POWER OF TRUSTS

APPARENT IN NEARLY EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS.

Commercial Independence No Longer Exists—How the Rich Escape Taxation—Stocks and Goods Can Be Hidden, Not Houses, Lands or Live Stock.

Competition Is Crushed Out.

Ex-President Harrison recently delivered a lecture before the Michigan University on the subject, "Corporation Law and Tax Law Reform," and the New Orleans Times-Democrat comments on it as follows:

The points he chiefly dwelt on and elaborated were, first, the admitted need of reform of corporation law and tax law, and, second, the reasons why the reform is not carried out, and he wound up with suggestions looking in the direction of bringing about the desired reform.

Every intelligent person is aware that corporations control not only our railroads and banks, but almost every form of manufacturing and mercantile adventure. They organize themselves in trusts, which, under the pretense of reducing the cost of production of articles, crush out competition and impose what prices it pleases them to impose on articles of general consumption. Everybody knows what the methods of operation of these corporations are, as everybody has to a greater or less extent suffered from them. Not only are they crushing out competition, they are crushing out the independent spirit of Americans.

Supposing, for example, that a grocer in the city of New Orleans were to insist on selling sugar at a figure below that quoted and dictated to him by the sugar refinery combine (the sugar trust), what do we suppose would be the result to him? He would be incontinently ruined by the trust, which would undersell him on every hand until it had forced him out of business and driven him to the wall. And there can be no commercial independence, of course, where this state of things prevails.

Readers are equally well aware that the poor or humbler section of the community is taxed far more heavily than the rich. The law takes only realty, which cannot be concealed, but it touches not personality, which belongs almost exclusively to the wealthy. The wealthy thus escape taxation on one-half of their accumulated property, while the poor are taxed on all of theirs. Comptroller Roberts, of New York, put himself on record the other day to the effect that in 1895 the taxable value of realty in the Empire State was close upon $4,000,000,000, and that the taxable value of personality was less than $500,000,000 in the same year, but he declared that the value of the personality in the State was at any rate quite equal to the value of the realty.

Now, as ex-President Harrison said, "five-sixths of the voters of the country favor a revision of corporation laws, limiting the purposes for which corporations may be organized, supervising the issuing of stocks and bonds and putting other restraints upon them. An even larger proportion of our people would give their emphatic support to the proposition that tax burdens should fall equally on all property. They do not now, as every one knows. Lands, houses, live stock and implements of trade cannot be hidden. Stocks and bonds can be, and the assessor has no way of checking the list."

But while the injustice of corporation legislation and tax legislation is to be fought and fought strenuously, it must be fought discreetly and intelligently, not as a red rag is rushed at by a bull. The ex-President suggests seven cardinal points to be borne carefully in mind when such legislation is to be attacked:

First—The people have not only authorized, but invited, the organization of and the investment in these corporations.

Second—That the bankruptcy of any legitimate business is a public injury.

Third—That we must take these things as our unwisdom, or that of our fathers, has made them. As to the past, we can do little more than mend.

Fourth—That the work of reforming our corporation laws is not for apprentices.

Fifth—That corporation law should be general. It is neither wise nor safe to assume that a particular case is a representative one, and to administer the remedy promiscuously.

Sixth—That in public affairs the best attainable good is the thing to be sought.

Seventh—That the legislation must be just.

The reason that corporation law and tax law reform has not appreciably progressed, although legislation has been enacted both by the Congress of the United States and by a number of State Legislatures, is that the legislative bodies are not of much account, according to the ex-President, and that, being untrained in great measure, they bungle their legislative work and leave it in a condition easy to be picked to pieces by corporation counsel, who, Mr. Harrison says, are about the brightest intellects in the United States.

Sherman's anti-trust law of 1890 has been all but a complete failure. There never has been a conviction, as far as we have heard, obtained under it, although trusts have doubled in number since its enactment, until this last week, when the Western Joint Traffic Association—the most innocent of all combinations—was pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States to be illegal. The State of New York has various laws on its statute book making the formation and operation of such illegal combinations of capital penal offenses, but the combinations flourish and flaunt their operations in the face of the public as if the laws against them did not have existence.

These views of ex-President Harrison are sound, sensible and practical, and whether they are thoroughly approved or not they will have the result of making people think on the subject—which is the initial step toward the remedying of evils.

Nothing for the People.

It is strange how dead Mr. Dingley and the other Republican leaders are to the significance of contemporary facts. At the very juncture when the Supreme Court of the United States has struck an astonishing and shattering blow to the organization of business on the plan of conspiracies to prevent competition, we see the newly restored party putting all its powers at the service of the trusts, and devoting its energies openly to the framing of a scheme of taxation which is obviously and notoriously based on the undemocratic and nefarious principle of public taxation for private profit.

