THE GUATEMALA OUTBREAK

Dictator Barrios Carrying Matters With High Hand.

MATCH FOR BUTCHER WEYLER

Americans Compelled to Flee the Country for Safety—Outbreak Occurs in a Fresh Place—Outlook Bad.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The steamer San Blas arrived from Central American ports today with the first authentic details of the revolution in Guatemala. The revolution broke out on September 6, and was participated in by several departments, viz: San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Huehuetenange, Tatonicopan, Mazakenango, Quiche and Salola.

The revolt was opened with an attack upon the outposts of Quezaltenango and other districts, which proved eminently successful. The revolutionists, however, withdrew to gather reinforcements from the surrounding country, and three days after the first shot was fired, the government sent the following into the field: General L. G. Leon, with 1,500 men; General S. Toledo, with 42 pieces of artillery and 2,000 men. One battery promptly deserted to the enemy after leaving the city.

On September 9, J. Castillo, aid to Morales, arrived on the scene with an immense force of malcontents from neighboring provinces, and, after a sharp engagement, took the city of Quezaltenango. Meanwhile, Barrios was carrying matters with a high hand among the rebels within the citadel. Needing money, he applied to Don Juan Apricio, a well-known capitalist, through the medium of General Roque Morales, who is noted for his cruelty. Knowing that the loan would mean his financial ruin, Apricio hesitated, and was promptly taken to the castle and strung up by the thumbs. Upon refusal to accede to the demands made upon him, Apricio was lashed until he fainted from the torture, and, still being obdurate when he recovered his senses, Morales cursed him and shot him dead. His many friends, however, had their revenge shortly afterward, for when the city of Quezaltenango was taken, Roque Morales was shot without the courtesy of a trial. Grave accusations of cruelty to women, the wives and slaves of men who had joined the revolutionists, are made against the dictator Barrios.

The San Blas brought a party of 14 Americans from the scene of the revolution, all of whom agree that it will be a long time before peace is again restored. Four of the party left Quezaltnango after the town had been surrounded by government troops and orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to leave. They state that Americans are thrown into jail on the slightest provocation, on the ground that they are plotting against Barrios, and say that nine Americans were in prison at Quezaltenango. The merchants of Guatemala City are expecting a siege at any time, and have made preparations to close their places of business at a moment's notice.

AN ENGLISH CONCESSION.

May Hasten the Completion of the Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The report that a bill has been passed by the congress of Nicaragua granting a 30 year franchise to the Atlas Steamship Company, of London, for the exclusive steam navigation of the Rio San Juan del Norte, with authority to deepen the channel at various points and also to construct a railroad from the Silicon lagoon to the river, cannot be officially confirmed here.

If the Nicaragua congress has granted a concession to the Atlas company, that action may arouse quite a diplomatic discussion between representatives of the Greater Republic of Central America and the United States.

The solution of the complications into which the three governments are drifting may be a treaty between the United States and the Greater Republic for the completion of the Nicaragua canal by this government.

It is stated by persons familiar with Nicaragua canal affairs that either the United States or the Nicaragua Canal Company will institute an inquiry concerning the grant to the Atlas company. These two waterways (the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua) are said to form two of the links of what will ultimately be the Nicaragua canal.

The state department recently received a report from Consul O'Hara, of Nicaragua, giving brief details of the concessions granted to the British company, and stating that it embraced various exclusive privileges in the Silicon lagoon, the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua. Since then additional information has become available as to the plans of the Atlas company.

Cubans Treating for Peace.

London, Oct. 4.—A special from Madrid says a rumor prevails there to the effect that important communications have been received by the Spanish government from the leaders of the Cuban insurgents, suggesting the basis of a possible settlement of the Cuban difficulties.

