GENERAL NEWS.

Florence Marrayat (Mrs. Francis Lean), the well known authoress, died in London Friday.

Cornell defeated Princeton in a football game at Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday by a score of 5 to 0.

The marine hospital service has issued an order raising the quarantine against New Orleans.

There is another revolution in Peru, but the government forces are said to have it under control.

Kid McCoy bested Billy Stift in a fistic encounter at St. Louis in the fifth round Friday night.

Henry Adams Neely, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maine, died Tuesday night at Portland.

Admiral Dewey is in possession of the deed to the handsome home in Washington presented to him by his admirers.

Aguinaldo's representative, Senor Regidor, is on his way to Washington to ask for independence under United States protection.

Captain Charles H. Lester, U. S. A., retired, died in New York Friday night as the result of an operation for cancer of the mouth.

Lieutenant Brumby, flag lieutenant on the Olympia under Dewey was given a sword by the people of Georgia upon his arrival at Atlanta.

There are seven young lady conductors on the electric lines at Chillicothe, O., and five at Vincennes, Ind. They work nine hours a day and receive $4 a week.

The house on Rhode Island avenue in Washington city recently purchased for Admiral Dewey by popular subscription was formally turned over to him Wednesday.

Fourteen people were burned to death at Faires, Baldwin county, about 30 miles northeast of Mobile, Alabama, their dwellings catching fire while they were asleep.

The freshman football game, between Leland Stanford university and the university of California Saturday, was won by the former. The score was Stanford 6, California 0.

A dispatch from Cape Town announces the arrival at Table bay of the Dunottar Castle, with General Sir Redvers Buller and his staff, who are expected to land this morning.

Ex-County Treasurer Frank F. Harker, found guilty of embezzling $26,000 of county funds, at Nevada, Mo., was sentenced to three years and six months in the penitentiary.

The D. M. Osborne farm implement company's works and W. S. Cooper's brass works adjoining in Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire Saturday. The Osborne company's loss was $100,000.

President James J. Hill has confirmed the report that he is having two immense vessels built in England for his proposed trans Pacific fleet, and details concerning the ships have been secured.

No new cases of yellow fever have appeared at Jackson, Miss., during the past 24 hours. A heavy frost is expected. It is believed quarantine against Jackson will be raised in another week.

Joe Choynski defeated Steve O'Donnell in the fifth round at Chicago of what was to have been a 6-round bout. There was nothing in it but Choynski from the start, O'Donnell making a very poor showing.

P. M. Hanson, of Rudley, Calif., was killed in the Van Anda mine, Texada island, Thursday. It is said that George Bailey tossed him a bag of powder which he failed to catch, causing the explosion.

A coal famine is threatened in the vicinity of Huron, South Dakota. There is already a shortage of 200,000 tons and the situation is growing serious. One reason for the shortage lies in the scarcity of cars.

C. W. Hopkins, a stockman, and Deputy Fox engaged in a fight with six-shooters in a saloon at El Reno, Oklahoma, with the result that both were killed. Fox had attempted to arrest Hopkins, who was drunk.

It is reported in London that one of the British troopships which sailed for the Cape last week has been lost at sea. No details of the reported disaster are given, and the rumor has not been traced to any authoritative source.

Dwight L. Townsend died suddenly in New York city Sunday, aged 73 years. Nearly 40 years ago he founded with Frederick C. Havemeyer the famous sugar refining firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., now Havemeyer & Elder.

The victorious cup defender Columbia will participate in the regular circuit races in both the Mediterranean and in British waters. The Columbia will leave for the other side in the early part of December, and will be commanded by Captain Charlie Barr.

Hiram Maxim made an offer to the English government from 200 American gentlemen who propose to give £250 each and provide their own horses and equipment, tendering their services to the British in South Africa. The offer, of course, had to be refused.

An understanding has been reached by which it is expected that negotiations will be opened soon at Madrid for a new treaty between the United States and Spain. This will be the last step toward completely restoring the friendly relations between the two countries.

The London Times publishes a letter from Rear-Admiral Campion, summarizing a story received from his nephew, now at Fort Churchill, Hudson bay, which says some Eskimo traders up north some time ago shot two white men, supposed to belong to the Andree expedition.

