

MY OWN SELF AGAIN.

Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham. Follows Her Advice and is Made Well. DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For nearly two and one-half years I have been in feeble health. After my little child came it seemed I could not get my strength again. I have chills and the severest pains in my limbs and top of head and an almost insensible at times. I also have a pain just to the right of breast bone. It is so severe at times that I cannot lie on my right side. Please write me what you think of my case. MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., April 25, 1898.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as advised and now send you a letter for publication. For several years I was in such wretched health that life was almost a burden. I could hardly walk across the floor, was so feeble. Several of our best physicians attended me, but failed to help. I concluded to write to you for advice. In a few days I received such a kind, motherly letter. I followed your instructions and am my "old self" again. Was greatly benefited before I had used one bottle. May God bless you for what you are doing for suffering women. MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 6, 1898.

THREE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN OGDEN AND DENVER.

The increase in transcontinental travel by way of Salt Lake City in consequence of the scenic and other attractions of the route, has recently justified the Rio Grande Western Railway—in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Railroads—says the Salt Lake Tribune, in establishing a triple daily passenger service between Ogden and Denver. All of these trains are equipped with the latest appliances, improvements and cars. This road now operates through sleepers between Chicago, Ogden and San Francisco, also a perfect dining car service. Send 2c postage for literature, rates or other information to J. D. Mansfield, 233 Washington street, Portland; or Geo. W. Heintz, general passenger agent, Salt Lake City.

Three thousand stonemasons, bricklayers and stonecutters in Westchester county, N. Y., struck for an eight-hour day and 44 cents an hour. The warring labor factions of Louisville, Ky., have at last buried the hatchet and amalgamated under the banner of the Central Labor Union. Trouble has been continuous for two years.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. In stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Gimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, New York cigar manufacturers, applied to the supreme court for an injunction restraining striking union employes from picketing their factory and threatening non-union workmen.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LEON COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, County of Sandusky, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sent by mail for 50c. Sold by druggists, 75c. Halls Family Pills are the best.

Tennessee has become the leading phosphate producer of America. There are 248 valuable mines in the state and over 21,000 men are employed in the business. New mines are being opened daily.

Sentor Beverage is an enthusiast on the subject of the practical benefits of college fraternities. He is himself a D. K. E. man, and was steward at its chapter house, while a student of De Pauw University.

Not a union bricklayer in North America is now working more than nine hours a day, and in 180 cities the eight-hour day prevails among the members of that craft.

COOK BOOK FREE.

A postal address to P. O. Box 41, Portland, Oregon, will bring you a handsome Cook-Book. Contains 100 recipes for soups, stews, puddings, and purer, cheaper and more economical.

WATCH DOG FREE.

To fully introduce our famous "SOUTHERN BLEND" we give to each person who sends us 10c in stamps or express charges, an extra bottle of our famous "SOUTHERN BLEND" for their own use. We will send you a name and full address—no money. We will send you a name, watch, chain and chain. Send us your name and full address—no money. We will send you a name, watch, chain and chain. Send us your name and full address—no money. We will send you a name, watch, chain and chain. Send us your name and full address—no money.

WATERBURY'S

Jack Salisbury and A. B. Chapman brought into Pendleton recently, 1,500 wethers which were sold to Howard, a buyer from St. Paul. The sheep were shipped via the W. C. R. and Northern Pacific roads, and will be taken to the Montana ranges for the summer and then shipped on East in the fall. Mr. Salisbury stated that they received for the lot \$2.65 apiece, which is regarded as a very good figure.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

United States and British Surveyors to Establish the Line Named in the Modus Vivendi.

The American members of the international commission appointed to survey and mark out the Alaska boundary line at Lynn canal, under the modus vivendi, arrived in Seattle from Washington, and will proceed to Victoria, where they will meet the two British members of the commission. The American members are C. H. Tilman, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geological survey, and his assistant, O. B. French. They are gathering statistics and information here concerning the matter they have in hand. Mr. Tilman said it would require probably two months to complete the survey. The line will be marked with the usual monuments, stakes, etc. On Chilkoot and White passes, monuments of a permanent character will be set up, so that there may be no possible dispute at these points as to the exact location of the line.

