FROM THE CAPITAL.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1892.

Congress has been practically at a standstill much of the time for ten days past, chiefly for lack of a quorum at critical stages. A large number of members are absent attending to their political fences at home, and another considerable number has been in regular attendance at the races at Bennings. It is a striking commentary upon the character and faithfulness of a large proportion of the men elected to Congress to see the House, time and again, brought to a standstill because its members are not in their seats or attending to their duties. The trouble is that too many of the men sent to Washington do not regard their positions as a trust or realize that they owe any serious, earnest service to the public. On the contrary they look upon their election to Congress as a little picnic of their own—a sort of holiday at public expense, as it were, which the people of their district have voted them. They go through their terms in a perfunctory way, so far as business is concerned, and take every opportunity to absent themselves and to seek their own pleasure and amusement. There are always some working men—men who know what they are here for and appreciate the responsibilities of their positions, but they are not in a majority, though they have all the real work of legislation to perform. It is decidedly interesting to see a great legislative body like the House of Representatives killing time while the sergeant-at-arms goes out to the race track a few miles away to bring back 75 or 100 members to make a quorum.

Few people outside of Washington realize what an enormous business the claim agents in this city have done during the past ten or fifteen years and are still doing. The tons of mail matter sent out by these agents makes Washington rank high above other cities of its size in its postal business. Pension claims constitute the larger part of this business and there are some agents who have filed upwards of 100,000 cases while scores of them have had all the way from 10,000 to 50,000. Of the 14,000 bills introduced in the last House about one-half of them were private pension or claim bills. Of the 8,500 introduced so far in the present House 5,000 are claim or private pension bills. The enormous increase in recent years in this kind of legislation is due to the activity of the claim agents, who solicit this kind of business from all parts of the country. The claims presented to Congress are such as can not pass the Pension Office for one reason or another. Some of the agents have grown enormously wealthy. One of them who started in as a poor clerk, and afterward became a claim agent, is now rated to be worth over a million of dollars, and is said to be in receipt of an income of $2,500 per week.

There are often claims of various kinds and of more or less doubtful validity, out of which the agents get a fat slice if they succeed. An instance of this sort is furnished in the resolution now before the Senate for the payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for their interest in certain lands. If the claim passes Congress it will make millionaires of the three claim agents who are pushing it, as they are to get 25 per cent. of the $10,000,000 claimed, or a fee of $2,500,000. Senator Allison, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, whose honesty, fairness, and knowledge of public affairs can not be questioned, asserts that the Indians do not own the land in question, and can therefore afford to pay two millions and a half to get seven and one-half millions that do not belong to them. The industry of the claim agents in working up all sorts of claims leads Congress to treat cavalierly some that are just, and thereby hardship is sometime caused. A great government should certainly have some sure method of distinguishing the just from the fraudulent, and never do an injustice to one of its citizens.

The inter-state commerce commission has recently given emphasis to the fact of its utter uselessness. A decision made last week by this highly ornamental body knocks out the long and short haul clause of the law, which was about all there was of it. The decision sustains the Santa Fe railroad in charging a higher rate of freight to San Bernadino than to Los Angeles, California, though the former is eighty miles further east. This is allowed by the commission on the ground that Los Angeles is affected by water competition, though as a matter of fact it is fifteen miles from the nearest port. As there is hardly an important point in the United States that can not wiggle in under such a construction of the law as this, the commission ought to close up its office. It has never accomplished the first good to the people yet, and the railroad officials pay no attention to the law except where they can turn it in some way to their own advantage.

FOR THE LADIES,

BY NELLIE BLY.

FASHION NOTES.

Fancy combs for the hair are growing smaller and narrower.

Bodices cut out round or pointed are very dainty when they have a frill finish of chiffon or fine lace.

The general liking for leaves, the color of those that belong to the lily of the valley, has made that flower very popular both for bonnets and for hats.

In wearing a veil just remember to draw it up softly so that it will wrinkle a little over the face, tending not only to give the half revealing effect, but also to conceal any little imperfection of the skin.