With the world's championship battle less than five days distant, James J. Jeffries declares that he is in perfect condition and his muscles stronger than when he defeated Fitzsimmons. Tom Sharkey professes the utmost confidence in himself and judges of form like his looks.

Mrs. John Riggs, a Seventh Day Adventist, became practically a skeleton some time ago, and she confesses that in preparing for the coming of Christ she had eaten nothing for two years other than a cake worse than hardtack, known as Ezekiel bread. Physicans say she is in danger of death.

The sheep pens at the stock yards in Kansas City, covering an entire block, were destroyed by fire Saturday night and 600 head of sheep were cremated. Fourteen firemen were seriously injured by falling walls and one of them, Charles Peterson, driver of a hook and ladder truck, may die. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Senor Antonio Regidor, supposed to be Aguinaldo's envoy to the United States, asserts that it will take 300,000 men to effect the conquest of the Philippines and 600,000 to maintain order afterwards. He further declares that the present plans of Americans will come to nothing while peace will come with self-government.

The torpedo boat Shubrick was launched at Richmond, Va., Tuesday in the presence of President McKinley and many members of his cabinet, Governor Taylor of Virginia and an immense outpouring of people. The demonstration was marred in some of its features by a heavy rain storm. The president delivered an address which was received with much enthusiasm.

The provisions of the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have been made public in New York. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt inherits the larger portion of his father's fortune and becomes practically the head of the Vanderbilt family. Cornelius, jr., the eldest son, who married Miss Wilson against his father's wishes, receives all told, under the will, only $1,500,000, while Alfred will receive something like $40,000,000. Gladys, Reginald and Gertrude will receive about $7,500,000 each. But Depew states that Alfred will give from his share enough to Cornelius to make the latter as rich as his brother and sisters. Among those outside his family who received bequests is Chauncey M. Depew, who gets $200,000. A bequest of $1000 is given to each of the family servants. Many New York charitable and educational institutions receive bequests ranging from $100,000 to the Y. M. C. A., and $400,000 to St. Bartholomew's church, to $10,000 to Manhattan Working Girl's Society.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee, who arrived at New York on the steamer Havana on Wednesday, was released from quarantine Thursday. He declares he cannot tell why he and his secretary were detained for observation at Hoffman Island while others who arrived on the same vessel were allowed to pass quarantine without detention. He comes on a visit to Washington and his family in Virginia.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has announced that the day of the arrival of the First Washington volunteers in the state will be a legal holiday.

J. L. Fisher, father of Chas. H. Fisher, editor of the Roseburg Review, died at his home in Roseburg Friday, aged 73 years. He was born in New York.

Eugene Hanneman, of Portland, clerk, filed a petition in bankruptcy Monday. His liabilities amount to $6896.82 his assets, claimed as exempt, amount to $55.

Judge Bellinger at Portland has appointed Frank Menefee referee in bankruptcy for Wasco county, and Edward Dunn, of Condon, referee in bankruptcy for Gilliam county.

Near Glendale, Southern Oregon, Chris Hager, a 17-year-old boy, mistook Gilbert Gilbertson, a Swede, for a bear and shot him, the 44-calibre bullet making Gilbertson a cripple for life.

The Methodists at St. Helen's, Columbia county, are preparing to build a new church to take the place of the structure destroyed by fire a few months ago. They will also erect a parsonage.

Orders have been received at Vancouver Barracks for the Thirty-ninth infantry and two companies of the Forty-fifth to embark on the transports Pennsylvania and Olympia for the Philippines this week.

Mrs. J. F. Griswold, of Forest Grove, says she knows positively that her father, Thomas Frazer, crossed the Willamette river on the ice at Portland, with team and wagon, either in 1851, '52 or '53, and took persons with him.

The farmers in the vicinity of Lebanon, Linn county, are taking advantage of the fine weather, and are getting their potatoes dug, which are yielding an immense crop. There is also a great deal of fall grain being put in around there.

