Dewey as Peace Commissioner.

Among the many distinguished men whose names have been mentioned as members of the peace commission to draft a treaty between Spain and the United States, none will inspire the American people with more confidence than that of Admiral Dewey. Dewey has not only shown himself to be master of the art of diplomacy, but he will bring to the council information that can be gained from no other source. He has for some months been holding Chief Aguinaldo at arm's length, studying not only his character, but that of the people he represents. If any man knows whether or not the islands can be made a profitable possession of the United States that man is George Dewey. The people will hail his appointment with the more confidence for the reason that his views on the policy of retention are not known. He has no plan mapped out to which circumstances must be made to fit whether they will or no. In the event of the acquisition of the islands under the treaty the knowledge that Dewey supported the proposition would go far to reconcile men to it who are now inclined to oppose it, Dewey is about the only man of whom the natives of Manila have any knowledge. He has held their lives and their property in his hands for several months, and they know how considerately he has treated them. Dewey is, in fact, to a vast majority of the natives of the Philippines the American government. They know something about Dewey, but very little of the government at Washington.—Bulleton.

The Significance of Manila.

With Manila in our hands by right of conquest, it becomes more than ever impossible to withdraw the American forces from the Philippines. We have now destroyed completely the Spanish power in the island of Luzon. The Spanish governor-general is a fugitive in Hong Kong. The Spanish army and its commander are prisoners to General Merritt.

The restoration of the civil and military authority in the island therefore devolves on the United States. We are responsible for the present order in the islands, and more than that, for the future government of its people. We must decide how they are to be governed and who is to govern them.

With this problem before us, what is it our duty to do?

To return the island to Spain, and force the people once more under the rule from which we have rescued them? That is impossible. What an insult such a course would be to every humane and patriotic feeling of the American people!

Can we leave them to themselves? Could we carry out our obligations to civilization and humanity by such a course? It is folly to think so. There may be elements among the Filipinos that will form the material for a self-governing state. But there has been no sign as yet that it exists, and it would be absurd to suppose that the mixed races of the islands can without experience be prepared to assume the burdens of government that our race has worked out through many generations.

Could we shift our responsibilities to another nation? That is clearly inadmissable. We should by such a course make enemies of every power but the one that received our gift, and would probably bring the misfortune of war on our one friend.

Whatever any one may think of the propriety of taking the Philippines, what other course is before us to be followed with honor? To train the Filipinos to the work of governing themselves is doubtless a proper policy. But it can be done only by assuming the government of the islands. The responsibiliy or the well-being of these millions is now upon us. It cannot be shirked without doing violence to the honor of the country. The American flag must be nailed to the Philippine flagstaff.—Examiner.

Without the remotest knowledge or intimation that it may occur as an expedient and wise measure to President McKinley to appoint General Fizhugh Lee as governor of Cuba, The Telegram nominated him for that post Tuesday evening on the grounds of broad Americanism. Had Lee been a native of Maine, instead of Virginia, our admiration of the man's high principle, clear intelligence, and his fealty to the flag would have been all the same. General Lee is not a Virginian, but he is a patriotic American, of whom the nation may well feel proud. It is true once, many years ago, he fought in a "lost cause" against the colors for which he now would sacrifice his life. He was actuated then by what he deemed his sacred duty. However, all sure-enough Americans desire to bury the memory of that historic occasion. During General Lee's incumbency of the consul-generalship at Havana, and since the outbreak of the war, he has given ample evidence of his executive ability in his diplomatic and military life. But since the editorial indorsing him for the Cuban governor-generalship appeared in these columns intelligence reached here that the work of undermining him already has been set in operation at the national capital. A powerful opposition has set in against him as chairman of the Cuban commission. The opposition, as we understand it, comes from cabinet officers and politicians of lesser prominence. Should McKinley be guided by men having nothing more at stake than the sharpening of their own axes, General Lee will be "turned down." But for the sake of sectional unity, the complete obliteration of the past, and the reward of a great American, the blood of whose ancestry was given in the cause of this nation's formation, we ardently trust the president may assert his official prerogative and personal manhood by standing as a strong bulwark between a noble, unselfish American and a pack of barking, mercenary politicians.—Telegram.

Dear Madam:

Your grocer is authorized to pay you back your money if you don't like *Schilling's Best* baking powder.

