There are but two seasons, strictly speaking, in southern California-spring and summer. By residents spring is called winter; but there is nothing in that period, even faintly, suggestive of winter in any other western or any eastern state. To distinguish it from the long dry summer, many call the period between November and April the rainy season. Although this characterization is correct in a general way, yet the amount of rain which falls in those five or six months is never as great as that of an ordinary spring and summer in Illinois or any of the eastern states. In the latter part of this period the foliage,

Seasons in Southern California.

wild flowers and vegetables begin to grow luxuriantly. Winters are usually different from each other, but summers are usually alike. There are a few more sunny days in one summer than another, and occasionally

a summer may come in which a slight sprinkle of rain will fall. There is no other difference between any one summer and any other one. In winter all i uncertainty. There may be a large amount of rain, in which case the farme is happy over the prospects of luxurian crops, or there may be little rain until the end of the season, and just about the time the farmer's despair is the deepest a long series of showers may come which will quickly make him forget his forebodings. Sometimes his spirits are successively raised and cast down and raised again by rains in November and

December, drougth in January and Feb ruary and rain again in March and April.—Theodore S. Van Dyke. New Zealand's Edible Mud. One of these mud volcanoes-T. Huka-

spews forth a very plastic and fine paste, which the natives eat and enjoy. It tastes like flour paste very slightly sweetened. I did not like it at all, and doubt if it is fattening. We were quite hungry, but this edible mud did not tempt us, and we moved on to the margin of Lake Rotomahana, where lunch was awaiting us. The Maoris had cooked potatoes and fresh water crabfish for us in the stream of the boiling spring, covering the opening with cross sticks, placing the potatoes, etc., on these and covering the whole with grass, which sufficiently confines the steam. I sat down on a flat stone, and, enjoying my lunch and the surroundings, gave myself up to the quiet pleasure of the occasion, when I felt an increasing warmth where I was sitting, and suddenly had to spring from my seat, an unexpected burst of steam from under the rock giving me the hint to leave,-New Zealand Letter.

"Coca" Not a New Remedy

Notwithstanding the prominence at tained by coca, within a comparatively recent time, it was in fact introduced some years ago in France, where it has rendered most valuable service in therapautics. Professor Bouchardat considers the coca as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems, and terms it also a "substance depargne," or that which prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and thus enables the consumer to go a long time without food. The leaf contains an essential oil, which is of an aromatic odor coupled with the flavor of the fresh plant; and the slightly acid and bitter taste of the leaf is attributed to the presence of tannin, and to the alkaloidsomewhat akin to atropine-so well known as "cocaine." A pharmacist named Bain was the first, or one of the first, to introduce it into medicine, years ago, in France, in the form of elixir and wine, useful in prolonged convalescence and in great prostration of strength.

Limitations of Medical Science,

A physician of large experience remarked the other day that when he began the practice of medicine he was worried because people put so little confidence in him, and now he was troubled because they trusted his judgment so implicitly. He seemed to think that to thought infallible was far more burdensome than to have one's fallibility emphasized as in his younger days. He now recognizes the limitations of medical science.—Boston Advertiser.

Mordecal and Eather.

The tomb of Mordecai and Queer Esther is still visited by Hebrew pilgrims, and is well preserved in the center of the town of Hamadan, in Persia,

Industry am a rack in which dar' am always a peg to hang up one mo' workin'- RAILROADS IN MEXICO.

What They Have Done to Arouse an Ex-

tremely Conservative People. The American railroads in Mexico have already done much to arouse the most stubbornly conservative people on the face of the globe from their lethargy, and in a manner that no other instrumentality probably could have effected. When the locomotive first appeared, it is said that the people of whole villages fled affrighted from their habitations, or organized processions with religious emblems and holy water, to exorcise and repel the monster. During the first year of the experience of the Mexican Central, armed guards also were considered an essential accompaniment of every train, as had been the case on the Vera Cruz railroad since its opening in 1873. But all this is now a matter of the past, and so impressed is the government with the of hotel)-"Do you know what pre importance of keeping its railroad system safe and intact that the Mexican congress recently decreed instant execution, without any formal trial, to any one caught in the act of wrecking or robbing a train.