Ray Hallerod, son of a Baptist minister in Portland, aged 23 years, took a dose of poison at Muncie, Indiana, Tuesday, because he was jealous of his wife's affection for another young woman. Hallerod married his wife a year ago in San Francisco.

The 18-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Colvin was drowned by falling into a barrel of water at Colfax, Wash. When discovered the child was hanging over the edge of the barrel with his face in the water, the back of his head being quite dry.

G. W. Shaser, an Oregon pioneer of 1845, who resided at Oregon City till 1847, is dead at Olympia. During the Indian war of 1855-6 he was engaged as an express rider, and saw much service. His age was 84. His wife and several sons and daughters survive him.

Lyman Ramon, of Independence, Polk county, farmer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court in Portland. His liabilities amount to $10,253.13; his assets consist principally of hope subject to chattel mortgages, and amount to $4405.

Wm. Nacke was convicted of stealing a horse from Joseph Wisdom September 8, by a jury in the superior court at Dayton, Wash., and a few minutes later was found hanging in his cell dead, Tuesday. He had made a rope of a towel and passed it around his neck, securing it to the bars of his cell.

First Lieutenant John H. Wholley of the Twenty fourth infantry, who rendered excellent services in the Philippines, as colonel commanding the First Washington volunteer infantry, has been appointed major of the Forty-first volunteer infantry and ordered to join that regiment for service in the Philippines.

A reduction of $5 in passenger rates from Spokane to Chicago, St. Louis and the east is announced by the O. R. & N. The cut is the result of the passenger rate war between the railroads east of St. Paul. These lines have for several weeks been maintaining a rate of $7.50 from St. Paul to Chicago.

D. C. Corbin's sugar beet factory at Waverly, Eastern Washington, will be manufacturing sugar in two weeks. It is expected to operate the factory about 40 days this year and in that time to make about 1300 tons of sugar. The factory has been completed at a cost of $350,000. During the time it will run, 100 men will be employed in the various processes of making sugar.

Mrs. Charles DeFord is at Wallace, Idaho, on the hunt of her husband. He left Joplin, Mo., for the Coeur d'Alenes on July 6, since which time she has heard nothing from him. After waiting a long time she took her eight children and came on in search of him. She learns he left the train at Alliance, Neb., he and one other man getting up and walking out of the car without saying a word to any one else.

It is stated that the organization of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company is an assured fact. The syndicate is capitalized for $4,000,000, and while the plans are not finished, it is rumored the issue will be $1,500,000 in preferred 7 per cent, and $2,500,000 common stock, with probably a bond issue of $1,250,000 at 6 per cent. All the coast cracker companies are included in the trust.

In the county jail at Colfax lies an unknown Dane, of 25 or 30, with a bullet in his hip and strychnine in his stomach. The bullet was placed there by Marshal Dearthage, of Oakesdale, acting as a deputy sheriff, and the strychnine was taken by himself as soon as he fell from the bullet wound. The man was shot while running from the officer, who was attempting to arrest him for theft of a horse and buggy from a citizen of Colfax.

Cheap Newspaper from Canada.

There is talk in Canada of manufacturing newspaper at a cost not exceeding 1 cent a pound and of competing in the market on this side of the border. It is considered that such a thing is possible if the manufacture be conducted on a large scale. Newspaper produced at a cost of a cent a pound, even with duty and freight charges added, would be a disturbing element in the New York market, for example, and would compel our manufacturers to do some very close figuring.

Kansas' Corn Crop.

An expert calculates that if a young man of 21 should start in to measure the corn crop which Kansas will produce this year, and if it were possible for him to measure a bushel every second—a big load each minute—working 10 hours a day every working day in the year, he would be 53 years old before he should have completed his task.

FOOOD AND DRINK.

Thomas Jefferson Murray, cook and scholar, keeper of the house restaurant in Washington city, and incidentally a cook-book maker, talks learnedly of drinks.