The party, apparently without the slightest consciousness of what it is really about, is sentencing the protective system to death and committing suicide. The people are swiftly coming by evolution to the point where they will determine whether they are to rule the trusts or permit the trusts to rule them, and the Republican party in Congress is going ahead in the slight of all men doing its best to strengthen and arm the trusts for the battle with the people.—New York Journal.

Oppressive Taxation.

In an exhaustive discussion of the principles of taxation by Mr. David A. Wells, now running in The Popular Science Monthly, the principle is asserted and supported with a wealth of political authority and legal decisions that the rightful object of taxation is the support of government and its limit the actual needs of government.

It is upon this sound principle that the Democrats of the House founded their protest against the Dingley tariff bill. They show that the Republican tariff bill violates the principle in both ways. It levies taxes for the benefit of private enterprise and levies far more than the support of the Government requires. In effect, it collects a bounty for distribution to favored individuals, and in order that this may be done proposes taxes from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 in excess of the Government's needs. The Republicans propose a double robbery of the people.—Exchange.

Japan and Silver.

Japan will sell no silver, but will coin all it can get into legal tender money, even after the adoption of the gold standard. As Japan has no silver of her own until she buys it any arrangement that will help to depress the price is a good thing for the Government. It will be noted in this connection that investors are anxious to place their money in Japan regardless of the silver currency.

Solidly Arrayed.

Men who loyally supported the candidates and platform of the Democratic party in 1896 have been chosen as the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The party will go into the great campaign of 1900 unhampered by treachery and solidly arrayed against the abuses of the time.

The Worst So Far.

The highest rate of duty that has so far been discovered in the Dingley bill of abominations is that on nickel bar, buttons for underwear. The present rate of duty is 35 per cent. The Dingley rate is 607 per cent. Probably this is not the worst that is in the bill, but if there is anything worse it has not yet been discovered.

Not Unselfish Patriotism.

By lopping off the heads of the bolting officeholders President McKinley causes the friends of Mr. Cleveland to accuse him of ingratitude. It would seem from this that there was something more than the "credit of the nation" involved in the job of party betrayal executed last year.

A Republican Defined.

A Connecticut legislator defines the eagle to be "a bird that has its teeth into everything it can lay its hands on." If his definition is correct, it makes the eagle an officeseeker and a member of the Republican party.—Exchange.

Sage Speaks Frankly.

Uncle Russell Sage is merely more frank than his colleagues when he says the railroad attorneys will immediately go to work to discover some way to evade the law as laid down by the Supreme Court.

Cause for Anger.

No wonder the sugar trust is mad at the Dingleybillers. The new tariff measure will only increase its yearly profits $4,000,000.

McKinley and the Trusts.

The trusts will close mills as fast as Mr. McKinley can open them.

FUTURE OF THE FUR SEAL.

Probable Results of the International Compromise for Seal Protection.

The regulations adopted by the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration in 1893 for "the protection and preservation of the fur seal" have signally failed of their object. This failure is chiefly due to the treatment of the creature as an object of international litigation, not as an animal having habits and prejudices to which international statutes must conform if they are to serve any purpose. In the compromise adopted by the Tribunal were embodied certain propositions, apparently fair from the legal side of the case, but wholly repugnant to the animal. The only possible basis for a final arrangement for the protection and preservation of the fur seal must conform perfectly to its habits. That such a settlement must finally be made admits of no doubt. It is not to be supposed for a moment that England, Russia and the United States will fail to settle so simple a problem, or that these great nations are so weak or so barbarous as to allow this wonderful animal to be wasted without mercy, when the conditions of its preservation are fully understood. To balance land killing against sea killing, to kill with guns in one sea and with spears in another, to kill on land in July and at sea in April and August, to have a closed zone of sixty miles and an open one of two hundred—all these compromises are ingenious on paper, and find their precedent in the checks and balances of constitutional law, but not in facts of natural history. How such regulations affect the animal is not to be settled by compromise. It is a question of fact, and any system of regulations must be judged from the standpoint of the animal itself. The whole Bering Sea dispute belongs primarily to natural history, not to international law. If existing forms of international law fail to protect a noble and valuable animal in its migrations of its feeding excursions at sea, then more international law must be written, and the actual habits of the animals must determine the nature of such law.—Forum.

Labor World

Employment of Convicts.