No questions asked.

San Francisco. A Schilling & Company

Attack by Americans Was Humane.

London, August 17.—The Manila correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," telegraphing Saturday, says: "Nothing could be more humane than the Americans' capture of the town. General Merritt's and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defenses and the trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish intrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the center of Old Manila. Defending this long line of at least ten miles were not over, and probably under 5000 Spanish troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in the hospital. The attacking force numbered from ten to twenty thousand natives and 10,000 Americans on shore and the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish; the markesmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a small race compared with their stalwart opponents, and, worn out by a hundred days' siege and dissapointed in the arrival of the promised Spanish relief squadron, they had lost heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay, it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies. The English and Japanese were near the Americans, and the Germans and French on the opposite side of the bay, north of the Pasig river. The British cruiser Immortalite and her concorts kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and Old Manila, with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater.

"The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 and a continuous, but by no means furious cannonade was kept up until 11:20. By that time the Malate fort was silenced and the American troops then stormed the intrenchments. The Spaniards who were in the earthworks tell that the quick-firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido, which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the ships. Resistance to the American attack was impossible. A part of Malate suffered severely from the bombardment. The vaunted intramures defenses were not tried."

A Claim Against Turkey.

Now that the war with Spain is over, it has been suggested in the East that we employ our army and navy while they are in fighting trim to collect a little claim that we have against the Sultan of Turkey and which he has emphatically refused to pay. It is believed that if Dewey's fleet were brought up through the Suez canal and Watson's squadron were sent from the West Indies to combine with it, and a joint display of the two were made within gunshot of the Turkish forts, the Sultan would see the claim in a new light, and pay it without further controversy.

The claim grew out of the destruction of certain property belonging to an American mission at Harpoot in Armenia during the insurrection in that country in 1895. It appears that a number of buildings, consisting of a girl's seminary, a theological school and five dwellings, all belonging to Americans and erected and maintained under treaty agreements with the Sultan's government, were looted and burned by a Turkish mob. A claim for damages was made by our minister at Constantinople at once, and the matter dragged along until recently, when, according to reports, formal notice was given by the Turks that they would not pay.

The Philadelphia Telegraph makes the moral of the situation clear by pointing out that last year Austria, by a naval demonstration at Mersina, enforced the payment of an indemnity with the 24 hours that were given the Sultan to render redress for indignities heaped the Austrian consul at that port. From that incident it draws the conclusion that a similiar demonstration by an American fleet at any Turkish port would be equally effective, and that our claim would be settled without war.

The New York Mail and Express, recalling the fact that other countries also have claims against Turkey suggests that they would be willing to co-operate with the United States in forcing the Sultan to meet his obligations. While that may be true it certainly would not be advisable for us to seek that co-operation. Such a policy would necessarily involve us to some extent in the entagling meshes of the diplomacy of the concert of Europe, and in the end that would be probably worse than a war.

The Washington Post, after a general review of Turkish methods of late, maintains that the claim will never be paid until the government at Constantinople becomes evinced that further delay will be dangerous. The fact that the menace of Austria brought an immediate settlement, while other powers that have relied on diplomacy are still waiting, justifies this conclusion.

We certainly have no desire for further war, but, as the Post very justly says: "National dignity would not be more compromised by the absolute surrender of a just claim than by everlasting pottering about it with a power which will pay it only on compulsion."—Call.

Cuba's Big Lottery.

When the United States troops finally get into Havana and President McKinley appoints a military governor to clean things up and straighten out the tangled affairs of the long besieged city, one of the first Spanish institutions to be wiped out will probably be the Royal lottery of Cuba. If it isn't, it ought to be. The Cubans have enough ills without having this insiduous evil perpetuated.

Should the government of the island be handed over to the Cubans themselves it is entirely likely that the Royal lottery would be permitted to continue its career unmolested. For this reason it would be well for them to experience the results of a six months, existence under good, wholesome American laws. Uncle Sam has had about all the experience with lotteries that he wants. He knows they are institutions which do not benefit the people. But the Cubans are not so wise, for, although the lottery, like every other profitable concern, has been run by Spaniards, they continue to patronize and support it.

The Royal lottery of Cuba is conducted on much the same principles as the national lotteries of Italy and Germany. Probably there is no actual trickery. It is unnecessary. The poor Cubans are so willing to be swindled by this particular form of gambling that they continue to buy lottery tickets although they know that the odds are heavily against them.