That any improved methods of inter-

communication between different peo-

ple or countries—common roads, vess railroads, or vehicles, or the like-increase the production and exchange of commodities, is accepted as an economic axiom. But there could be no more striking and practical illustration of this law than a little recent experience on the line of the Mexican National railroad. The corn crop, which is the main reliance of the people living along the present southern extension of this road for food, had for several years prior to 1885, failed by reason of drought; and, under ordinary circumstances, great suffering through starvation would inevitably have ensued. The natives, however, soon learned that with the railroad had come per pound for the fiber known as "ixtle;" the product of a species of agave, which grows in great abundance in the mountainous region of that section of country, and which has recently come into States for the manufacture of brushes, ladies' corsets, mats cordage, etc. And so well have they improved their knowledge and opportunities that the quantity | tised as pure, to contain, under the tests of ixtle transported by the Mexican Na- of Profs. Chandler, Habirshaw and othtional railroad has risen from 224,788 pounds in 1882 to 700,341 in 1883, to 3,-498,407 in 1884, and 3,531,195 in the first no cream of tartar. This, we presume seven months of 1885; while with the accounts for their lack of leavening money proceeds the producers have been able to buy more corn from Texas than the cook, and for the bitter taste found they would have obtained had their in the biscuits so frequently combeen successful, and have had in plained of by ourselves. addition, and probably for the first time in their lives, some surplus cash to expend for other purposes

What sort of things these poor Mexicans would buy if they could was indicated to the writer by seeing in the hut of a laborer, on the line of the Mexican Central railroad—a place destitute of almost every comfort, or article of furniture or convenience-a bright, new, small kerosene lamp, than which nothing that fell under his observation in Mexico was more remarkable and interesting. Remarkable and interesting because neither this man, nor his father. possibly, since the world to them began had ever before known anything better than a blazing brand as a method for illumination at night; and had never had either the knowledge, the desire, or the means of obtaining anything superior. But at last, through contract with and employment on the American railroad. the desire, the opportunity, the means to purchase, and the knowledge of the aple mechanism of the come to this humble, isolated Mexican peasant; and out of the germ of progress thus spontaneously, as it were, developed by the wayside, may come influences more potent for civilization and the ele vation of humanity in Mexico than all that church and state have been able to effect within the last three centuries .-David A. Wells in Popular Science Monthly.

Origin of a Sponge Plantation.

I used to know an old oysterman in New London who had quite a museum of sponges which he had raked up from the bottom of the sound. They were too small and ligneous in character to have any commercial value, but he had a theory that better and more useful sponges could be planted where he had ound them, and cultivated to profit. Being a poor man, he never made the experiment. Some one else did, though, and there is a sponge plantation at Stratford point, Conn., where a sub merged reef is planted with the animals rought from Florida. They flourished apidly, I am assured, and, though somebut coarse in fiber, have an extensive ommercial value. So we may expect ome day to see the stony shore from tamford to the Rhode Island line emwered in sponges, and the sturdy ister-catchers, who are complaining of sleady disappearance of their shelly aine, finding another source of revenue the lobster's haunts.-New York iews "Babble."

What Became of the Gifts.

A little peasant girl in Italy knitted a air of stockings and sent them as a resent to Queen Margherita on her fete lay. With characteristic kindness the queen sent the girl in return another pair of stockings, one containing gold coin, the other bon-bens, and a note asking her to say which of the stockings gave her the more pleasure. "Dear Madam the queen," wrote the child in reply, "I have had nothing but trouble with the stockings. My father took the one with the gold pieces and my brother the one with the sweets."-Chicago Trib-

The Bees' Ideal Civilization.

"The bees have an ideal civilization, in which if a fellow turns idler and stands on the corner to ogle the females they sting him to death and drop him down as food for the ants.-Washington Mc-Lean in an Interview

A Canadian railway company has fitted up a number of its cars witl bathing facilities.

PITH AND POINT.

child but badness, or whip anyth ng into A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmers it but goodness. - Lynn Union

'The ramb' ng old farm-house not confined to the East since the West b gan to enjoy a monopoly of eyelones.

N. Independent. Y. Independent.

Pa, who was Horace Greeley? "He was an ed tor, Bertie." "Pa, dhe used to write the base-ball reports ··Pa, did 'No, Bertie, I believe not." He couldn't have been much of an edtor, then."-T.d-Bits.