Locomotive Boiler Exploded.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4.—A fatal accident happened on the Canadian Pacific railroad today near White's creek bridge, about 12 miles west of North Bend. The boiler of engine 354, which was hauling an eastbound freight train, exploded, and Brakeman George Elson, who was riding on the engine, was thrown over a bank, sustaining injuries from which he shortly afterward succumbed. The engineer and fireman were slightly scalded.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

A low range of values for wheat has been established during the week as the result of diminished speculation, increased receipts and accumulating stocks, the market closing weak under these conditions, with still lower tendency. Clearances continue large. Export sales have been only moderate, and there seems to be a pause in the European demand. The diminished volume of speculation is probably the weakest feature in the market at present, as the trade generally have accepted as a fact that Europe wants all the surplus food products that we have to spare. The presence of a so-called "bull clique" has been largely responsible for the decreased trade and done much to check the advance. The increasing stocks would not prove sufficient to depress values, but in conjunction with the lessened export demand and absence of speculation the current of the market has been turned and until conditions are changed a lower range of values is to be expected temporarily.

Corn values have suffered a severe decline, due in part to local speculative conditions. The salient points of weakness in the market, however, have been the large receipts, enormous stocks and the insufficiency of the cash demand. The forward movement is now falling off. Farmers have practically ceased selling. The cash demand is also improving and a stronger market is probable next week. Crop prospects are unfavorable. Serious damage has occurred since the last government report was compiled, and the next report will show a very large decrease in the estimated yield. Present values are below the average for years past and invite speculative buying. The shortage in the world's wheat crop would in itself warrant better values for corn, but in connection with the serious shortage in the potato crop, etstimated at 1,000,000,000 bushels, it is apparent that corn will be in greater export demand than ever before. We regard present weakness as but temporary, and certain to be followed by much higher values.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 79c; Valley and Bluestem, 81@82c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4.40; graham, $3.70; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 37@38c; choice gray, 36c per bushel.

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

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

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

Eggs—16@17½c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c per roll.

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

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; broilers, $2.00@2.75; geese, $6@7; ducks, $4@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 9@10c per pound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 23@24c; ranch, 14@16c.

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

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 20@21c.

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

Wheat—Feed wheat, $30 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $22@23.

Corn—Whole, $24; cracked, per ton, $23; feed meal, $22 per ton.

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

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

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

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 8@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 7@9c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@11c; Oregon, 11@14c per pound.

Hops—10@13c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $19.50@20; California bran, $13.50@14.50 per ton.

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

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 35@85c.

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

Eggs—Store, 18@25c; ranch, 30@32c; Eastern, 20@25; duck, 20c per dozen.

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

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

Chimes Rung by Electricity.

Elcetricity now supplies the power for ringing the chimes in Grace church, New York, and the curfew hymn is played by an automatic arrangement breaking the current to huge magnets connected with ten bells, the largest weighing 3,000 pounds.

THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects Hostetters Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

The average taxation in Egypt is about $4.50 a head.

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.

A Parisian is said to have constructed a machine which makes it possible to split a human hair into 36 parts.

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.

Spain's finances may be stated in a few figures. The nation's indebtedness is $1,765,000,000, and the annual interest to be paid is about $70,000,000.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure by local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

The Oregon board of agriculture has offered premiums for flax culture.

How Many Women Have Quietly Obtained Advice That Made Them Well.

My sister, if you find that in spite of following faithfully your family doctor's advice, you are not getting well, why do you not try another course? Many and many a woman has quietly written to Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., stating her symptoms plainly and clearly, and take her advice, which

was promptly received. The following letter is pretty strong confirmation of this:

"I had been sick for six months; one doctor told me I would have to go to a hospital before I would get well. I had female troubles in their worst form, suffered untold agonies every month; my womb tipped back to my backbone; had headache, hysteria, fainting spells, itching, leucorrhœa.

"My feet and hands were cold all the time, my limbs were so weak that I could hardly walk around the house; was troubled with numb spells. I followed Mrs. Pinkham's advice. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one bottle of her Blood Purifier, one package of her Sanative Wash, and am entirely cured."—MRS. LOUISA PLACE, 650 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.