All through the war the Royal lottery has continued to hold its drawings undisturbed and at last accounts was still at it. The tickets are sold everywhere and by every ragamuffin who can get a lottery broker to trust him with a ticket to sell on commission. While you sit in a cafe you are offered 20 tickets by 20 different peddlers in as many minutes. The tickets used to sell at $10 each in Spanish silver coin. Since the war they have sold for $10 in paper. The numbers are divided into tenths. You can buy one tenth, several tenths or the whole number. Hence when the big premium is $50,000 and you hold a one tenth ticket, you win $5,000—perhaps.

A Peril in the Philippines.

The report which comes from Paris that Spain desires to sell all the Philippines outside of that part of the island of Luzon, which the United States, according to the peace terms, is to hold pending the decision of the commission, calls attention to a peril to which this country will be exposed if we fail to take advantage of our opportunity to secure the whole of the Philippine group. The story is that Premier Sagasta sees the folly of sending to the Philippines the large army which would be needed hereafter to keep the insurgents in subjection owing to the presence of United States troops in and around Manila, which point is to be retained permanently by the Americans in any case. He wants to save his country the vast expenditure and the political complications which retention of the islands outside of the American sphere of influence would entail, and therefore is anxious to sell them to the United States or some other nation.

This story may or may not be true, but if it is not true at present, it undoubtedly foreshadows a situation which if the United States does not interfere to prevent it must soon present itself. With the United States holding part or all of the island of Luzon, the hostility to Spain among the people of the rest of the Philippines would become so widespread and formidable that their control would be beyond her resources, and she would be forced to sell them to some other country or give them away. Spain remembers what American proximity and example did among her colonies in the Western hemisphere. Within a third of a century after the establishment of the American republic a blaze of revolution swept from the Sabine and Rio Grande to Cape Horn, around the Atlantic and Pacific, and gave independence to all her colonies except the islands of the West Indies, and these she now loses. If she should attempt to hold any of the Philippines with the United States as a neighbor, every intelligent Spaniard would feel that this part of his country's history would be repeated. Under such circumstances there would be a powerful temptation for Spain to get rid of her Philippine possessions on the best terms which she could command from the nations. Germany, France and Russia are seeking territory on the Asiatic edge of the Pacific, and it doubtless would be possible for her to sell or trade her Philippine property to some of them. There is a danger here that the United States should avert by insisting on the cession of the entire Philippine group to us by Spain. That was a peril to which we were constantly exposed in the West Indies, and once it was near realization. That was in the days of the earlier Regent Christina, the mother of Isabella II., when the Regent attempted to sell Cuba and the Philippines to France. Louis Philippe's haggling about the price and the Spanish commissioner's rage at that potentate's short-sightedness in not closing the bargain immediately held Cuba out of France's hands, kept a powerful nation and possible enemy out of a point of vantage almost within sight of our shores, and saved the United States from serious complications, for if France had been in possession of Cuba at the time of her Mexican raid in the 60s, our command, at the close of the civil war to her to get out of Mexico might have led to war. We do not want any powerful neighbors in the Philippines. With our present advantages we can, in the commission constrain Spain to give up the entire Philippine archipelago to us, and patriotism and wisdom demand that we should embrace this opportunity resolutely.

Battle at Manila.

New York, Aug. 19.—A detailed account of the attack on and capture of Manila, is furnished in a dispatch from the World's correspondent there as follows:

The soldiers knew on Friday night that an attack was to be made. Reveille was sounded at 4 o'clock. The troops arose singing and cheering. For weeks they had been encamped in swamps or lying in ditches filled with water, exposed to tropical rains. They had waited patiently for the order to attack, and when it came the demonstrations were unanimous along the lines. A heavy rain set in as the troops left camp. The men marched two miles in mud over shoetops, to the intrenchments. Each carried two days' rations and 150 cartridges.

The American intrenchments extended from the beach on the left 150 yards in northeast line, terminating in a rice swamp. The ground was covered with water, bamboos and rank vegetation. The enemy's trenches varied from 300 to 500 yards. The one in front was 500 yards.