Arrangements for the employment of a large number of convicts in the Eddyville, Ky., prison are complete, and the projected increase of prisoners as cigarmakers in the prisons of Illinois caused attention to be directed to this subject. Those States employing convict labor in the tobacco industry, mainly cigarmakers, are Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Texas. The latter devotes itself exclusively to the production of chewing tobacco for use in the prisons. In all, there are four systems in vogue, distinguished as follows:

1. The contract system, under which a contractor employs convicts at a certain agreed price per day for their labor, the prisoners working under immediate direction of the contractor or his agents. Under this system the institution usually furnished to the contractor the power necessary and even the machinery for carrying on the work.

2. The piece price system, which is simply a modification of the contract system. Under this system the contractor furnishes to the prison the materials, in a proper shape for working, and receives from the prison the manufactured article at an agreed piece price, the supervision of the work being wholly in the hands of the prison officials.

3. The public account system, under which the institution carries on the business of manufacturing, like a private individual or firm, buying raw materials and converting them into manufactured articles, which are sold in the best available market.

4. The lease system, under which the institution leases the convicts to a contractor for a specified sum, and for a fixed price, the lessee usually undertaking to feed, clothe, care for and maintain proper discipline among the prisoners.

Workmen Condemn Intruders.

The Building Trades' Council of Kansas City has issued circulars notifying workmen that conditions in the building line are bad. The council received reports indicating that there would be work for only about one-third of the laboring men now there now without allowing for the influx which is expected because of the reports of activity in building circles which have been carried over the country and which have made Kansas City a Mecca for the unemployed. These "intruders" were severely condemned.

"Those fellows land in Kansas City many times without a cent," said John Hahn, the organizer of the council, "and they offer their services to the contractors for a mere pittance in order to get enough to live on while here. The contractors, of course, are only too glad to give employment to such men, for they can get their work for sometimes less than one-half the regular scale of wages. Each fellow of that kind that secures a job takes the place of some citizen of this city who has a family to support and spends all his money with the business men of this city. Right here is a Chicago paper which has an advertisement in it to the effect that 500 men are wanted immediately in Kansas City to work for the telephone company laying its underground wires. That advertisement is put there for the sole purpose of getting a mob of men in Kansas City, who, in desperation, will work for whatever they can get."

A committee was appointed to prepare a lengthy article for the official union labor paper, setting forth this condition, and warning the unemployed men to keep clear of the city.

Fear the Anti-Trust Bill.

With a governor avowedly friendly to labor, and three or four able representatives of organized labor in the Legislature, the trades unionists of Detroit entertained high hopes of the enactment of some salutary measure in their interest during the present session at Lansing, says the Detroit Free Press. It is now extremely doubtful if a single one of the several measures championed by labor will find its way to the statute books. Not only this, but there is a wholesome fear that in the "anti-trust" bill organized labor has received decidedly the worst blow ever dealt by any Legislature in the history of the State.

Representative Elkhoff, who has been in the city during the week, assures his labor friends that the bill contains nothing detrimental to organized labor, and says a good constitutional lawyer has given an opinion to that effect. The bill prohibits under a heavy penalty "combinations for the purpose of increasing the cost of any commodity to the consumer." A labor organization is a "combination," and it is formed expressly for the purpose of increasing the cost of labor to the consumer.

The convict labor law so long and valiantly championed by Harry Barter is very much disfigured, and the measure to prohibit payment in due bills for goods is clearly moribund. Dickinson's bill, fixing $1.50 a day as the minimum wage in Detroit for municipal employes, is generally regarded as an iridescent dream, and all the others have rigor mortis well advanced.

Labor Notes.

The unemployed of San Francisco have taken the novel course of organizing and seeking incorporation.

The Building Trades Council of Cleveland, Ohio, has made preparations to enforce the eight-hour day.

Strikers at Ludington, Mich., have had the active support of the farmers, who supplied them with potatoes and other farm products.

The Italian Government has been actively at work recently destroying socialist and labor organizations. The Avanta, the national organ, is regularly suppressed, but still 60,000 copies are secretly circulated. A new daily paper will be started.

The Court of Appeals of Montreal has maintained the right of trades unionists to strike if the firm they worked for refused to discharge non-union men. The case in point was brought by a stonecutter named Gauthier, who was not a member of the union, and had been discharged because the union men threatened to strike. The case has gone through all the courts.

Malarial Fever.

This disease—also called fever and ague—is best described as a periodical fever. Its chief characteristic is not so much the nature of the single attacks as the peculiar manner of their repetition. The two principal types of malaria are intermittent fever and remittent fever. The intermittent type is characterized by recurring attacks, in which, as a rule, chill, fever and sweating follow each other in orderly sequence. One generally knows a few hours beforehand, by unpleasant sensations, and sometimes by headache, that a chill is approaching. The entire duration of an attack is usually from twelve to fifteen hours.