100 lbs., $2. 1 ton, $35. Carloads at special prices. Write for Catalogue.

BUELL LAMBERSON

Portland, Oregon.

DYSPEPTICURO DIETING, WASHing the stomach, pepsin; you may have tried all these remedies and only found relief from indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach. In trying DYSPEPTICURO you will find a CURE. Price, $1. On receipt of same will deliver it to your nearest express office free of charge. Agent,

....FRANK NAU....

Portland Hotel Pharmacy, Sixth and Morrison street, PORTLAND, OR.

DO YOU WANT

SEEDS

Get them at **headquarters.** I carry by far the **largest assortment** on the coast. Remember the best is always the cheapest. Send for catalogue.

E. J. BOWEN,
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THE BUSY WORLD OF BUSINESS

gives profitable employment to hundreds of our graduates, and will to thousands more. Send for our catalogue. Learn what and how we teach. Verily,

A BUSINESS EDUCATION PAYS

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

THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

The Esquimaux Are a Strange People and Live in Holes in the Ground.

The finding of gold in Alaska and the great rush thither of American fortune hunters naturally attracts attention to the strange natives of that icy region. These are the numerous Esquimaux, who inhabit the shores of Alaska from Point Barrow, the highest point north, to the land along the very top of Alaska, and along the western coast to a spot south of St. Michael's. The Esquimaux do not inhabit the interior at all, that region being sacred to the Indians, but content themselves with the rocky shores and the food that comes in the way of fish and seals. Uncle Sam has made an exhaustive study of these uncivilized tribes of Alaska and from the expeditions of the bureau of ethnology can be gathered a complete exposition of their sad life amid the snows and dark, long winters of the frozen north. These people are of medium height, with heavy features, hair black and straight, thick lips, dark eyes and a complexion that is sometimes light yellow and again very brown after exposure to the reflection from the sun in spring. Unlike most savage nations, they seem very gentle, and though brave as to danger, are peaceful and hospitable.

The Esquimaux live up the coast in small villages and are not numerous, being very unprolific, as are all nations living in cold countries. They live by trading with the vessels which come up every summer, these ships bringing firearms, ammunition, beads and tobacco, which are exchanged in turn for the skins and furs of the Esquimaux. So valued is a brass kettle that a large one will bring three skins of the wolverine, and three of the black fox in barter. For houses, they live in snow huts, for temporary use, while their winter residences are of wood, rudely built and covered with a high mound of sod, so that they might almost be termed houses of earth. They are entered by a passage formed by a hole in the top, which in severe weather is covered with a bit of walrus hide. The furniture consists of a few tubs, a lamp which stands in the corner, and the deerskin blankets, which in the daytime are piled under a rude bench. During the short summer months the natives live in tents made of dressed skins.

For clothing, fine, thin skins are used in summer, heavier skins for work clothes, while extra warm jackets of fur are for winter. Pants and a frock made of skins, with a hood of the same and boots of skin, mittens of skin on the hands, complete the costume, the dress of men and women differing but little, as the latter wear trousers like the male sex. The women are also attired in boots of sealskin. The women tattoo the face at a marriageable age, while a man does the same as a mark of distinction, the figures being used to denote a fine fisher of whales. This tattooing is done with a needle and thread smeared with soot or gunpowder.

Another peculiarity is the wearing by the men of an ornament in the lip fashioned of ivory and known as the labret. Bows and firearms are the principal weapons and are used for hunting the seal, deer, walrus; while fishing also forms a large part of their industry. Horrible masks are used in religious ceremonies, though the religion of the country seems very indistinct and but a fear of some kind of an evil spirit. Marriage is not regarded as a sacred institution, and wives change from one husband to another at their own sweet will. Morality, as known to us, is something not understood by the Alaskan Esquimaux.