To the east of the beach is the Manila road, and 1200 yards away is the Pasay road. Both roads pass through the lines into the city. Almost impassible swamps lie between the roads. General Greene's brigade occupied the left of the beach across the Manila road to the swamp. General McArthur's brigade had the right on both sides of the Pasay road, and the general reserve, five full battalions back of General Greene, held the territory between the beach and the Manila road.

The monitor Monterey steamed slowly across the bay in front of Manila. The flagship Olympia, the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Petrel followed.

The enemy had two lines of intrenchments in front of General Greene. Back of those lines was the Rio Cinalon, a small stream. Next beyond was the powder magazine, an ancient fortress, mounting one six-inch gun. Immense sandbag walls and trenches surrounded the fortress on the south and seaward sides. General Anderson was in command of the division, which was composed of two brigades.

Suddenly at 9:30 a. m., the Olympia opened fire with her starboard five-inch guns at a range of 4000 yards. The troops cheered and waved their hats. The first shots fell short, but again and again the guns roared and the projectiles fell closer and closer to the enemy's stronghold. The Raleigh and Petrel, covered with the national colors, tried their five inch and six inch guns at 3500 yards. Shell after shell burst in the fort, and drove the Spaniards panic-strikren toward Manila. Every shot was marked by debris hurled high in the air. Soon the enemy deserted the trenches in front of General Greene, but ran off to the right into the bamboo swamps.

Two shots from a battery in the magazine was the only reply given to the fleet's fire. Both fell 300 yards short. The gunboat Calloa and the launch Barcelo advanced within 1000 yards, and began sending a deadly hail from the rapid-fire and machine guns.

By this time the fortress was deserted, and the fleet was signaled to cease firing. Then orders to advance were given. The Colorado troops formed in column with their flag flung to the breeze and dashed into the Rio Cingalon, wading waist deep. The Californians followed. The enemy's Mausers began to crack in the bush in front on the left, but the shooting was wild, and the Colorado men ran up to the fort and took possession.

Private Phoenix climbed to the ramparts and pulled down the Spanish flag, and as he was raising the American standard he was shot dead. Thereupon Sergeant Richard G. Holmes seized the flag and ran it up on the pole. The Colorados, Californians and Eighteenth infantry drove the Spaniards throhgh the streets of Malate. The enemy threw away guns and ammunition in the flight. Their trenches were filled with Mauser cartridges. The troops followed them, capturing the Lunetta battery and chasing the enemy into the walled city. Greene passed around the walled city and took Binondo, on the north side of the Pasig river, where he establishes headquarters.

Meanwhile General McArthur's brigade over on the right wing, was having the severest kind of fighting. Two guns of the Utah battery opened on blockhouse No 14, and soon knocked it into splinters. Then the troops advanced toward the city. The Astor battery was in the lead, and had the hottest fighting of the day at the junction of Cingalon road. The Spanish soon retreated, and McArthur entered the city and established headquarters at Malate. The Insurgents followed up the advance of our troops. An attempt was made to keep them out of the city, but it was found impossible. Thousands entered in companies, took possession of empty houses and began pillaging. Malate and Ermita, fashionable residence districts, were deserted. The troops scattered and stopped insurgents pillaging as far as possible, but complaints continue to come in.

Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.

Mrs. T. W. Lee,
Montgomery, Ala.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

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is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

ST. MARK'S.

Sentiments Inspired by an Old Church—Effect of Fugue Music.

Any old and beautiful church give us all that is most moving and noblest—organism, beauty, absence of all things momentary and worthless, exclusion of grossness, of brute utility and mean compromise, equality of all men before God; moreover, time, eternity the past and the great dead. All noble churches give us this; how much more, therefore, says the Contemporary Review, St. Mark's, which is noblest and most venerable!

It has, like no other building, been handed over by man to nature; time molding and tinting into life this structure already so absolutely organic, so fit to live. For its curves and vaultings, its cupolas mutually supported, the weight of each carried by all; the very color of the marbles, brown, blond, living colors and the irregular symmetry, flower-like, of their natural patterning, are all seemingly organic and ready for vitality. Time has added that, with the polish and dimming alternately of the marbles, the billowing of the pavement, the slanting of the columns and last, but not least, the tarnishing of the gold and the granulating of the mosaic into an uneven surface; the gold seeming to have become alive and in a way vegetable, and to have faded and shrunk like autumn leaves.