"It is impossible to study foods" he said, "without paying elaborate attention to drinks: not only coffees, teas, cocoas, waters, wines and liquors, but those far away savage brews which barbarous and savage people know how to make. The question of 'where does Lo get his booze?' is not only interesting to the government trying to stop it, but to science. I've had occasion to make exhausted search into this question of savage tippling and distilling; not only by means of books but by travels and conversations with people who should know. The aborigines of this country have long been familiar with an immense number of narcotics and stimulants. The Hoopahs and other Indians in California smoke wild hemp. One or two full inhalations of it induce stupor, which is followed by ecstacy. The Mojaws, Yumas and other tribes of Colorado and Arizona chew the dried leaves of a plant resembling the Eastern jimson-weed, which has a flower like a huge, sweet-scented morning glory. The frenzy induced by it is useful in religious dances.

"More than fifty species of plants possessing more or less of the narcotic properties of tobacco, to which several of them are related, are used by the Indians of California and the Southwest. The Zunis vary the effects of their tobacco by adding to it different vegetable substances. To lessen its strength, they utilize the middle bark of the pine tree. To make it stronger, they put with it wild carrot seed or coriander seed. To render it sweeter, they employ anise seed. They crush the anise seed and mix it with the tobacco. It makes the latter very sweet, so that it makes a pleasant taste in the mouth. One may get a fair notion of the effect produced with this ingredient by getting a little oil of anise, moistening the tip of the finger with it and drawing the latter along a cigar from one end to the other. The change thus made in the flavor of the herb nicotian is really astonishing.

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"Savages have really adopted the process of distillation for producing alcohol. The Apaches of southern Arizona, who are the most murderous and untamable of all North American aborigines, make a traffic whisky from the sap of a small species of cactus. They cut out the hearts of the plants, resembling little cabbages, and in the cup shaped receptacles left behind the sap accumulates. From this they distil the famous 'mescal', which drives those who drink it to sheer madness. Probably the most primitive method of distilling is practiced by the Indians of Alaska, whose apparatus for the purpose consists of nothing more elaborate than two tin cans and a tube of the kind of seaweed known as 'giant kelp.' The tube is buried in snow to keep it cool. Molasses furnishes the raw material. Leaves of the coca plant, which, as has been said, somewhat resembles in its properties the cactus of the Southern prairie Indians, are always found buried with the ancient mummies of Peru. It is supposed to give comfort and strength to the dead. Many accounts have been written of the usefulness of this herb to the men who carry great weights of freight over the Andes. By chewing a few morsels of it they are enabled to get along for days without rest or food. It is only very lately that coca has been known to the civilized world as a medicinal agent of great value for a multitude of purposes.

"Many South American tribes make an intoxicating drink by soaking corn until it is soft, then chewing it, and expectorating into a bowl. The liquor thus obtained is permitted to ferment over night, when it is ready for use. This is precisely the method employed by the Polynesians in the preparation of the so-called 'kava.' There are very few savages in the world who do not know how to get drunk, though distillation is a process of modern civilized invention. Nevertheless the ancient Mexicans knew the still before the Spanish conquest. On the other hand, the making of fermented drinks has been understood by the most primitive people from prehistoric times all over the world. African natives universally know how to prepare drunk-producing liquors from such simple materials as the tops of broom corn, sugar cane juice and cocoanut milk. The Eskimo did not know how to get drunk until the whalers and fur traders from Europe furnished them with rum. When Columbus landed no Indians were acquainted with alcoholic beverages north of Mexico. Some tribes refused to partake of them when tempted to do so by the whites, because they were afraid of what took away their senses.

* * *

'Up to that period no tribes north of the latitude mentioned had any knowledge even of beers, though they understood how to make teas or infusion of various herbs. Some Indians of northern Mexico manufacture a beer from maize in rather curious fashion. They take a thick woolen blanket, wet it, lay it in the sun and spread whole grains of corn over it. The grains rapidly germinate, sprouting and sending out rootlets through the texture of the blanket, which is kept moist. They are then parched, to prevent any further germination, and are ground to a coarse meal. To this meal a little yeast, made by chewing some corn and allowing it to ferment, is added. Then the stuff is mixed with water and put away in jars. So actively does it ferment that it fairly boils in the vessels. As fermentation diminishes the liquor becomes as clear as yellow amber, in which condition it is drank. It is quite intoxicating, and at the same time very nutritious, so that those who partake of it get fat on it. The Zunis make the same preparation, but throw away the beer, eating the lees, which they regard as a great delicacy.