The Champion in Frugality.

Guy, the founder of Guy's hospital in London, was as parsimonious in private life as he was munificent in public. A good story illustrative of this is told of him in connection with John Hopkins, one of his contemporaries, who was nicknamed Vulture Hopkins on account of his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense wealth. On one occasion he paid a visit to Guy, who, on Hopkins entering the room, lighted a farthing candle. Hopkins, on being asked the object of his visit, said: "I have been told that you, sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving than any man living, and I therefore wait on you for a lesson in frugality. I have always regarded myself as an adept in this matter, but I am told you excel me." "Oh," replied Guy, "if that is all you came to talk about, we can discuss the matter in the dark," and thereupon he blew out the candle. Struck with this example of economy, Hopkins acknowledged that he had met his superior in thrift.—Medical Record.

An Odd Scraper.

A curious instrument possessed by everyone in China above the extremely poor is the tongue-scraper. The people may or may not have brushes, but they are sure to have a tongue-scraper. This scraper is a ribbon of silver or gold with a ring at one end by which it is suspended when desired. The cheapest are of plain metal, more expensive ones are engraved, while a few are jewelled at either end. Like hairpins, they are sold by weight, plus a small charge of workmanship.

Things Worth Learning.

Remember that it is a mark of good breeding to thank a person for a gift the day it arrives.

Acknowledge an invitation for dinner or luncheon the day it arrives.

Thank your hostess for your visit the day you return home.

Either leave your card or write a note to a friend as soon as you hear that friend is ill.

Keep sufficient paper and envelopes on hand, so your notes can be written at once, and remember that a dainty note is the hall-mark of good breeding.

The Missing Word

was NATURAL: *Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is NATURAL because it is fresh-roasted.*

The following 154 each got $6.50.