"We are simply to ascertain the location and mark out for the guidance of all persons the line established by the modus vivendi between England and the United States," said Mr. Tilman. "This line was agreed to in October, 1899, after several months of negotiation. It is by no means a permanent or established boundary line beyond the terms and life of the modus vivendi. Our work will be necessarily technical and not diplomatic, although we are operating under the direction, in this instance of the department of state, at Washington. The distance to be surveyed is about 25 miles." Mr. Tilman expects to begin active work in the field about June 15. He and Mr. French will meet the Canadian commissioners at Victoria. They are W. F. King and J. L. McArthur. A party of about 12 men will be taken along to assist in the field work. The expenses of the survey are to be shared equally by the two countries.

Northwest Notes.

State Senator Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria, Or., has accepted the invitation extended to him to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Pendleton. The warehouses at The Dalles, have already received about 1,500,000 pounds of wool, and it is pouring in rapidly from all points of the compass. The good road from Sumpter to Granite will be constructed under the direction of E. J. Godfrey. It will cost \$5,000 or \$6,000 and will be a credit to that section.

The \$1,000 bond issued by the Hamilton school district, Grant County, Or., commanded a premium of \$12. The bond bears 6 per cent interest and is payable in 20 years. William E. McClure, formerly of Eugene, and a University of Oregon alumnus, will be graduated this year from the department of law, Columbia university, Washington, D. C.

What are the Oregon boys coming to? asks the Albany Democrat. John G. Hammond, a Europe young man, is doing the villain in a "Sapho" company down the New England states.

J. T. Rorick last week cut a field of rye on the old Frank Taylor place across the river from The Dalles, Or., that averaged in height six feet and eight inches. Mr. Rorick says it beat any rye crop he ever saw.

A new tube boiler has been sent down to Seaside, Or., to replace the large one now being used by the saw mill there. A 7,000 gallon water tank is being erected by the company near the box factory, and will afford ample protection in case of fire.

Day Bros. have commenced work on their saw mill at Cascade Locks, and when completed, it will saw 60,000 feet a day. They will get their logs on the other side of the river, one logging camp being near Stevenson, and another will be put in at Wind river.

The prospect of a large crop of melons in Yakima county, Wash., is not as bright as might be desired. The seeds having rotted, necessitates re-planting, and the cool spell has not helped to develop a healthy growth; it is predicted the crop will be short and prices high.

The experiments that have been carried on by the O. R. & N. with bromo grass and on the arid lands in the vicinity of Teolocate, south of Union, Or., have shown that the new grass will grow luxuriantly on the dry and almost barren hills. A considerable quantity of seed will be sown this year.

The steamer Signal was chartered by the Pioneer Western Timber Company for Cape Nome, and the vessel left South Bend for that point. J. D. Dyer is manager of the enterprise. It is proposed to start a lumber yard at Nome and supply it from South Bend or Knappa. A part of the cargo consisted of 400,000 feet of lumber for buildings and slice boxes.

Fire broke out in the dry kiln of the Addison mill plant at Tacoma last week. The firemen confined the fire to the building in which it originated, but as that building contained the machinery, the mill will have to shut down for repairs. The loss is \$15,000, while the insurance is but \$4,500, leaving a net loss of \$10,500. The company will rebuild at once.

H. J. Snively, J. H. Vissler and J. M. Baxter, have leased 1,200 acres of land on Toppish creek, eight miles from Toppish station, in Yakima county, Wash., and have seeded 400 acres to wheat, 90 to millet, 10 to field peas, 300 to barley and 350 to oats. It is their intention later on to engage in dairying and stockraising, and most of the land will be devoted to Timothy. They have contracts with the Indian owners of the land for a 10 years' lease, and believe the contracts are binding.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has a miniature farm, the products of which go to assist in relieving the poor.