"There are different kinds of cactus in the Indian territory which the Kiwas eat. They use the hearts of these vegetables and produce intoxication, somewhat of the sort invoked by hasheesh. These cactus hearts are a most powerful tonic. Like the famous coca of Peru they check waste and so stimulate bodily activity as to enable them to work hard without sleep for days together. The Indians chew these hearts and swallow them. They induce a condition of exaltation. While under the influence a man is lifted out of himself, as it were. He is wide awake yet dreaming. The intellect is not clouded, but stimulated in a high degree. But the most remarkable thing about this plant is that its peculiar effect is not followed by any reaction. On that account it might be ideally adapted for sprees. It immediately arrests the reaction which makes the toper so sad after a 'jamboree.' At the same time it is neither a narcotic nor an opiate. The Southern prairie Indians, with whom the eating of the plant is a religion, regard it as a cure for all diseases, especially for consumption. At their sacred festivals they remain for days in the state of ecstasy described.

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"Each man consumes the cactus hearts at the rate of about one an hour. The songs and ceremonies are of a dreary kind, appropriate to the method of inspiration. Experts at Johns Hopkins university will obtain from the material furnished the active principle of the plant. Thus it is expected that a new medicine, valuable perhaps for many remedial purposes, will be added to the pharmacopeia. Four varieties of this cactus are known to the aborigines in northern Mexico. One giant kind is regarded by the Indians in that part of the country as their greatest medicine, being much more powerful than the plant employed by the Kiowas. They can drink any amount of corn beer, and this remedy will take away all ill effects. The name in use among them for this big sort of cactus is 'hicurri.'

"It is supposed the Kiwas got their knowledge of the wonderful cactus from Mexico, where they had sojourned. They are the wildest and most nomadic tribe in this country—thoroughly aboriginal in their habits and migratory. They will hardly camp seven days together in one place.

"The religious rites of the tribes in northern Mexico in connection with this cactus, being very ancient, have cleared up the meanings of many prehistoric picture writings on rocks in Arizona. It is thus known that these pictographs were ritualistic and not historical. They were prayers made perpetual. The Zunis of old inscribed such prayers in places where the winds might be likely to carry them though the air to the ghost gods. The places selected for this purpose were most commonly holes through rocks in the mountains, the passageway for the winds being adorned with pictographs. Today the Zunis follow a degenerate method of painting the prayers on the walls of their ceremonial houses. They then wash them off with water and use the solution for sprinkling on the cornfields or for medicine. The potency of the inscription is supposed to be retained and to serve as a charm.

'The tribes of northern Mexico now draw pictographs with a stick and sometimes tint them with colored earths. For example they will operate in behalf of a stick man by outlining a figure representing him on the ground, putting in the place of the heart a piece of the giant variety of cactus already described. The latter is supposed to typify life. The plant is also pounded by these same people and thrown into water to stupefy fishes. This method of making fishes drunk, thus rendering their capture easy, is much practiced in some parts of the southern Rocky mountains. Certain tribes in Arizona employ the common yucca for the purpose. But the Zunis never do this, because they worship fishes. Everything pertaining to water is sacred to them, by reason of the value of the fluid in that arid region. They look with horror on a fish-eater as a god-eater—worse than a cannibal."

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

A unique taxation contest is in progress in the courts of St. Louis. It has been precipitated by the St. Louis Single Tax league, whose members have concertedly refused to pay taxes on personal property and for business licenses. They fall back upon a constitutional provision, peculiar to the constitution of Missouri, which declares that all persons have a natural right not only to life and liberty, but also to "the gains of their own industry." Having been sued by the city collector, these single taxers are filing uniform answers, making several specific pleas. In the first place they assert that their personal property is the gain of their industry, and that therefore, under the constitutional provision mentioned above, it is immune from the taxing power. If they stopped with that plea, their answer might not hold good. Government must get its income from property sources of some kind; and if there were no property from which to derive it except that which individuals gain by their own industry, the courts could properly hold that the constitutional guaranty does not apply to taxation. But the answer of the St. Louis single taxers goes further. It avers that the enormous values of street franchises and of building lots—property not the gain of the industry of its owners—were allowed to go untaxed during the period for which license and personal property taxes are exacted of them. Upon the surface, at all events, the single tax league of St. Louis appears to have given the tax authorities a hard nut to crack and the courts a delicate problem to solve.