SAN FRANCISCO		CALIFORNIA ELSEWHERE		WASHINGTON	
Mrs. Atkinson,	2054 Merritt	Clara Lovejoy,	Cool	Hildur A. Shelgren,	Longbranch
Mrs. Black,	1314 Harrison	Francis W. Lewis,	Concord	J. P. Dunn,	Marcus
W. Buchanan,	961 Folsom	Mrs. Kate Manning,	Downey	Frances Dudley,	Medical Lake
Rose Carew,	1203½ Market	Mrs. H. S. Gibbs,	Elk Creek	Geo Kebel,	Ritzville
Miss A. Carter,	921 Sacramento	Mrs. Anna S. Dooley,	Eureka	Mrs. Katie Peterson,	Seattle
C. Claussen,	23d and Capp	Alice Thompson,	"	Mrs. Jesse Heaverlo,	Spangle
Mrs. L. During,	Bryant St.	O. C. Lewis,	Folsom	Elizabeth A. Bellis,	Spokane
Mrs. Ellis,	Larkin and B'way	Mrs. J. E. Kenning,	Fruitvale	Mrs Fred H. Carr,	Tacoma
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Mrs. Haursath,	3711 Buchanan	Mrs. N. Davey,	Greenwood	UTAH	
M. McKenzie,	20 Clementina	Orey Dann,	Hydesville	J. L. Rhead,	Corinne
T. I. Miller,	1825 c Sutter	Mrs. W. Buscombe,	Kennett	Nina Mickelsen,	Draper
Kate Redine,	706 Tennessee	Anna A. Lewis,	Keswick	Mrs. T. Peterson,	Goshen
Mrs. T. Salomon,	1636 Eddy	Mrs. Ella Kraus,	Los Alamitos	Mrs. Maggie Huber,	Midway
Mrs. Chas. Stock,	412 Ivy Ave.	Rosa Price,	Madera	Anna Fry,	Morgan City
Mrs. W. Taylor,	1317 Clay	Miss Eva McCarthy,	Magalia	Mrs. Henry Baumeister,	Ogden
Mrs. Thornton,	222 Filbert	Vivian Duncan,	Maxwell	Mrs. Emma Strecker,	Ogden
Mrs. A. Verdier,	944 Geary	Flossie Flanagan,	Mendocino	Cora Warwick,	Pleasant Grove
Mrs. S. Watson,	429 Douglass	Mrs. Q. Bradley,	Middletown	Mrs. E. C. Henrichsen,	Provo
Miss Katie Wein,	177 Cook	Sarah Stanley,	Mission San Jose	Horace Chalmer,	Salt Lake City
CALIFORNIA ELSEWHERE		I Layomarrino,	Mokelumne Hill	Clara L. Deighton,	" "
Mrs. Otis Bordwell,	Alameda	Ella Campbell,	Monson	Mrs. C. J. Trump,	" "
Mrs. O. F. Woodrow,	"	Mrs. N. Bishop,	National City	Mrs. J. Busby,	" "
Emma T. Donnelly,	Los Angeles	Mrs. J. A. Simmons,	Oleander		
Mrs. Jno. B. Hanshe,	"	Mrs. Minnie Horn,	"	OTHER STATES	
Cecilia Nolan,	"	Mrs. B. E. Johnson,	The Palms	Mrs. E. Woodin,	Albany Or.
Mrs. E. M. Shipman,	"	Frank Perry,	Palo Alto	Mrs. Kate Rugberg,	Bigelow, "
Addie Williams,	"	Mrs C. A. Harlan,	Parkfield	Mrs. A. Willett,	Bridal Veil, "
Mrs. C. L. Book,	Oakland	G. W. Robinson,	Pasadena	Mrs. W. Howell,	Oregon City, "
Mrs. L. Brunje,	"	Miss Rose A. Coxhead,	Peralta	Hilda Johnson,	Portland, "
Arthur Evans,	E. Oakland	Mrs. A. J. Coyle,	Perris	Mamie Hanning,	Virginia, Nev.
Mrs. Wm. McKay,	Oakland	Mrs. Rich'd Graham,	Petaluma	Ella M. Smith,	Wasnoe, "
Chas. A. McDonald,	"	Mamie Goyan,	Placerville	Mrs. W. Funk,	Winnemucca, "
Mrs. G. H. Mainwaring,	"	Mrs. W. H. Russell,	Pomona	Mrs. Godward,	Atlantic Wyo.
Rena Marvin,	E. Oakland	J. J. Rodgers,	Portersville	Emma Mass.	Burn: Fork, "
Mrs. Geo. P. Moore,	Oakland	Mrs. A. G. Walker,	Port Costa	Mrs. Emily Rice,	Cheyenne, "
Mrs. Chas. B. Tenney,	"	Mrs. Geo. Ward,	"	Otto Arnold,	Evanston, "
Louise Hagelstein,	Sacramento	Mrs. C. Hendrickson,	Redlands	Mrs. Harlander,	Gilt Edge, Mont.
Adeline Lima,	"	Miss M. O'Brien,	Redwood City	Mrs. G. Merritt,	Boise City, Ida.
L. C. Ruble,	San Diego	Mrs. J. R. Balkwill,	Reedley	C. W. Rainforth,	Bonners Ft. "
W. E. Sharman,	"	Mrs. F. J. Kalber	Rio Vista	Laura Taft,	Salida, Colo.
Mrs. B. Shaw,	"	H. G. Marling,	Rocklin	Mrs. C. Carpenter,	Florence Ariz
W. F. Cord,	E. San Jose	W. J. Meyers,	Rohnerville	Eugene Rietzke,	Phœnix, "
M. I. Corey,	San Jose	Mrs. J. Graham,	San Rafael	Della Willis,	" "
George Frolick,	"	John Sauer,	" "	Mrs. E. C. Marsh,	Cerrillos, N.M.
Alfred Manino,	"	Miss Eva Serles,	Santa Cruz		
Olive Smith,	Arcata	Henrietta Miller,	Tehama	BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Lillian Hanson,	Auburn	George C. Akerly,	Vacaville	Mrs. John Walter,	Ladners
Mrs. Geo. W. Hamilton,	"	Mrs. Cora Bentley,	"	Stella P. McGary,	Victoria
Mrs. A. M. Maclennan,	Baden	Mrs F. H. Hacke,	"		
Mrs. Chas. Henry,	W. Berkeley	Mrs. J. D. Jones,	Vina	MEXICO	
C. McKillican,	N. Bloomfield	Mrs. J. A. Winans,	Wallace	Salvador Narcio,	Ensenada
Neil H. Eaton,	Bradley	Miss Belle McCann,	Wheatland		
Mrs. J. D. Cunningham,	Chino	Mrs. Carner,	Wiseburn		