TRADE IS QUIETER.

Quotations Have Weakened in Several Lines of Business.

Brant's says: Trade is, if anything, quieter and prices are lower than a week ago, while efforts toward a re-adjustment of productive capacity to present conditions, are noted in several lines of industry, notably iron and steel and lumber. Unsettled conditions in the cotton trade, and a large failure, due mainly to oversteering the bull side of the staple, has tended to weaken quotations in several lines of speculative business. Backward crop reports and the backward demand for cotton goods are of course partly responsible for the sharp break, but statistically the staple remains very strong.

Advices from the dry goods trade are of backward demand at retail, affecting orders in many lines, but cotton goods production is still heavy. The boot and shoe market is dull with manufacturers firm but with jobbers asking for lower prices. Lumber is on the whole weaker, partly owing to the unsettled conditions in the building trade and partly to the feeling that prices have been pushed too high, and this feeling is likewise true of a number of other lines.

Almost alone among iron and steel products, structural material is firm and much is hoped for in the direction of new business. The weakness in cast iron pipe is inducing some curtailment of production, notably at the South. Wheat, including floor, shipments for the week aggregate 3,698,968 bushels, against 5,178,422 bushels last week. Business failures for the week number 167 in the United States, compared with 155 last week. In the Dominion of Canada business failures for the week number 18, as compared with 24 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets. Onions, \$9. Lettuce, hot house, 40¢ to 45¢ doz. Potatoes, \$16 to \$17. Beets, per sack, 50¢ to 60¢. Turnips, per sack, 40¢ to 50¢. Carrots, per sack, \$1. Parsnips, per sack, 50¢ to 75¢. Cauliflower, California 85¢ to 90¢. Strawberries—\$2.35 per case. Celery—40¢ to 60¢ per doz. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$2.00 to \$2.75; \$3.00 to \$3.50. Prunes, 60¢ per box. Butter—Creamery, 23¢; Eastern 22¢; dairy, 17¢ to 22¢; ranch, 15¢ to 17¢ per pound. Eggs—18¢. Cheese—14¢ to 15¢. Poultry—14¢; dressed, 14¢ to 15¢; spring, 15¢. Hay—Puguet Sound Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington Timothy, \$18.00 to \$19.00. Corn—Whole, \$28.00; cracked, \$28; feed meal, \$28. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$30. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80 to \$4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, price 8¢; cows, 7¢; mutton 8¢; pork, 8¢; trimmed, 8¢; veal, 8 1/2¢ to 10¢. Hams—Large, 13¢; small, 12 1/2¢; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2¢; dry salt sides, 8¢.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 51¢ to 52¢; Valley, 53¢; Bluestem, 54¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36¢; choice gray, 33¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14 to \$15.00; brewing, \$16.00 to \$18.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$16; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9 to \$11; clover, \$7 to \$7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to \$7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢ to 35¢; seconds, 45¢; dairy, 25¢ to 30¢; store, 22 1/2¢ to 25¢. Eggs—18¢ per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 15¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 10¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00 to 4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; geese, \$6.50 to \$8.00 per doz; \$4.50 to \$6.50; ducks, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14¢ to 15¢ per pound. Potatoes—40¢ to 65¢ per sack; sweet, 2 to 2 1/2¢ per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75¢; per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2¢ per pound; parsnips, 7¢; onions, 8¢ per pound; carrots, 50¢. Hops—2 to 8¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 to 15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 to 15¢; mohair, 37 to 30¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2¢; dressed, mutton, 7 to 7 1/2¢ per pound; lamb, 5 1/2¢. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and fevers, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2¢; small, 8 to 8 1/2¢ per pound. Tallow—5 to 5 1/2¢; No. 2 and grease, 3 1/2 to 4¢ per pound.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Spring—Nevada, 14 to 15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12 to 16¢; Valley, 20 to 22¢; Northern, 10 to 12¢. Hops—1899 crop, 11 to 15¢ per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 17 to 17 1/2¢; do seconds, 16 to 16 1/2¢; fancy dairy, 16¢; do stores, 14 to 15¢ per pound. Eggs—20¢, 15¢; fancy ranch, 17¢. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 to 20.00; bran, \$12.50 to 13.50. Hay—Wheat \$6.50 to \$9.50; wheat and oat \$6.00 to \$9.00; best barley \$5.00 to 7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00 to 6.50 per ton; straw, 25 to 40¢ per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 60 to 65¢; Oregon Burbanks, 70¢ to \$1.00; river Burbanks, 40 to 75¢; Salinas Burbanks, 60¢ to 1.10 per sack. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00 to 5.00; California lemons 70¢ to \$1.00 per sack. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50 to 2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6 to 8¢ per pound.