Residents of Chicago have no such constitutional guarantee, or many of them would certainly appeal to it at this time. The board of tax review is enforcing, with more or less discreet severity, the recent law for the taxation of personal property in Illinois—a law which was secured by the real estate ring for the benefit of owners of land values. In Chicago as in St. Louis, land values are not the gains of the industry of their owners. They are the gains of the growth of the city as a whole. But personal property really is the gain of the industry of its owners, unless they happen to have stolen it. And although the constitution of Illinois does not guarantee the enjoyment of the gains of industry, natural moral law does. To the extent that it is enforced, therefore, the personal property tax law operates as a swindle upon personal property owners for the benefit of land owners. To the extent that it is not enforced it discriminates between tax payers, punishing the candid and rewarding the deceptive. This subject was admirably presented last week in Chicago at the Illinois bankers' convention, by one of the ablest and most prominent of the younger members of the Chicago bar, Clarence S. Darrow. Denouncing the legislature for refusing to deal with the question of taxation in a fundamental way and enacting this useless yet burdensome revenue law instead, Mr. Darrow laid bare the character and history of personal taxation, showing its folly and its injustice and tracing its burdens to the poorer classes of taxpayers. He dealt both in principle and in facts. And his argument led directly to the conclusion he expressed, that the concentration of taxation upon the values of land is the only natural, simple and equitable method; that it is not productive of perjury or fraud, and that its weight rest upon those best able to bear it.—Louis Post's Public.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

A Berlin doctor says women go crazy for love and men because they drink and are in a nurry.

The empress dowager has picked out a 9-year-old boy who can't speak Chinese to be the new emperor of China.

Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco has come into her fortune. It is a modest pile that measures up $4,000,000 and it's all in Mary's name.

Members of parliament are required to raise their hats when alluded to in the speeches of fellow-members.

Queen Victoria is the shortest adult sovereign in the world, being only 4 feet 11 inches in height.

The Flukes Cost Money.

The New York Yacht Club, which has the management of the cup races, is the principal financial sufferer by the failures. The officers say that each attempt to race cost the club $3000. This includes the club steamboat, the half dozen tugs, and the incidental expenses. It will be seen that the club has thus far expended $21,000 in the attempts to pull off one race. It must expend at least $9000 more, inasmuch as one yacht must win three times.

The seven flukes have cost probably not far from $2,500,000, which has come out of the pockets of the people who wanted to see the yachts meet.

William E. Mason, junior United States senator from Illinois, declares that he will resign if the republican national convention in 1900 does not declare against "criminal aggression" in the Philippines. Mason even goes so far as to say he will resign if the convention favored offering the Filipinos "canned freedom" as he thought it might do.

MONEY IN SWEET CORN.

The growing of sweet corn for market is a profitable industry, which many farmers do not observe. An acre will produce from 2000 to 3000 dozen ears that sell at from 6 to 15 cents a dozen wherever the demand is created by large centers of population. I have a neighbor, who this season produced over 2000 dozen per acre, and sold the most of his crop at 18 cents a dozen. If the entire yield cannot be sold as roasting ears, the remnant may be dried and placed on the market at satisfactory prices. The dried corn sells readily at 12½ cents a pound, and, so far as I have noticed, in the prominent cities, the supply is never equal to the demand.

* * *

Corn may be grown to any good tillable land, in almost every state but the larger crops are obtained from rich, alluvial soil, which has been liberally top dressed with barnyard manure, or contains plenty of leaf mould. Corn requires nitrogen for forming the kernels and the phosphates and potash for making strong stalks. As a general rule the land which has been previously cultivated to miscellaneous crops is deficient in potash, and repeated experiments made in various sections, have demonstrated that a fertilizer containing about 8 per cent potash, 8 per cent phosporic acid and 3½ per cent nitrogen is necessary. This should be applied in the spring, at the rate of 500 pounds per acre.

