arrange a meeting, to be composed of one representative of each firm, to take action in the matter.

It is proposed that the representatives shall select three of their number to the immediate local board to prevent the county clerk from entering the 50 per cent additional assessment.

The French-Flagstaff Mining Company has determined to adopt the use of cyanide, which is necessary to treat the ores from the deep levels of the mine. The company also intends to put in dry crushing rolls, instead of the 10 stamps additional, as projected, and will suspend mill operations for a month or two, to admit of grading required by the new installation of machinery. Meanwhile drifting will be pushed actively north and south from the main shaft at the 600-foot level.

Lewis county tax collections for the month of November were over \$37,000.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Office of Dowling, Hopkins & Co., Chicago, 107-109 of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

Exports of flour and wheat from both coasts last week were 4,595,000 bushels, or 700,000 bushels more than the previous week, and double the same week last year. Receipts are expected to fall off. We have now reached the time where the exports generally decrease; at least they have in the past years, as the first six months of the crop year generally marks the largest export business. There is every indication, however, of a good export movement from now on, as liberal engagements have been for wheat, corn and oats. Foreigners continue to buy moderately when the market gets weak, so that the outward movement will gradually cut into the wheat stocks, which are none too heavy if the exports are to keep up large. Argentine news favors an exportable surplus of about 35,000,000 bushels, but some good authorities make it only 3,000,000 bushels. This is used as a club by the bears and consumers to prevent an advance here. There will be no Argentine wheat available in European markets before the latter part of March. In the meantime their light stocks will be reduced, and they will have to come in as buyers. The American visible supply of wheat increased this week 47,000 bushels, and now totals 38,863,000 bushels against 53,872,000 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago. Although the movement of corn for 1897 was 116,747,000 bushels, and the shipments of receipts of 24,000,000 bushels and in 10,000,000 bushels in the shipments, they were less than the arrivals of oats, receipts of the latter being 1,338,000 bushels in excess of corn, while the shipments were 7,000,000 bushels greater, aggregating 104,666,000 bushels. The feeling in corn and oats is bullish. There is a strong disposition on the part of many local traders to keep on the long side. The Trege-Smith people have accumulated a big line, and they are getting quite a following. Exports of corn for the week were heavy.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Potash Fertilizers as Protection Against Frost—Profit in Sheep-Raising—Value of the Silo—Watering Stock in Winter—General Notes.

Protection Against Frost.

It has been noted that the liberal application of potash fertilizers, especially the crude salts, lessens to a certain extent the injuries which the crop may suffer from frost. This is an item of considerable importance, especially in the case of tobacco, which is often greatly injured by frost in early autumn. The cause of the protection which kainit, for instance, offers to plants against frosts is found in two sources. In the first place, on account of its hygroscopic nature, the salt, the moisture of the soil is more securely held, and there is less rapid evaporation. One of the prime conditions of the formation of frost is a rapid evaporation and consequent cooling of the surface of the soil. Anything which prevents this, of course, tends to diminish the intensity of the frost. In the second case, the presence of a potash fertilizer produces a more luxuriant vegetation, and thus secures a more perfect cover of the soil, affording in this manner a less rapid evaporation. These two causes are not, however, the only ones which have a tendency to diminish the danger from frost to which a crop may be exposed.—Portland Transcript.

Profits in Sheep.

The profits on our sheep are governed by the cost of production, by the use of the fanners and straw, the coarse feed, which will not bring anything in the markets, especially corn-fodder, and by the cheapness of grain. We can make the fleece pay the keeping of the sheep for one year, on good, fine-wooled sheep and from these calculations it would leave the owner the lambs and manure for his profit. One hundred merino sheep, given abundance of bedding, will, between December 1 and May 1, make at least forty two-horse loads of manure. I scarcely need to say that both the summer and winter manure of the sheep is far more valuable than that of the horse or cow. Its manure on high-priced land that requires fertilizers cannot be estimated at less than fifty cents per head per annum, and I should be inclined to put it still higher. The profit increases just as the market value of land and the cost of keeping increases. The Western grower gets the lamb and about one-half of the fleece as the profit on each sheep.—Indiana Farmer.