Linen collars and cuffs bid fair to be greatly in vogue during the coming season. The collars that turn over with the cuffs to match, and the high collar with the straight cuffs are equally fashionable.

Varnished shoes are not lady like, and will never be fashionable. Woman who dress their feet well are using shoes half a size to long for them, so that the long narrow effect may be produced.

The fashions are most generous this season. There seems to be no fixed and arbitrary rule on any point. The tall young woman will delight in the long jacket bodice and waist coat, while her petite sister may still adhere to her simple princess gowns.

The more Russian you can apparently become the more stylish of late, consequently every wardrobe must have at least one waist of this name. There are at least six or eight designs in vogue. Handsome buttons fasten these waists and they are generally worn with "bell" skirts.

It is said that sage green will be greatly in vogue during the coming season. This is a shade that is remarkably trying, and all I can commend it for is the good effect it produces in combination with black.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

THE ROOT CROP.

Some of the Secrets of Growing Roots in a Profitable Manner.

There is nothing much more valuable in connection with hay and ensilage for feeding than a good crop of turnips or mangold wurzels, and it has been demonstrated that they can be grown for the low price of about six cents per bushel. Besides, the leaves of these crops in the fall for feeding, when sowed corn is gone and it is not desired to turn stock into meadows, are very valuable. A correspondent of Country Gentleman says: "One of the first things and the most injurious in the way of raising these crops is the trouble from weeds. This can be remedied usually best in the fall before; plow your land early, or if it has been planted the year before, a good cultivating perhaps will do; harrow it down finely; this gives a fine seed bed, and in a short time all of the weed seeds will start to grow. Then harrow again and kill them all, and by the time they start a second time and get a good harrowing and are exposed during the winter there will not be many of them left.

"Good manure of course is a necessity for growing a good root crop. If barnyard dung is used, and is coarse, I should plow it under, but if it was well rotted it would probably be best to cultivate it in on top. But it sometimes occurs that farmers have not sufficient barnyard dung. When this is the case what to rely on is superphosphate, and this should be put on in the drills at from 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. The roots should be sowed in drills at 2½ feet apart. A very important thing about sowing, and one about which a good many make a mistake, is this: In seasons when the ground is dry they go on and work it, and in this way it becomes dried out. A streak of this dry ground will become covered over with this moist soil, the seeds are then sown, they germinate, their roots come in contact with this dry earth, it does not rain, and they refuse to grow. Now if the farmer after working his soil had waited two weeks or so, this dry ground by capillary attraction would become damp from the moisture underneath. Then if he had sowed his fine seed upon this moist seed bed he would have had a good crop.

"After the seed is sown most of the work can be done by cultivator, except for men passing through the rows and cutting out the distances between the plants to about fifteen inches, and finally weeding. If well cultivated and the soil good, the crop might reasonably be expected to yield from 800 to 1,000 bushels to the acre, which is easily harvested. The common rutabaga or Swedish turnip is the best for winter use, and should be sown earliest. The white or yellow turnips are sown next, but used first, as the former is the better keeper.

"There are several varieties of mangold wurzels—long, red and yellow, and the red and yellow globes. I consider the globes the best, as they are the hardiest, and also more nutritious. The mangolds should be sown early, as soon as the ground is in proper condition. About two pounds of rutabaga seed will answer per acre, and about four pounds of mangolds."

Large and Small Bone in Pigs.

The producers of the pure bred stock have made it the ruling effort for years to reduce the size of the bone, while the farmers call for heavy bone animals. Now the question presents itself, have the breeders gone too far in their efforts to reduce the amount of bone, or do the farmers fail to appreciate the benefits arising from small bones. One of the foremost among English authorities says that the mistake is with the mass of farmers, and comments on the almost universal demand with American farmers purchasing males for breeding purposes that the animals must have heavy bones. The large, coarse bone is not always the strongest, but rather the fine, perfectly formed bone.