The periodicity of the attacks is most striking; they occur with regularity at the end of twenty-four, forty-eight or seventy-two hours. During the intervening period the patient feels pretty well, and except in unusually severe cases is able to be about. The remittent type of the disease has no distinct intermissions of the fever; the temperature is constantly above the normal, though marked remissions occur.

Malaria is caused by the presence in the blood of a parasite, a minute organism which can be seen only by the aid of a microscope. The natural history of this parasite is not known; nor do we know how the organism enters, or how or in what form it leaves the human body. It is known, however, that these organisms are always present in the blood of a person suffering from malaria, and that they disappear with the disappearance of the symptoms, or with the administration of quinine. Low, marshy regions, with abundant vegetation, badly drained low-lying districts, old river courses, tracts of land which are rich in vegetable matter, and particularly districts which have been allowed to fall out of cultivation, are favorite localities for the development of the malarial poison.

In regions where malaria constantly prevails, it occurs most frequently in spring and autumn; in temperate regions it is at its worst in September and October. Wherever it prevails the drinking water should be boiled, and unnecessary exposure to the night air should be avoided.—Youth's Companion.

Wives Sold at Auction.

There is a town on Vancouver Island overlooking the Pacific Ocean that is in need of 3,000 women. The town is a cheerful place in its general aspect, its streets are well paved, and the climate and surroundings combine to make it attractive. But there is a shortage of women and young girls in this locality that begets an air of melancholy in the bearing of the superfluous male inhabitants.

The Mayor of this town is a resourceful man. Finding that it was impossible to relieve the gloom that had settled over his bailiwick without foreign aid, he raised a fund to import a carload of marriageable women from the East. A hundred young women comprised the first consignment to this center of high-pressure bachelorhood.

The town received the newcomers with open arms. A reception followed by a "bargain sale" of wives acted like a tonic on the despairing community. Men who had begun to fear that a long journey must precede the chance to wed found a honeymoon within their reach. The bidding was spirited. In some instances great bargains were obtained, a forlorn bachelor obtaining a better half at actually panic prices. One man had a life partner knocked down to him before he had been introduced to her.

There was not a large amount of money involved in this curious sale. A girl who owned $50 was rich enough to indulge in the luxury of spinsterhood if she so desired. A man with $100 to spend at the auction was in a position to make his own choice practically. Beauty was at a premium, and frequently caused very lively competition. On the whole, the experiment was a great success, and the town has taken on an air of gayety that it sadly needed. The number of weddings since the auction has been sufficiently great to encourage the town in the effort to obtain another carload of spinsters from the East.—New York World.

Discouraged and Downcast.

A Well Known Yolo County, California, Druggist, Finds for the Nirvana. He Finds a More Pleasant Remedy for His Ills Than Buddha's Panacea.

From the Mail, Woodland, Cal.

There is probably no man in Yolo county better known that William R. Pond, formerly of the drug firm of Pond & Lawson, of Woodland, Cal. For five years Mr. Pond was a terrible sufferer from nervous prostration, and at and during these attacks, pined for "sleep that knows no waking."

Physicians were powerless to aid him, and he was becoming rapidly worn out, when an old friend, a Mr. Hendrickson, of San Francisco, recommended him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In much the same way that a drowning man grasps at whatever comes his way, Mr. Pond clutched at the idea of Pink Pills, and they cured him, on his following the printed directions. Mr. Pond is chairman of the Republican county central committee, and is never tired of singing the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of lagrippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold by the bulk or 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Gives Vigor, Health, Life and Strength. Easy to take and effective. Used and sold everywhere.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

With a large cash demand for wheat at all points, with stocks being reduced to a lower point than in years by the end of the crop, and with prospects for an average crop of winter wheat very poor, it is enough to warrant the maintenance of present values, and also the prevalence of good prices for wheat for the coming twelve months. How high prices will go depends on three things—speculation, crop prospects, and the war. There will be a short crop of winter wheat for the third consecutive year. The conditions are also uncertain for as large an acreage of spring as was expected earlier in the season, owing to the wet weather and the latenes of the seeding in some sections. High prices, however, will stimulate farmers in the Northwest to get in as large an acreage as possible. There has been a good deal of seeding, but in the Red River valley, where a large part of the crop is grown, there is too much water to admit of early seeding. Kansas gives good promise, but a change for the worse may come. The only things that can injure the crop are hot winds and sand storms. The outlook in California is uncertain. Reports say that hot winds have deteriorated the crop. Latest reports from France and Russia are against a large crop of winter wheat, but in the other foreign countries there is promise of about an average yield. Stocks, however, are low, and consumers will go into the new crop with less then the usual quantity.