A lady was once lamenting the illluck which attended her affairs, when a friend, wishing to con ole her, bade he "look upon the bright s'de. she sighed, "there seems to be ne bright "Then pol sh up the dark one, s de. was the qu'ck reply.-Brooklyn Union.

Nervous old lady (on seventh floor eautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire?" Porter—"Yis, mum; he has the place inshoored for twice wot it's worth."—N. Y. Times.

-Grandpa-Tell me, Ethel, why do ou have six buttons on your gloves Ethel—Yes, grandpa, dear. I will tell you. The reason is, if I had seven buttons or five they would not match the six buttonholes. -N. Y. Sun.

WHAT BAKING POWDER SHALL

WE USE. pure and wholesome food, and this size and strength. cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking-powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower grade of baking rations of rich food. powders contain either alum, lime or be to admit so much against what a ready market, at from 2 1-3 to 3 cents may have been some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the extensive use in Europe and the United from some one of these objectionable which made the yield fifty-one bushels ingredients except the Royal, and that per acre. they report as chemically pure. We find some of the baking powders adverers, nearly twelve per cent. of lime, while other are made from alum with power as sometimes complained of by

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physiologists assure us that limes and alum taken into the system in such quantities as this are injurious. They are not decomposed by heat nor dissolved in mixing or baking. They go with and it will go on till December. the bread, therefore, into the stomach, where their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia, or worse evils. The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or The reason for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York Times in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars,

control of the rights. Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., in the interests of commerce, made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently

that they maintain exclusive

and

propounded by the house-keeper: "I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder of over \$350,000,000 per annum for Company in the manufacture of their eggs alone. The value of poultry baking powder, and find it to be perfeetly pure, and free from lime in any 000,000. The value of stock carried form. have submitted the Royal Baking and the sale of fancy fowls and eggs Powder prove it perfectly healthful, at \$5,000,000. This gives a total of and free from every deleterious substance.'

-A certain editor of a weekly newspaper made it a practice of "stopping the press to announce," if he had than a dog fight. One week every thing was as dull as a Patent Office report, but the ruling passion cropped out as follows: "We stop the press to announce that nothing has occurred since we went to press of sufficient interest to induce us to stop the press and announce it."—Texas Siflings.

-Bobbie and Rube were playing ball together one morning the former at the latter's house-when Bobbie having had an early breakfast, egan for a moment perplexed as to how he mother never to ask for food at a neighbor's house. And then he triumphantly solved the problem by proposing. 'O, don't let's play ball anymore. Let's play something where we have to eat."—Harper's Bazar.

—He was a poet and he was take ng to Miss Ethel in the concervatory, and

as she toyed with the ice which he had just brought her, she inquired: Rimer, you write a good deal of poetry. don't you?" 'O, yes, Miss Ethel " he answered, "and it comes so easily to me. Why, do you know, I expect it is more work for you to read my poems than it is for me to write them?" "Yes. I expect it is," she answered. coyly: "and it must be so much pleasanter to write them than to read them." then he looked up at the shrubs that grew around them and said nothing. while she continued to toy with the chilly, orange-flavored ice.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Hot-house strawberries are selling in New York at \$4 per box. Canada charges forty cents for every bushel of peaches that enters that

country from the U.S. The beet sugar crop of Germany this year is estimated at 900,000 tons, and that of all Europe at 2,095,921 tons.

Dakota farmers are growing flax for

ter than "scrubs," and a poor Jersey bull in a neighborhood will spoil the reputation of the breed. Counterfeit butter is ruled out of all

the public institutions of Paris by the 455 Martha. authorities, it having been found not to satisfactorily fill the place of butter with the sick. Small chickens should never be kept or fed with old ones; they are apt to be injured. Have two or three

Young chickens need animal food. When it fails to do them good it is in consequence of the common fault of over-feeding. They cannot bear large

The cultivation of any crop that phosphatic acid. As loth as we may will completely shade the land, such as cabbage, squash, corn-fodder sown thick, will kill every root of witch

grass in one season. Ben Snipes of Yakima county, unanimous testimony of the official T., expected to raise 1500 bushels of chemists. Indeed, analysts seem to wheat on his ranch, but when it was find no baking powder entirely free threshed it measured 2579 bushels,

> The best varieties of lettuce for summer use are the yellow butter and the white summer cabbage. In a deep, well-enriched soil they stand the heat well and remain for a long time in a

Montana will send fully 250,000 head of cattle to market this season, and we should not be surprised if the aggregate reached 275,000 head. From 75 to 100 cars are loaded every day,

Near North Yakima, W. T., E. R. Learning planted five acres of peanuts last spring and now has a crop equal to any ever raised in Tennessee. vines are loaded and the nuts large and well matured. Yakima seems adapted to the raising of almost anything produced in the sunny south.