Breeders understand that a hog can be made ready for market at from 7 to 9 months old, and for market at this age the bone must be fine. This is necessary, that the animal have proper symmetry in form, for the coarse, angular boned animal must be fatted at this age. The trouble with the mass of farmers lies in the fact that they have not grasped the advanced ideas of the breeder that a hog should be ready for the market at not more than 9 months old.

Another matter that the farmers do not properly understand as yet is how to keep the bone that they desire. They purchase a coarse boned male because they think their sows are a little too fine boned, with the result that in a few years the same complaint is made again. This shows a mistake in management. Sometimes in-breeding is the cause, but more often the feeding of food lacking in bone forming material.

The custom of buying coarse boned males should be abandoned, and the way to bring about this is by using a different style of brood sow, which must be produced by a different style of feeding. To have a hog that will fatten at the age mentioned we must have a symmetrical one. A coarse boned one does not reach symmetrical proportions at this age. By using heavy boned sows and a fine, symmetrical boned boar we get in the offspring the kind of hog desired, the counterpart of his sire, that will fatten at any age and carry the proper proportion of bone.

A hog can have perfect proportions and be too small to be of practical value. Also a hog can be symmetrical in form, yet too large for general use. The aim should be to get the hog that has the proper symmetry, reaching it at the age desired to put him on the market. This can be accomplished by care in feeding, selection and breeding.

CULTURE OF BEANS.

The Requirements for Their Successful Growth, with Hints for Harvesting.

Beans require a strong soil for their successful production; according to analysis they are even more exhausting than wheat, and a uniform calcareous loam is one of the best, although a good sandy or gravelly loam does well. After all, mellow cultivation is one of the most important requisites. An inverted sod, made mellow commonly answers a good purpose. The crop should be planted when the soil becomes warm, some days after corn planting, late varieties to be planted first and early ones afterward. The pea varieties require half a bushel to the acre; medium, three-fourths, and the marrows a bushel. These are the kinds most planted. The rows are planted about thirty inches apart with a one horse planter, which puts in two rows at a time. If the surface of the soil before planting is made smooth and level with a smoothing harrow, and afterward rolled, the planter will put the seed in at a uniform depth and in straight rows.

Cultivation begins ten days after planting, the implement cutting the weeds without throwing the earth against the plants. It should be repeated about once a week till the blossoms make their first appearance, working close to the rows and picking out all weeds. If neglected, the crop is partly ruined. Never work them when the ground is wet. Commence harvesting as soon as the pods and leaves begin to turn yellow. The different harvesting machines cut the stalks an inch or two below the surface of the ground, by means of a sharp steel blade drawn diagonally. When pretty dry they are placed in piles with four rows of bunches to allow the team to pass. These bunches are only large enough for one forkful each, with the common barley fork. Country Gentleman, authority for the foregoing, says that a horse fork is good for unloading. The bunches are usually turned over to dry the bottoms, in doing which the two are brought nearer together, to make space for the team to pass. The thrashing machine should run at low speed and have round teeth to prevent injury to the beans. "Much of the profit of bean culture," remarks a successful cultivator, "depends on the skill in fitting them for the eastern market."

Reduced Rates for the Convention.

The railroads entering Omaha from the west and south have interested themselves in the first national convention of the People's party, which is to be held in this city July 4, and will use their influence to persuade all railroads to make special rates and other concessions for that event. Ordinarily such action cannot be taken until within ninety days of the event, but a meeting of representatives of the Omaha lines was held recently and they decided to urge the matter upon the immediate attention of the various traffic associations. A resolution was passed asking that a half fare rate be put in from all points; that tickets be sold early enough to permit delegates to reach Omaha in time for preliminary meetings on July 2, and that the return limit be fixed at July 15. This resolution will be forwarded at once to the Transcontinental, the Transmissouri, the Southern, the Southwestern and the Central Traffic associations. Those bodies will be asked to suspend their rules and act on the request at their next meeting. Omaha passenger men think there will be no difficulty in getting the desired concessions.—Omaha Dispatch.