Arizona Bill of Fare. "I was at a restaurant out in Arizona once," said a salesman for a well-known revolver corporation, "and was looking over the bill of fare. It gave a better description of some features of the country than a whole volume. For 10 cents you could get some delicious lamb chops and fried potatoes. But bread and butter were extra, while a dish of milk toast was 15 cents. You see that meant that they raise cattle out there for their meat and not for dairy purposes. Milk cows are scarce and dear. But the Chinese broil beefsteak by frying it and then making the marks of the griddle with a red hot poker."

The Mafia. It is in Sicily that both poverty and crime have reached their most portentous development. Here, again, we find diverse strains of blood, language and tradition, and an unfortunate historic development. We cannot, indeed, explain the social facts of Sicily in our time without reference to the past. Centuries of turbulence and misgovernment produced a condition of affairs in

THE OTHER FELLOW.

HE IS NOW HOLDING THE JOB YOU WANT.

Gov. Shaw's Advice to the College Graduates: If You Want the Position You Must Do the Work Better than the Uneducated Man Ahead of You.

"When you go out from school," said Gov. Lealie M. Shaw, of Iowa, in a recent address to the students of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., "you will find 'the other fellow,' as Sam Jones says. He has not been to college, but he is occupying the place which you want, and he is four years ahead of you. He will stay there, too, unless the training you get in college better prepares you for his place."

This is a plain statement of an indubitable fact, and one which college students should commit to memory. A mere college training will not enable any one of them to get "the other fellow's" job unless the training graduate has secured it of the practical kind, which makes him better fitted for the place than the man without a college education, who holds it. He will not be able to secure the place on his diploma, on his standing in his class, on his fraternity affiliations, on his good looks, his good clothes, or even his good recommendations, and if by chance he still obtain a position on the strength of these he will not be able to hold it if he does not possess in an equal degree the merit which enabled the other fellow to make his way without any of these advantages.

Everything else being equal, the young man who is fortunate enough to enter upon a career in these days with a college education has an advantage over the other fellow, but he cannot afford to rest or play upon that advantage for a moment. If he depended upon it to carry him through, the other fellow will pass him in the race. "If a person can do one thing and do it well he will be worth something," said Gov. Shaw. "It makes no difference what you do, as long as you do it better than he has ever done before. There is no visible opening in any line you might select. On the other hand, there is a splendid opening if you can try a case better than any other attorney. There are many attorneys, but not so many lawyers; many pedagogues, but few teachers; many medical men, but few doctors. One-fourth of the lawyers in Chicago can try a case no better now than when they began, and all through Wisconsin there are women who can cook no better than they could the day they were married, and they are told so three times a day. The world is ready to pay any price for excellence. The difficulty with the average man and the rest of them is that they do not pay enough attention to detail. No matter what profession you master, you must also master it."

All this is true. It is so demonstrably and palpably true that recognition of its truth has revolutionized the system of higher education in this country within the past twenty-five years. It was in response to the demand that the colleges should turn out graduates with some fixed purpose in mind, with some special training, with something like an equipment that would enable them to compete with the other fellow, and, if possible, excel him, that Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Cornell, and our Western universities adopted wholly or in part the principles which obtained exclusively in purely technological institutions only a few years ago.