One Sunday morning they were singing some fugue composition, by I know not whom. How well that music suited St. Mark's! The constant interchange of vault and vault, cupola and cupola, column and column, handing on their energies to one another; the springing up of new details gathered at once into the great general balance of lines and forces; all this seemed to find its natural voice in that fugue, to express, in that continuous revolution of theme chasing, enveloping theme, its own grave emotion of life everlasting: Being, becoming; becoming, being.

RESTORATION OF OIL WELLS.

An Electric Heater Designed to Cause the Renewed Flow.

The general theory concerning the exhaustion of so many oil wells is that the oil, in passing through the stone, has clogged the porous stones with paraffine in such quantities that the further flow is stopped and the well ceases to produce. In many cases, says the Age of Steel, the supply in the earth has not given out, but only ceases to flow when the exit is stopped. The stone through which the oil passes is of a very porous nature, and, as the liquid is in a crude state, the thick matter becomes as dregs, settling in the rock near the edges of the bottom of the well. Torpedoes have been used to shatter the stone at the bottom of the well, thus breaking up the clogged matter, but this method is expensive. A new method consists in lowering a peculiarly-constructed electric heater into the well. The machine, which is eight feet long and resembles an iron cartridge, is placed in the bottom of the well and the current regulated so that the heater receives just enough to produce an enormous heat without melting the metal. By this peculiar construction of the carbon-packed chambers the intense heat is radiated about into the rock in all directions. Thus the paraffine and other refuse are softened and melted up so that they run, and when the well is started a fresh flow takes place, just as strong as it did when the well was just sunk.

SHINGLES LAST A CENTURY.

Roofs of Michigan White Cedar Resist Climatic Ravages.

There are said to be Michigan white cedar shingles now doing good service on roofs in that state that have been in full exposure and wear for over 75 years. It is thus seen that climate affects the durability of shingles, and the fact that white cedar is the natural product of Michigan and red cedar of the Pacific coast is held to be proof that the red cedar is naturally adapted for use on the Pacific coast and the white for use in such sections as the middle and northwestern states, etc. A peculiar objection is brought against the red cedar by some—namely, that there exists in that wood an acid which is, in the climates of certain sections, so acted upon by water as to corrode rapidly the nails with which the shingles are fastened onto roofs, the rest extending to the wood around the nails, and soon causing a leaky roof—this action eventually leaving holes so often to be seen around the nails in red cedar roofs. Another point offered for consideration in this connection is the fact, as stated, that a shingle is ruined by kiln drying, and that no kiln-dried lumber can be regarded as of equal value for outside work to that which is air-dried.

A SOCIAL QUEEN.

"Who would ever believe that she is the mother of five children." These were the words that caught the ear of the Woman Reporter as she moved among the throng at a fashionable reception. Just before her stood the hostess, a young-looking, handsome woman receiving her guests with that air of hearty vivacious enjoyment which all the world considers as the special prerogative of youth.

There was sparkle in her eyes, a soft clear natural color in her cheeks; she had

a firm and rounded form, and that steady easy poise of the whole body which betokens strong limbs and healthy nerves.

It was the Reporter's business to be curious; moreover, she was a woman; and receiving gracious permission to call on the following day, she duly presented herself armed with a hundred such questions as only a woman can ask.

"Yes, I have five children" said the hostess, with a tone of earnest happy pride; "hope I'll have five more. I love every one of them. They are good children too, and a comfort to me all the time."

"You can't understand it of course, and my friends wonder that I keep my health and strength and do my work; but that I take care of myself is the reason. I never used to be strong. I was thoughtless and careless. After my first baby came I was all broken down and prayed that I might never have another, but I have learned better and I am stronger now than I ever was in my life."

"Women break down because they go without the little extra help they need to tide them over hard places. When a woman expects to become a mother she ought to be at her very best. But that is exactly the time when most women feel weak and sick and miserable. They grow melancholy and anxious as the time approaches and when it comes they have no strength or stamina of body or mind to go through the ordeal."

"No wonder they suffer and nearly die sometimes, and are all broken down for months or years. If they would take the right care of themselves and strengthen themselves in a natural way, they would never suffer as they do; and instead of dreading to have children they would welcome them as a real blessing."