English farmers first learned the beneficial effects of phosphate on turnips. It is equally good for cabbage either in seed bed or after transplanting. For cabbage it has a specific effect in preventing the disease called club root, which is apt to prevail where cabbages are grown more than one year on the same land,

Profit in farming consists in devoting most of your land to grass and stock; in making large quantities of manure, and applying it to a small portion of cultivated land, giving high cultivation. In this way more grain. roots, etc., will be raised on the farm than by the usual skimming and half cultivating process. Here is success in a nutshell. Your farm and pocket will grow fat; no mistake about it.

It is shown that if each person in United States eats one egg per daywhich, from the number used in cooking, might be taken as a fair average -this would amount to an aggregate consumed has gone up now to \$127, The chemical tests to which I over each year is placed at \$27,000,000, something like \$545,000,000 as the annual value of the poultry production of America in a year.

An orchard of plums and prunes undoubtedly the most profitable nothing more important to announce that can be grown here. The soil and climate are well adapted to their cultivation, the trees yield abundantly, and there is always a demand for the fruit, green or dried. Dried fruit, like wheat, has the world for a market. and there is springing up in Europe a demand for that dried on this coast, especially for plums and prunes. On one acre, 18 feet apart each way, you can plant 135 trees. These when well grown will average at least 250 pounds to feel the pangs of hunger, and was to the tree, green fruit, or 50 pounds dried. This at the moderate price of could communicate this fact to Rube 10 cents per pound amounts to \$5 without breaking his promise to his per tree, or \$675 per acre. Now allow or chalf for expenses, which is certrinly more than enough, and you have left the snug little sum of \$337.50, which is good enough if one will only be satisfied and stick to it .- Tacoma Commerce.

Germany sent out 103,657 emigrants last

One among the many eminent church dignitaries who have given their public endorsement to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, in case of rhuematism and the property of the Picht Park other painful ailments, is the Right Reverend Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio.

It has lately been discovered that the reason that boys are so impecunious is cause they are so frequently strapped.

THE only cough mixture before the peo ple, that contains no opiates or narcotics is Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents.

A NOVEL TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATISM

If you ever had a touch of this disease you will appreciate what is said by the ollowing correspondents in reference to the results of treatment by Compound

Oxygen:
Mrs. Margaretta Bair. a Philadelphia lady living at Nineteenth and Filbert streets, says: "Nearly twenty years ago I was attacked by rheumatism. I suffered from it for years and was reduced almost altered to My condition led my physifrom it for years and was reduced a my physical and stocked and the second and Itsl, a friend had been would be by Compound Oxygen. With hardly a hope of success I began the treatment. I am no longer an invalid in any respect, am no longer an invalid in any respect, from the beautiful from the success of the beautiful from the success of Dakota farmers are growing flax for fuel. It is said a ton of flax straw is worth more to burn than a ton of soft coal.

Chesire, Mass., farmers are disposing of their surplus apples at \$10 a ton, to be shipped to a mince-meat factory in Mexico.

Some families of Jerseys are no bet-

Max and Paul are the favorite names in Germany, and Anna and Martha the favorite girls' names One boy out of every eight or nine is called Max. Of 1500 school girls, 438 are called Anna and

EVERYTHING GOES WRONG

In the bedily mechanism when the liver gets is the best patronized route out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contambut of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contambut of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contambut of order. Constipation, are ination of the blood, imperfect assimilation, are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a every housekeeper. We all desire yards and separate them according to course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred took of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemies. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep. both appetite and sleep.

There is no monument over the grave of ent Tyler, and it is grass grown and neglected.

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TUTE.

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A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. Robert Newton, late President of the Eclectic College, of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be con-sidered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung disesses. It cures Consumption, and all pectoral complaints.

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trated and contain valuable information which can be obtained in no other way. For the Cure of Cough or Sore Throat, "Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy.

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