The danger for a time was that the reaction in favor of the practical branches of education as against the cultural might go too far, and it is to the credit of the faculties of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston and Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago that the danger was avoided. As the purely cultural colleges have exhibited a tendency to become more practical, the purely technical institutions have exhibited even a stronger tendency to become more cultural, so that the latter are equipping their students to-day, not only for the inevitable hand-to-hand encounters with the other fellows, but for the higher planes in life for which their college training qualifies them. The college students of our times, it is a cheerful to know, are having the doctrines enunciated by Gov. Shaw ground into them on all sides. They are made to realize now that they cannot step out of a university into a big legal or medical practice, into a daily newspaper editorial chair, into the presidency of a bank, or to the forefront in any walk of life, just because they graduate with honors. They are being taught now that, while education gives them a tremendous advantage, nothing short of actual contact with the sharp corners and actual experiences in the hurly-burly of life will finally enable them to compete with the other fellow. He is not only four years ahead of them—he may be twenty—he often is—in practical knowledge, and he will always remain about that far in advance of the man who thinks he has nothing more to learn when he bids good-by to his alma mater.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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which every man's hand was against every other man's, and in which, the idea of just and impartial law becoming weak, the inevitable alternative of the rude justice of revenge became widespread. In our day, with the possible exception of some of the outlying districts of European Russia, Sicily is the poorest part of Europe. The wages earned in the sulphur mines and the horrible condition of the people employed therein have been so completely exposed that it is not necessary to dwell thereon. Suffice it to say that with the factors of wretched poverty and a long historical training in crime, superadded to a quick-blooded, violent people, we may understand the growth and power in Sicily of that murderous society, the Mafia, which the Italian government is now attacking in earnest at Messina. The Mafia is to all intents and purposes a murderous organization, which sticks at nothing to secure its ends. But formally, and on one side, it is a kind of mutual benefit society. Its members are bound to protect and benefit one another under given conditions, or pay the dread penalty for failure or neglect.—Spectator.

Henry Fielding was once asked by Lord Denbigh why he wrote his name "Fielding" instead of "Feilding," as his lordship's family used. "I can not tell, my lord," replied the novelist, "except it be that my branch of the family were the first that knew how to spell."

Sir Robert Peel was once going through a picture collection with a friend where there was a portrait of a prominent Englishman who was famous for saying sharp things. "How wonderfully like!" said the friend; "you can see the quiver on his lips." "Yes," replied Sir Robert, "and the arrows coming out of it."

They are telling a story in Chicago about an advance agent for the Thomas Orchestra who recently went to New Orleans to book dates for concerts. He was told that it would be well for him first to talk the matter over with a wealthy woman who is a leader in the musical circles of the city. So he called at her residence, and a ring brought out an old negro, who took the caller's card, on which printed the legend, "Representing the Thomas Orchestra." Presently a young woman came to the door holding the card in her hand. She did not seem to understand the object of the call. The agent attempted to explain, but was cut short by the young woman, who said: "I don't think we want any music to-day."

The president of a manufacturing firm in Chicago has two letters from a man in Michigan. The first set forth that the writer had settled upon a piece of land that had "rite smart pin timber on it," that his neighbors, with the exception of "sum french Canucks at the north end of the lak," had also "rite smart" of timber, and would hail the advent of a "sormil" with delight. "How much woud a smol sormil cost?" N. B. if a Frenchman name Ike Lamor-rises you to ask about this heso no gud and a ded beat of the first water." The firm wrote back to inform their correspondent that a sawmill such as he seemed to want would cost about three hundred dollars. A catalogue was enclosed, which would give him an idea of the plant, and the firm hoped to be favored with his order. The firm had no idea that its letter would give serious offense. There was no doubt, however, that the Michigan man was quite annoyed. He wrote: "You must take me for a fool. If I had three hundred dollars what in— wud I want a sormil for?"