Which Way Should Hives Face?

It is the general belief, or at least the common practice, to have the entrance toward the south. While conceding that there may be some reasons for this practice, Eugene Secor thinks any other point as good if not better. He says in Farmer and Breeder: "A southern entrance is more likely to entice the bees out in the spring, or late in the fall, when the weather is too cool for bees to fly and when it would be better that they remain in the hive. In the heat of summer, too, a southern entrance is most undesirable. It is more difficult to shade that side when accommodation for flying bees is needed.

"An eastern entrance is quite objectionable. It is the point toward the morning sun, and perhaps bees may see the light a little earlier in the morning during the honey season.

"I have used a north front with a good deal of satisfaction. It is cool in summer. The hive is easily shaded. In summer the morning sun shines first on the north side of the hive. The entrance can be entirely closed on cool days in the spring if the north wind blows. I prefer a north entrance to a south."

Unleached Ashes.

The Connecticut experimental station gives, as the results of an analysis of a ton of good quality unleached Canada ashes, 1,220 pounds of carbonate of lime, mixed with magnesia; 110 pounds of potash, 39 pounds of phosphoric acid, 240 pounds of water and 391 pounds of other material which has no fertilizing value. The 1,220 pounds of lime has a little value. The potash is very good, but as much would be found in 225 pounds of muriate of potash, and the 39 pounds of phosphoric acid could be obtained in 225 pounds of German phosphatic slag or the same amount of good acid phosphate, or in 275 pounds of South Carolina floats. The potash at present prices would cost $5.06, and the phosphate about $2.44, in either form. This gives the value of those two elements in a ton of ashes as $7.50. Or 425 pounds of cotton seed hull ashes would have more of both elements than the ton of Canada ashes, and we think could be bought for less money, says American Cultivator.

Kainit and Nitrate of Soda.

Kainit and nitrate of soda can hardly be compared. According to American Gardening kainit supplies potash, nitrate of soda supplies nitrogen, and each one occupies an altogether different place in the economy of plant growth. Kainit has 12 or 13 per cent. of potash, consequently has a value as plant food of eleven or twelve dollars; while nitrate of soda, having 15 or 16 per cent. of nitrogen, is worth forty to forty-five dollars. Kainit is valuable as a manure for trees and small fruits, potatoes, etc., when supplemented with the other elements that may be needed. It is also excellent on mucky grass lands. For vegetable crops, if used at all, it should be applied during fall or winter, says the authority quoted.

Tomato Experiments in Oregon.

Fifty-five varieties of tomatoes were planted last season on the grounds of the Oregon experiment station. After the fruit had set six plants of each variety were pruned back to two joints above the fruit. Plants treated in this manner yielded much larger and better fruit, but not earlier, and the plants were comparatively free from small or stunted fruit. Plants that were allowed to grow at will had a larger number of fruits to the plant, but smaller ones, thus proving that by keeping plants pruned back much better and more even fruit may be secured. But little difference could be noticed between the plants trailing on the ground and those trained to trellises.

READ THE

SOUTHERN

OREGON -:- MAIL.

AS IT IS THE

: The Only Official Farmers' Paper :

PUBLISHED IN

SOUTHERN OREGON.

SUBSCRIPTION, -:- $1.50 -:- PER -:- YEAR,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

-: The Southern Oregon Mail :-

AND THE

NORTHWEST -:- REFORM -:- JOURNAL,

ONE YEAR FOR $2, IN CLUBS OF THREE OR MORE.

Now is the Accepted Time to Subscribe.

OUR JOB OFFICE IS NOW COMPLETE.

PRINTED LETTER HEADS, $3.50 PER M.
PRINTED ENVELOPES, : 3.00 PER M.
FARMERS' RETURN ENVELOPES, ; ; ; 75c PER 100.

REAL MERIT

WE MANUFACTURE. WE ARE SEEN OR KNOWN BY OUR GOOD WORKS. DOES THE ADVERTISING.