Greece and Turkey are not important factors as wheat growers, the former raising 4,800,000 bushels, and the latter 24,000,000 bushels. Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro raise 125,000,000 bushels. A liberal proportion of their crop is exported to the continent. If Greece has a navy of sufficient strength to prevent a free export movement of wheat from these countries, it might make a great difference in the supplies of the continent.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 7, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.00; Benton county and White Lily, $4.00; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73@74c; Valley, 76c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.

Hay—Timothy, $14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, $11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, $12.00@13.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $16.50 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.50; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 35c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 35@40c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 3c per pound.

Onions—$2.50@2.75 per cental

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.00; geese, $5.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12½c; ducks, $4.00@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—7c per pound.

Beef — Gross, top steers, $3.50; cows, $2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.00@4.25; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed $4.50@5.25 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 3½@4c; small, 4½@5 per pound.

Seattle, Wash., May 7, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $28 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $21 per ton; cracked, $21; feed meal, $21.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $4.80; Novelty A, $4.50; California brands, $4.90; Dakota, $5.65; patent, $6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.00 per ton; shorts, $18.

Feed—Chopped feed, $18.00 per ton; middlings, $22; oilcake meal, $30.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $12.00; Eastern Washington, $15.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 13c; ducks, $6@6.50.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 14@15; California, 9¾.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $13.00@14; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabugas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, $4.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $4.00.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13½@14c.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton, sheep, 8½c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6½c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish — Halibut, 4½@5c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11½; hams, small, 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6¼c per pound.

Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, $2.50@3; choice, $; Cal fornia fancy navals, $3@3.50.

San Francisco, May 7, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@$1.10; Early Rose, 60@70c; River Burbanks, 40@60c; sweets, $1.40@1.60 per cental.

Onions—$2.25@3.00 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 11@13c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 13@14; do seconds, 13@13½c; fancy dairy, 12c; seconds, 11@12c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6½@7c; fair to good, 5½@6c; Young America, 7@8c; Eastern, 14@14½c.

Wool—Choice foothill, 10@13c; San Joaquin plains, 8@11c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound.

Hay—Wheat and oat, $7@10; best barley, $6.50@8.00; alfalfa, $5@8; clover, $6@8; compressed wheat, $6@9.50; do oat, $6@7 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2@4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, $2.50@3.75; seedlings, do, $1@1.50; common lemons, 75c@$1.00; fancy, $2@$2.25 per box.

Apples—$1.25@2 per box; Eastern, $3.85@4 per barrel.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

PLAYIN' POSSUM.

"Playin' possum" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being captured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people, leaving no chance to feign sleep. On the other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—prevents their increase and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Owing to the unusual snowfall in Switzerland the chamois have become so tame in some places that they visit the stables in search of food.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSITANCE.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or maidam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

The island of Malta has a language of its own, derived from the Carthaginian and Arabian tongues. The nobility of the island speak Italian.

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.

The most thickly populated country in Europe is Belgium, and it is also the most intemperate.

For Lung and Chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Moths may be kept from furs and woolens, United States Entomologist L. O. Howard concludes, by cold storage during the summer at forty degrees.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

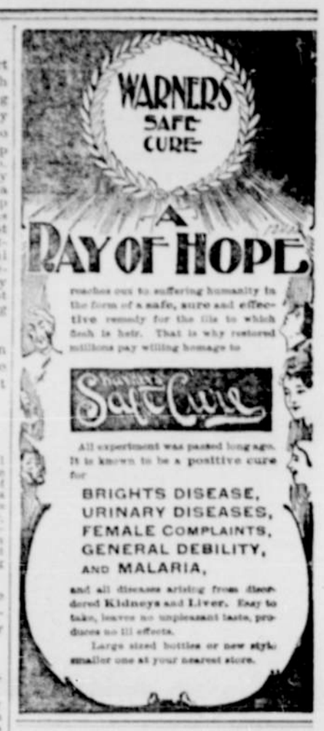
SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

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



The horse when browsing is guided entirely by the nostrils in the choice of proper food, and blind horses are never known to make mistakes in their diet.

It has been discovered to bury a man up to his neck in wet sand is a practically certain cure for apparent death from an electric shock.

The craze for things Scottish has invaded Africa. The sultan of Morocco has engaged a "braw Hielandman" to play the bagpipes at his court.

BASE BALL GOODS Special Rates TO CLUBS.
We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.
SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.
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