Value of the Silo.

On any farm where corn does well, more cows can be kept on a given number of acres by using a silo than without one. Corn produces more cow food per acre than any other of the ordinary crops raised. When it is made into silage there is less waste than when dry-cured. Cows eat the whole plant, ears, butts and all, and do not leave the coarse stalks, as when field-cured. The ears of corn are soft and easily masticated and digested; so there is very little waste of grain. So the silo saves a great amount of work in husking and grinding corn, which is necessary when it is dry, to get it in proper condition for the cow to get the full benefit of it. Another thing: If one has a silo, the harvesting, cutting into short lengths and storing the fodder in condition to feed is all done at one wholesale job early in the season, when the days are long and the weather good.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Watering the Stock.

A good well of soft water is necessary, especially for cows giving milk. The water should be pumped directly into the trough of a morning; after the stock have all been watered, let the rest of the water out. The cattle should be watered twice a day. Water freshly pumped from a well about twenty feet in depth, will be about the temperature of 60 degrees; this water is pleasant for the cows to drink, and they will drink a large quantity of it. Let the water out of the trough after the cattle have finished drinking, especially of an evening, and with a board cover the trough over. This takes but a few minutes, and it prevents ice and snow from filling up the trough. This is one way of keeping up the milk supply and keeping the stock in sound health. Horses, sheep and hogs need water frequently, but if the water is ice cold they will drink but little of it.—Baltimore American.

Methods of Preserving Eggs.

In the consular reports for December an interesting account is given of various methods of preserving eggs. All were treated on July 1 and opened at the end of the following February. Salt water, salicylic acid, rubbing with salt, covering with bran, etc., did not prevent the eggs from spoiling. But eggs varnished with vaseline were all good at the end of February, and so were those preserved in lime water and those preserved in a solution of water glass. The lime water sometimes gives the eggs a bad taste, the solution of water glass causes the egg shell to break easily on immersion in boiling water and putting the vaseline on eggs takes too much time.

The Hot Shoe Evil.

Fitting the shoe to the foot is a frequently practiced, cannot be too strongly condemned, as the sensitive structures beneath the horny wall are seriously injured, the pores in the horny tissue closed, and the secretion of the hoof seriously interfered with until the hoof finally becomes brittle and easily broken. The majority of shoeing smiths argue that it requires too much time to obtain a perfectly plane-bearing surface on the both the foot and shoe with tools intended for that purpose; that the shoe can be made to bear all around alike much easier and quicker by placing it on the foot hot until the foot is charred wherever touched by the hot shoe. No doubt this is the most rapid way of fitting shoes, but when we take into consideration the harm done by such practice we find that nothing has been gained, but that much of the value of the horse has been lost; for of what value is a horse without a sound foot? It is also important

THE FULLNESS THEREOF.

Among the discomforts of life and the fullness thereof, reaching to every family, there is that which can so easily mitigate or entirely cure, the wonder is why we endure and suffer so much. From big pains to little aches, which are the wear and tear of the physical structure of man, there are always remedies good, better and best. The choice should always be for the best as the surest and the cheapest. In chronic or acute suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, or with the minor ailments of sprains and bruises, or of soreness and stiffness, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil and the fullness thereof in so many complete and perfect cures make it stand out as the best remedy for pain. Why then should we stand on the order of our going for it, and not get at once? In numerous cases the aggravations of discomforts and pains are from delay. Why should we suffer?

Poe has immortalized the raven, Whittier the robin and Longfellow the snow bird that sung to the monk Felix.

THE CUBAN SCARE.

Although the diplomatic entanglement with Spain over Cuba is to some extent influencing the stock market, Wall street expects no serious complications. Nevertheless serious complications with other nations are to be followed an attack of biliousness which is not checked at the outset. The most effective means to this end is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable remedy, moreover, for dyspepsia, malaria, kidney trouble, constipation and nervousness.