SB

PILLS? NO!!

If you take pills it is because you have never tried the

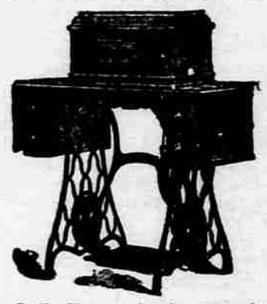
S. B. Headache and Liver Cure.

It works so nicely, cleansing the Liver and Kidneys; acts as a mild physic without causing pain or sickness, and does not stop you from eating and working.

TO TRY IT IS TO BECOME A FRIEND TO IT.

For sale by Geo. H. Haskins, Medford, Or

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.



—I. E. Hoover, local agent of the Singer Mn'fg Co., for Jackson and Josephine counties, has his office with J. E. Elder, Medford and Mrs. E. M. Stone, Grants Pass, who are authorized to collect money and receipt for the Singer Co. in my name.

I. E. HOOVER.

Money Saved is Money Made.

Save 25 to 50 cents on every dollar you spend. Write for our mammoth Catalogue, a 600-page book, containing illustration and giving lowest manufacturers' prices, with manufacturers' discounts, of every kind of goods and supplies manufactured and imported into the United States. Groceries, Household Goods, Furniture, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Dress Goods, White Goods, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Notions, Glassware, Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Buggies, Whips, Agricultural Implements, etc. ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS. Catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents for expressage. We are the only concern who sells at manufacturers' prices, allowing the buyer the same discount that the manufacturer gives to the wholesale buyer. We guarantee all goods as represented; if not found so, money refunded. Goods sent by express or freight, with privilege to examine before paying. A. KARPEN & CO.,

122 Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Road to Wealth

Cannot be successfully traveled without good health. To reach wealth or any coveted position in life requires the full possession and operation of all the faculties kind nature has endowed us with. These conditions cannot exist unless the physical being is in perfect working order, and this is impossible when the liver and spleen are torpid, thus obstructing the secretions, causing indigestion and dyspepsia, with all of their accompanying horrors.

DR. HENLEY'S

English Dandelion Tonic

exerts a specific influence over the liver, excites it to healthy action, resolves its chronic engorgements, and promotes the secretions; cures indigestion and constipation, sharpens the appetite, tones up the entire system, and makes life worth living.

ONE OF THE GREATEST.

MEDICAL DISCOVERIES!

OF THE AGE.

Dr. Woodcock of Kerby, Josephine County, Oregon, has discovered a new remedy for Diarrhœa, Dissentary, Cholera Morbus Cholera Infantum, and all kindred diseases of the alimentary canal. The new remedy is called

Regulator of the Bowels and Stomach.

It cures all Summer complaints, all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, no matter what the cause is. It does not constipate, and has no opium in it. It grows plentifully on the Pacific slope. There is no danger in taking it, as it has been used by a number of years.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Josephine County, State of Oregon, hereby certify that we have used Dr. Woodcock's Regulator for the Stomach and Bowels and believe that it is all that is claimed for it. That it is the best known remedy for all summer complaints. Wm. Baker, Grants Pass; Wm. A. Fehely, P. H. White, Geo. E. Floyd, H. S. Woodcock, N. J. Woodcock, Chas. Duncan, Kerby, S. H. White, Bert Adams, Waldo. Sold by Druggists generally.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

CURES Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Asthma, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Speedy and permanent. Genuine signed "I. Butts."

PORTLAND

Employment : Bureau.

Skilled help furnished hotels and Restaurants.

Private boarding houses and families.

Labor hired for railroads and contractors.

We register strictly first class cooks, waiters and domestics.

184½ N. 3rd. St. S. R. PHILLIPS, Man'r.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Or.
April 4, 1892

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of the county court of Jackson county Oregon at Jacksonville Oregon on Friday, May 20, 1892, viz: Pre emption D. S. No. 7009 of John J. Watts, for the W½ of NW¼ of Sec 27, and E½ of NE¼ of Sec 28, Tp 38s. R 3e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz:

Luther G. Porter, John S. Brown, Perry Ellis and George Clements all of Prospect, Jackson county, Oregon.