* * *

Fall or winter plowing is the best for successful corn growing. Stubble or sod land should be turned under early, to allow the plowed field to get thoroughly frozen during the winter. The surface covering of grass and weeds, if turned under, rots and forms a fertilizer for the corn roots and holds moisture for some time during the early spring and summer growing months. The land should be harrowed and well pulverized in the spring before planting. Early corn is the most profitable, but for drying purposes the late varieties are preferable. Among the choice varieties may be mentioned the White Cob Cory for early, the Early Minnesota for medium and Evergreen for late planting.

* * *

The farmer who depends upon purchasing seed corn from corner grocers will not find the growing of sweet corn profitable. Seed should be purchased fresh every year from reliable seed growers, who make a direct business of supplying nothing but first class, true to name seed that will germinate and produce the best possible results. The honest seedsman has a reputation at stake and when he sells any kind of seed, he expects to retain the customer, hence does not palm off that which is worthless. Cheap corn for seed will yield poor returns, even if the land has been thoroughly fertilized. If the seed grown in one locality is transferred to another the crop will be better.

Corn may be planted in most sections during the month of April, but can be put in every month until August. Some varieties ripen in ninety days, and even the earlier kinds may be cut for fodder in fifty days. A hand planter is the best for planting a small acreage. With this the corn can be dropped three to five kernels in a hill, about thirty inches in the row, after the field has been furrowed out to three to four feet between rows. After the plants are six inches high, all but two in a hill should be pulled out. If the field is to be irrigated the water should be kept off until the tassels appear in the plants. Under ordinary conditions two irrigations will produce better corn than frequent applications of water.

* * *

Dried corn for the market may be prepared by drying in the sun or by using ordinary fruit evaporators. It should be well boiled on the ear, about thirty minutes being sufficient, then cut from the cob with a sharp knife and put out to dry. If the sun is used, a scaffold like that used for fruits, may be covered with cotton cloth, and the corn distributed over it about one-fourth of an inch in depth. This can then be covered with a light cheese or butter cloth to keep off the flies and dust, and the corn will dry nicely. Evaporated corn is more saleable than that dried in the sun or stove oven. The fruit evaporater can be used for this and every ear successfully harvested.

JOEL SHOMAKER.

Wire in Her Heart.

When dressing a beef at the E. C. Cross slaughter-house southeast of this city, says the Salem Statesman, the butchers were considerably astonished to find imbedded in the wall of the animal's heart a piece of wire, presumably baling wire, about three inches in length, which had probably been taken with the food and passed through the animal's digestive organs, finally lodging against the heart where it became attached, and, when found, was almost covered by a fatty growth. Otherwise the animal was apparently in the best of health.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Or Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys is a very common ailment. Like all chronic diseases the symptoms come on insidiously. If proper treatment is obtained in its early stages, Bright's Disease may be cured. HUDYAN will cure it if it is taken in time. HUDYAN will relieve all the symptoms. Do not delay too long. Don't wait until your case becomes incurable. Begin the use of HUDYAN now, while you may be cured.

THE EARLY SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. CHRONIC SICK OR NAUSEOUS HEADACHE. HUDYAN taken as directed will relieve the headache instantly.

2-3. PUFFINESS OF THE SKIN UNDER THE EYES, due to a collection of fluid—in other words, DROPSY. HUDYAN will cause the extra amount of fluid to be taken up by the blood and be eliminated by the Kidneys.

4-5. PALE, DOUGHY COMPLEXION. HUDYAN will restore the circulation to its normal condition and cause the cheeks to become red and rosy.

6. WEAKNESS OF THE HEART. HUDYAN will strengthen the nerves and muscles of the heart and make it strong and regular in its beatings.

7-8. WEAKNESS AND PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS. HUDYAN will cause the kidneys to perform their functions properly, thereby relieving the pain and weakness.

Get HUDYAN at once and take it regularly. HUDYAN is sold by all druggists for 50c. per package, or 6 packages for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Remember that you can call and consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see them. If you cannot call, write to the doctors and they will advise you. The advice will be given free. Address

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