Among the natives of Mexico there are, according to Lamholtz, about 150,000 survivors of the Aztec race.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are sending you this open letter to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," "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.

I know that my life was saved by Pilo's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1886.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Toledo, Ohio, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GILSON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Beware of cheap imitations. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

After being swindled by all others, send me stamp for particulars of my cure. I have been cured ONLY by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 77, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Boston genius has invented a fire machine that will squirt out fire with sand instead of water.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphia habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing. Mrs. LUCY PEARLY, Derby, Vt., says: "I was very miserable; was so weak that I could hardly get around the house, could do nothing without feeling tired out. My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, vomit or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."

Straw for Fattening Stock.

In all grain-growing districts straw is plentiful, and where it is used as feed it is reckoned, and rightly, as food of very inferior nutrition. The idea of using it to feed fattening stock is said to have originated with Joseph J. Mechl, a London alderman, who a generation ago made his name famous by his writings on agricultural topics. He later imported a linseed meal for fattening beefs. But he found that if cut hay was used to extend the ration, only a small amount of the linseed meal could be eaten without cloying the animals. If clover was used still less of the oil meal could be eaten. But when he used cut straw which has not potfields, a good deal of meal could be eaten with relish, and the animals fattened faster. But when he fed Indian corn meal with cut straw, less of the corn meal would be eaten than when fed with cut hay. This vindicates the practice of American farmers, who feed much Indian corn, and comparatively little oil meal.

Value of a Bone Mill.

The bone-cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss. It is claimed that a bone-cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really costs nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no ratio should have been omitted. They are food, grit and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine, even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it. To meet with success requires the use of the best materials, and green bone beats all other substances as food for poultry.—Poultry World.

Keeping Grains Fowl.

The grower of fowl is a right to poultry keepers who keep fowls for eggs or for sale as poultry, without trying to begin as breeders for sale alive. The grade can never be depended upon, and the grade roosters should be killed off every year, and only the pullets kept. When it is desired to replenish the flock a full-bred cock of one or the other of the breeds from which the cross is made should be used. If a third breed is introduced into the strain the progeny will be mongrels, and good for nothing for any purpose. Most farmers try to experiment with too many breeds. More than two will result in practical ruin to their flocks.

The Thermometer Button.

Have you a thermometer button? It is the latest thing out, and consists of a tiny spiral of glass tubing containing the quicksilver, which is fastened to a small metal disk or button that may be worn on the lapel. A circular scale locates the mercury with reference to the heat. So when any one wants to know whether it is hot enough for you, all you need do is to point to the button.

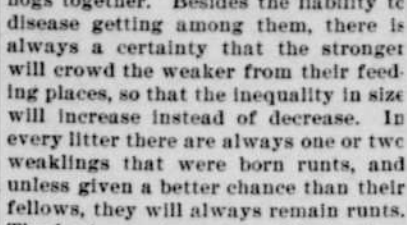
Misunderstood.

He asked the maiden to fly with him, But what, ah! what did she do? She merely said: "Are you one of Those crazy inventors, too?"

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Ten Grades Syrup" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers. It costs only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "Ten Grades Syrup" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Syrup of Figs



ONE ENJOYS

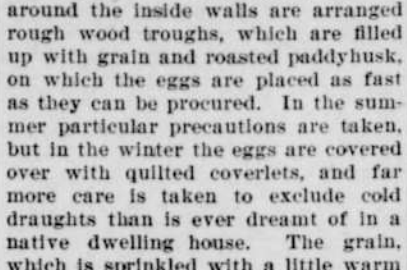
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists.

Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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No more rheumatism, no more lame back, kidney troubles, nervous debility, etc.

The cause of all disease and weakness is the body for the great life renewer, Dr. Sander's Electric Belt. It pours electricity into the body for hours at a time, and restores the vitality and restoring all the organs to their natural healthy condition. Send for free book.

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