To E. L. Deuel, pre-emption claimant under D. S. No. 6571, you are hereby summoned to appear and show cause, if any, why said final proof should not be accepted.

14-19 JOHN H. SHUPE, Register.

J. R. WILSON, BLACKSMITH.

General Blcksmithing

AND

Horse and Oxen Shoeing-

MEDFORD, ORE.

We Will Pay

A salary of $25 to $50 per week to GOOD agents to represent us in every county and sell our general line of Merchandise at manufacturers' prices. Only those who want steady employment need apply. Catalogue and particulars sent on receipt of 25 cents for expressage.

A. KARPEN & CO.,

122 Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS

Procured in the United States and foreign countries. Twenty-five years' experience as solicitors before the Patent Office and as attorneys in patent causes before the courts has given us an extensive practice as experts. We give special attention to cases rejected in other hands, also to interferences, appeals, reissues, trade-markes, the preperation of opinion as to infringement, scope and validity of patents, and the prosecution and defense of suits for infringement. Limiting our practice enables us to carefully study each case and get claims in the original patent as broad as the invention. This is now especially important in view of the difficulty in obtaining a reissue of a defective patent and of maintaing it in the courts after it is obtained. The employment of competent attorneys IS IMPORTANT.

Upon receipt of model, sketch, or photograph, we give our opinion as to patentability free of charge. If favorable the inventer is advised as to cost of proceeding, etc. Our fees are always reasonable. We refer to all ex-commissioners of patents during the past quarter of a century and to clients in all parts of the country, of whom names in your State will be given upon request. Our book of instructions, terms, etc., sent free.

EDSON BROTHERS,
Equitable Building, 1003 F St.,
Washington, D. C.

Send three stamps for postage on handsome illustrated booklet, "Inventive Progress," and our tropical quarto centennial phamplet for inventors, manufacturers, and patentees, issued in our twenty-fifth year of practice.

CALIFORNIA

Positive & Negative ELECTRIC LINIMENT CURES CATARRH

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Corns, HEADACHE, and ALL PAIN.

The California Positive and Negative ELECTRIC COUGH CURE CURES COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION.

Sold by all Druggists. Each 25c, 50c & $1.

Crossinger & Co., Prop's, Los Angeles, Cal.

ROOFING

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING FELT cost only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

Wisdom's Robertine.

Is a strictly hygenic preparation. While it beautifies and preserves the complexion it removes all blotches, pimples, sun, wind tan, freckles and all blemishes and impurities of the skin of whatever nature. It is used by the recherche of society and the stage and bears the highest endorsements from chemists, physicians and artists ever given to any preparation of its kind. Sold only by drugists.

They Say It Contains No Poison.

The celebrated chemists, whose opinions are above the price of gold, tell what they know.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29, 1889.

DEAR SIR: We have made an exhaustive chemical analysis of "Wisdom's Robertine," obtained by us in the open market, and find it to be free from all poisonous or deleterious ingredients, constituting a harmless preparation for the face. Yours truly,

THOMAS PRICE & SON,
Analytical Chemists.

To Messrs. W. M. Wisdom & Co

Are You Suffering.

From back ache, inflamation of the bladder, brick dust deposit or stone in the bladder, or in fact any derangements of the kidneys or urinary organs? If thus afflicted do not loosse time and waste money on worthless liniments and worse plasters, but strike at the seat of the disease at once by using the greatest of all known remedies, the celebrated Oregon Kidney Tea Pleasant to take, purely vegetable Satisfaction every time.

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 ysars. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the Money."

Our agent at Heath Springs, S. C. says: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

Our agent at Pennington, Tex., writes: "Am in receipt of the watch, and am pleased without measure. All who have seen it say it would be cheap at $40."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York