"It is simply a case of a 'stitch in time saves nine' or rather nine hundred. A little natural reinforcement at the time when baby is expected will save months, perhaps years of suffering and weakness. At such a time I always take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; it invariably gives me the extra strength and healthy nerve-power which a woman needs to bring her baby into the world safely and comfortably."

"It is the most wonderful thing in the world to build up a woman's nervous system and strengthen the special organism of motherhood. It gives you the recuperative power that a woman cannot get in any other way. It carries you through the nursing time beautifully; it helps you to nourish the baby and make him hearty and strong too. My four younger children are the stoutest youngsters you ever saw. This one grand 'Favorite Prescription' has made me the healthy, happy mother I am."

"I can tell you of a dozen women who have had almost the same experience as mine. I saw a letter written by Mrs. Jennie J. Jackson, who lived at Fergussons Wharf, in Isle of Wight Co., Va. These are her own words: 'I have enjoyed better health since taking Dr. Pierce's medicine than I have since I have been married. I can work hard all day and sleep well at night. I was almost gone when I wrote to Doctor Pierce three years ago. I had uterine trouble very badly, but, thank the Lord, I am very well now. My doctor did not have any faith in "patent medicines," but he says, "something has done you good." I tried many different medicines and got no better until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicines. The first bottle gave me ease. I have taken six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and I feel as well as ever in my life, and can work hard all day and do as much walking as I ever did. I was nothing but a skeleton. I was so thin in flesh that it hurt me to lie down."

"I think Dr. Pierce has done more toward making healthy, happy women than any other man in this country."

"If you want a heavy cloth-bound copy of the book, like this one, (picking up and exhibiting to the Reporter a large beautifully bound volume) send 31 stamps, and address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y."

AMOUNT OF MOISTURE IN SOIL.

Scientific Agriculturists Discover a Way of Determining.

Scientific aggriculturists have always had a difficulty in determining precisely the amount of moisture in soils, says the Los Angeles Times. Rain does plants comparatively little good until it enters the soil, where it can be absorbed by their roots. A record of the actual amount of water in the soil from day to day would, therefore, give the absolute value of the moisture conditions under which plants are growing, and even without reference to rainfall data it would show the character of the soil being understood, whether the conditions were favorable or otherwise for the crop. Hitherto there has been much uncertainty in reaching this record. A plan now proposed is quite promising, and can be readily put in practice. It consists in burying specially constructed electrodes in the soil, so that by measuring the resistance to the passage of a current through the soil the amount of moisture in the soil can be ascertained. The possibility of using the electrical resistance of soils for the determination of moisture was suggested by the necessity of thoroughly grounding lightning rods, telephone and telegraph lines. If these are not carried to a considerable depth, so that the terminals are constantly in a moist soil, the lines do not work in dry seasons.

The teak wood of Hindoostan is almost indestructible. The tree reaches a girth of from 10 to 15 feet, and has a clear trunk of 70 to 80 feet to the first limb. The timber retains its fragrance to a great age. It is a wonderfully hard wood, durable and strong, and once seasoned does not split, crack, warp, shrink or alter in shape. In certain portions of Burmah there is teak 2000 years old. It weighs 40 pounds per cubic foot. Teak is used in India for construction, bridge making, sleepers and furniture. It is exported to Europe chiefly for building railway carriages, shipbuilding or making decks and lower masts and for the backing of armor plates on ironclads. It is peculiarly useful for the latter purpose, owing to the resinous matter which it contains and which acts as a preventive of rust, the wood neither affected by it.—Philadelphia Record.

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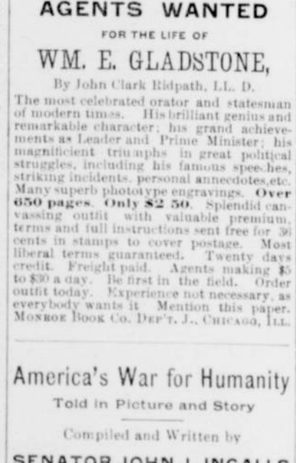

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They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

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Executor's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Horace Woodcock, deceased; notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been by the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Josephine, sitting in Probate is duly appointed sole executor of the estate of Horace Woodcock; deceased, with his will annexed.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to call on the undersigned and settle without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly verified as required by law, within six months from this date.

Horace S. Woodcock,
Executor of said estate with will annexed.
Davis Brower,
Attorney for the estate.
Dated July 2d, 1898.

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