Many years ago, when President Kruger was in England, he was approached concerning some concession, railway or otherwise, by a business man in London. The negotiations lasted for some time. One evening the business man, who was staying at the same hotel, having spent many hours with Mr. Kruger and his companion, went to bed much exhausted, and feeling he had not got quite all he wanted. Next morning he awoke at nine o'clock, and went along the corridor to Mr. Kruger's bedroom. To his astonishment it was empty, and all the luggage was gone. "Oh, sir," said the chambermaid, "Mr. Kruger and his friend left at six this morning." Then, with a glint of amused reminiscence, the girl added: "They was a queer couple, sir, and no mistake. When 'e passed your door, sir, Mr. Kruger, 'e started dancin' right outside your door, sir, 'e and his friend. They didn't know as any one saw them, sir, but Bessie and I see them, unbeknown, from the top of the stairs. Then they went downstairs, sir, fairly splittin' their sides with laughter; though they didn't say a word." During an advance in Manila recently, says the Chicago Tribune, one company had to lie down at the side of the road for shelter from the well-directed volleys of the insurgents. One of the privates had dropped his haversack in the middle of the road way back, and after the company had lain down, he calmly stood up and walked down the road toward the lost haversack. He made a fine target for the insurgents, and the bullets rattled around him pretty lively. "Here, come back here, O'Malley," yelled the lieutenant of the company; "you'll be killed." "Well," replied O'Malley over his shoulder, "I might just as well be killed as have Gen. Otis a-runnin' me up hill and down dale and comin' over to me house ivery mornin' and a-sayin', 'O'Malley, why don't you pay the government for that haversack?'" Then he calmly walked on and got the lost piece of property, and as he came back and sat down just in time to escape a volley of Mausers, he threw the haversack on the ground and said: "And when he does come to-morrow mornin' to me house I'll say, 'Otis, me little man, you're dead wrong. I never lost no haversack. There's your bloody old potato bag. Take it to the Government with me compliments.'"

ANECDOTE INCIDENT

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They are telling a story in Chicago about an advance agent for the Thomas Orchestra who recently went to New Orleans to book dates for concerts. He was told that it would be well for him first to talk the matter over with a wealthy woman who is a leader in the musical circles of the city. So he called at her residence, and a ring brought out an old negro, who took the caller's card, on which printed the legend, "Representing the Thomas Orchestra." Presently a young woman came to the door holding the card in her hand. She did not seem to understand the object of the call. The agent attempted to explain, but was cut short by the young woman, who said: "I don't think we want any music to-day."

The president of a manufacturing firm in Chicago has two letters from a man in Michigan. The first set forth that the writer had settled upon a piece of land that had "rite smart pin timber on it," that his neighbors, with the exception of "sum french Canucks at the north end of the lak," had also "rite smart" of timber, and would hail the advent of a "sormil" with delight. "How much woud a smol sormil cost?" N. B. if a Frenchman name Ike Lamor-rises you to ask about this heso no gud and a ded beat of the first water." The firm wrote back to inform their correspondent that a sawmill such as he seemed to want would cost about three hundred dollars. A catalogue was enclosed, which would give him an idea of the plant, and the firm hoped to be favored with his order. The firm had no idea that its letter would give serious offense. There was no doubt, however, that the Michigan man was quite annoyed. He wrote: "You must take me for a fool. If I had three hundred dollars what in— wud I want a sormil for?"