The winners of the two $150.00 prizes for sending in the largest number of tickets were:

Mrs. J. Busby, Salt Lake City, Utah—1100 tickets
Mrs. Annie Packer, Safford, Ariz.—150 tickets

Some people sent coupons instead of tickets. Wrong!—we can't count them. The "ticket" is the paper 4 x 2¾ inches.

You must follow the rules exactly in the $2000.00 contest or we can't count your words.

Address, MONEY-BACK, San Francisco.

Successful Half-Minute

DIPPING OF SHEEP.

And Gratifying Results on Governor Mount's Farm.

Under the Supervision of Dr. A. W. Bitting, of Purdue University, by Order of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

USING

CHLORO-NAPTHOLEUM.

A MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE to farmers, especially those who raise sheep for wool, is the dipping of the animals in the spring and fall of the year. The purpose is not only to Kill the Tick which infest sheep, but to Destroy the Scab, a disease which irritates the skin, causing intense itching, roughness and loss of fleece. In the far West dipping has been performed semi-annually for years, but in England and Australia it is required by law. The importance of the process may be imagined when it is known that foreign governments will not receive scabby sheep, and the inspectors of the government at different stock yards compel the slaughtering of all such afflicted animals, which, in many instances means considerable loss to the owner, as the government offers neither apology nor remuneration.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Agricultural Department is making experiments with a view to destroying the disease, and with this object in view an arrangement was made for dipping at the farm of Governor Mount on Thursday. Dr. A. W. Bitting, of the Experimental Station, Purdue University, directed the work. Each lamb or sheep was dipped one-half minute instead of two minutes, as is customary. A tank with a capacity of 100 gallons was provided, and into this was run sixty gals. of water, three quarts of Chloro-Naptholeum. An emulsion was immediately formed, the Chloro-Naptholeum mixing instantly with the water, leaving a mixture almost the exact color of milk. In the first one hour and twenty minutes sixty-two sheep had been dipped, the extra fifty minutes being consumed in draining the fluid from the animals, as the wool took up about two gallons, and this had to be returned to the tank. Examinations of each sheep as dipped showed that the Ticks were all killed, and ticks taken from undipped lambs and placed well under the wool close to the skin on those previously dipped died in three minutes' time.

The head of each animal was put completely under the water, while the rule is to keep the nose exposed. Careful observation failed to show any nausea or sickness among any of the lambs or sheep, a gratifying result, as most dips, especially tobacco and those of arsenical composition, create great distress.

Governor Mount was informed by telephone as to the result. There were 160 lambs and 160 old sheep.

Dr. Bitting will forward his report to Washington the first of this week, when it will be officially promulgated for the benefit of farmers and wool growers throughout the country.

GRADE MARK

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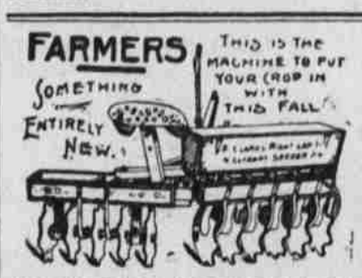

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