Many years ago, when President Kruger was in England, he was approached concerning some concession, railway or otherwise, by a business man in London. The negotiations lasted for some time. One evening the business man, who was staying at the same hotel, having spent many hours with Mr. Kruger and his companion, went to bed much exhausted, and feeling he had not got quite all he wanted. Next morning he awoke at nine o'clock, and went along the corridor to Mr. Kruger's bedroom. To his astonishment it was empty, and all the luggage was gone. "Oh, sir," said the chambermaid, "Mr. Kruger and his friend left at six this morning." Then, with a glint of amused reminiscence, the girl added: "They was a queer couple, sir, and no mistake. When 'e passed your door, sir, Mr. Kruger, 'e started dancin' right outside your door, sir, 'e and his friend. They didn't know as any one saw them, sir, but Bessie and I see them, unbeknown, from the top of the stairs. Then they went downstairs, sir, fairly splittin' their sides with laughter; though they didn't say a word." During an advance in Manila recently, says the Chicago Tribune, one company had to lie down at the side of the road for shelter from the well-directed volleys of the insurgents. One of the privates had dropped his haversack in the middle of the road way back, and after the company had lain down, he calmly stood up and walked down the road toward the lost haversack. He made a fine target for the insurgents, and the bullets rattled around him pretty lively. "Here, come back here, O'Malley," yelled the lieutenant of the company; "you'll be killed." "Well," replied O'Malley over his shoulder, "I might just as well be killed as have Gen. Otis a-runnin' me up hill and down dale and comin' over to me house ivery mornin' and a-sayin', 'O'Malley, why don't you pay the government for that haversack?'" Then he calmly walked on and got the lost piece of property, and as he came back and sat down just in time to escape a volley of Mausers, he threw the haversack on the ground and said: "And when he does come to-morrow mornin' to me house I'll say, 'Otis, me little man, you're dead wrong. I never lost no haversack. There's your bloody old potato bag. Take it to the Government with me compliments.'"

It isn't so much what a man thinks as what he does that counts.

REWARDS FOR ANDREW HOLLIS.

Notice has been received at the Swedish and Norwegian consulate in New York that the king of Sweden and Norway has decided to reward persons who have found objects belonging to the Andrew polar expedition, and that a fund has been set aside for rewards for persons who may hereafter find objects from the expedition. It is supposed that the hope of reward is meant to be an incentive to whalers and other mariners who go far north to search for traces of the explorer and penetrate places out of the beaten path for that purpose.

Electricity in Capsules. This new compound, which is made from cheap chemicals, is put up in capsule form and when added to a certain quantity of water will furnish electricity enough to light a house, drive an automobile, or even a railroad train. But this is nothing compared to the strengthening power contained in a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles and fills the system with the vigor of health.

Its Saddest Aspect. The Liverpool Post, calling attention to the report of Dr. Wilesworth on the Rainhill asylum, says: "The evil of drunkenness has many sad aspects. But perhaps the saddest of all is the fact that as drunkenness increases so does insanity. Last year 186 patients were admitted to the asylum as a result of drunken excess. Of these 78 were women. During the year 88 recovered and were discharged. At the end of December over 130 remained, of whom less than 50 are regarded as curable. This refers to one year only and to one asylum."

Decision of Character. Without decision of character no man or woman ever amounts to much.—Chicago Daily News.

That operators shall at no time withhold more than two weeks' wages from miners is a recent mandate expressed by the Iowa state senate.

"For the recognition of the union and the nine-hour work day," is the cause of a recent strike of 230 brass workers in Chicago.

Better Blood Better Health

If you don't feel well today you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

FORTUNES TO BE MADE IN OIL

If You Are Awake to Your Own Chances Read This and Then Write Us for Full Information and Prospectus. California is destined to be the greatest oil field of the world. Already vast riches have been amassed there in petroleum, and the oil reserves are sure to be made in that section this year. We own a quarter section of land, 160 acres, in the heart of the famous Kern County Oil D. is rich. The oil is there and all we have to do is to drill a well and tap it. For development purposes we will sell 5,000 shares of Treasury Stock at \$1 per share. People who buy this stock will see its increase in value fast and they will make money fast. Full investigation invited. Our property has been examined and reported on as unconditionally valuable by M. M. Ogden, Field Expert, Petroleum Oil Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., and by C. W. Fox, for fifteen years expert for the Standard Oil Company. Our deeds and abstracts are now deposited in the Merchants National Bank, Portland, Or. Our officers are without salaries.

ORIENTAL OIL & FUEL COMPANY

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