# PORTO RICO'S PROSPECTS

Observations of an Agent of the Agricultural Department.

Exports of Sugar, Tobacco and Coffee May Be Doubled-Fruits That May Small-Wages.

Charles F. Saylor, agent of the department of agriculture, has just returned from a three months' tour through the islands of Cuba and Porto Rice. He went primarily to investigate the possibilities of the sugar industry in Porto Rico and Cuba; but he saw many other things in his travels which are of interest. He relates an amusing incident that occurred in San Walking along the street with s native, he heard some enildren huniming the tune "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Won fering how they learned it, he asked the children what they were singing. They replied:

"It is the national hymn of the Americans. It is what the soldiers sing."

Speaking of his work and the business which took him' to the West Indies. Mr. Saylor said that it was a part of the investigation which Secretary Wilson has set on foot to learn the probable effect of the industries of our new possessions.

"If you will look the field over, taking Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philiprines." he said, "you will find that we have acquired a large portion of the cane sugar producing territory of the earth, and it becomes desirable to know what the status of the sugar industry is in this new territory. Porto Rico is a beautiful island. It is very fertile and resourceful, but, of course, it is limited from the fact that it is simply a small island. It is about ninety miles long and forty miles wide in round numbers, and is simply chain of mountains pushed up out of the ocean by volcan's action and of coral formation. The soil is a sort of silt formation made up of the disintegration of this coral and volcanic reck, and the ability of the soil is something wonderful. I saw helds that had been raising cane for a hundred years, possibly lenger, and were still producing as high as forty or ufty tons to the acre, and yet this came had been grown as a single crop year by year during Porto Rico has only all this time. three exports, the leading one being sugar, the next being coffee and the next tobacco. It is able at the present This is about three per cent. of the consumption of the United States, and probably Posto Rico has resources for doubling this quantity. With the other articles mentioned, new metholis of agriculture, machinery and implements, she could double the amount of the exports of coffee and tobacco, so that it can easily be seen, so far as or to thico is conte. ned. that the abil ity of this island to affect our industhes is very limited. There is no doubt that the resources of this isiand for growing fruits and vegetables of different kinds are very extensive. Porto Pico can produce chocolate, vanija, and I have teen some very fine specimens of oranges and the finest pincapples and cocoanuts I ever saw. Now these are grown absolutely free as oak trees grow in this country. while orange culture in this country is something that requires a great deal of care and attention, in Porto Rico orange trees grow on the waste lands, side hills, in hedges, without any attention, and I do not regall, while on

crange grove. at the present time the industries of Porto Rico are languishing. She had a market in Spain before the war for her sugar, but now that market is lost to them, and it is said that the only chance she hus for a sale for her products in trade with the United States, but before she can enter our markets she must pay \$1.68 per hundred weight tariff on her sugar."

the island, seeing a regularly cared for

"What are the social conditions and how do the reople live?"

', orto Rico might be divided into, as far at habite are concerned, about four clusses. The first would be the Spanish, drawn into citizenship in Porto Rico by business interests, and so forth. And of course these people were the loyalists that stood by Spain through the conflict, and are not in very good accord with the rest of the people there now. These people may become reconciled to continue to live there, but at the present time the tendency is, if they can dispose of their money out of it, to go back to Spain. The next class would be the straight Porto Ricans, descendants of Spanish settlers. Their interests and sympathies are all with the Porte Rican as against Spain. The next class would be the light collored mulattoes, the mo e intelligent mixed bloods; which make up a large percentage of the population. Then we have the lower order, which is made up of the darkerand original slave race. The social relations between the three divisions that I have described as Porto Ricans are a great deal closer than they would be in this country between any white or black or mixed races. The st eight white rare of Porto Ricans pichably hold themselves above the res, and yet their is quite an intermingling all along the line socially. The moral side of the people is one of the objectionable features. Polygan.y exists to quite an extent. It is not practiced through any regular canon of the church as it was in Utah, but the e dies not seem to be any social objection, and so it exists to quite a desree all through the different classes, simply as a matter of course. It is commer for a man to have two or three f milies.

"The living of the Porto Rican is a very simple affair. More than half \$1.00. Every bettle warranted. the people on the island live on less than five cents a day, and you can fursgine the amount of nutrition that these people, who are largely the wer it g class, get in their daily food rations. They are people without color, showing a lack of bleed in their veins, and physically weak.

"About "6 per cent. of the children of Porto Rico go to school, and the

States to make citizens out of such people as these, but they can see they are considerably in the nature of raw material. These people act more on impulses, they are erratic, lacking in what we call good judgement and good common sense: they are emotional and in their manner of conversation are great on gesticulation. I saw an Irishman trying to talk to one of Be Cultivated-The People-Oppor- them one day, He was one of the tunities for Investments, Large and | teamsters in our army down there, and he wanted to purchase some hav. He could not make the Porto Rican understand, and the more they talked the more they both became excited. The Irishman would talk louder, in order to make him understand that way, and the Porto Rican would simply fling his arms and gesticulate all the more. So when the Captain asked if he knew what the fellow asked for, the Irishman said, 'No, I don't, but I'll tell ye phwat I do know; if that man should lose his arms he would be

deaf and dumb!" "What opportunities are there for investments, large and small?"

"There are not many opportunities investments down there. The lands that are owned by the Porto Picans are covered with mortgages held by the Sparlards, and they are paying from 12 to 18 per cent, interest. Gen. Henry has issued an order putting off foreclosures for a year. Now, then, there should be opportunities for buying up these mortgages and getting control of some of the lands since these people have got to settle soon, and the Spanish want to get their money and leave the country. But at the present time the people are holding their lands ridiculously high, especially in view of the precarious hold that they have or them, and also in view of the fact that their industries are in a languishing condition. They have a notion that the Americans are going to make a great thing out of that country, and prices are quoted now for everything two or three times in advance of anything that was ever before known. There are propably some mining interests down there will be developed, and there will be chances for investments, but I would advise any Americans to go down and study the situation over carefully before they embark in anything. Winter hotels and things that will be needed for the comfort of tourists will certainly pay, as Porto Rico is going to be the great winter resort of people of this country. When it comes to beauty, it is a perfect dream of nature, and the winters are so beautiful and mild that there is no doubt that it will be inviting for winter trips in the future. There are a great many opportunities for small investments, such as would have to do with arranging comforts like hotels, liveries, bathing csorts and excursion resorts, and things of that kind for people who are going down there to make short visits in Porto Rico, And there are also getting to be a great many Americans who are connected with military life, and all that sort of thing, who are abcolutely without comforts that pught to be supplied."

"Is there anything to invite common r skilled workmen to Forte

such as carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers, get about 60 cents a d y: unskilled labor averages about 20 cents a day. Both of these are estimated on American money, so you can see there is nothing inviting in that to is put on an American indust but basis we shall need a kind of skilled labor and a kind of unskill d labor such as do not now exist there, and for which of course higher wages must be paid. his all means that when the is and becomes Americanized they will sineply te Americans and be like Americans."

A Few Pointers. The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 25c, and 50c, For sale by all druggists.

## FOOT INJURED.

Says the Astorian, of Sunday, the 28th inst.:

"Alfred Mallett, a young man who recently came from Gervals, Cregon, to work in the Clatsop mills, had his foot quite severely hurt yesterday afternoon. It appears that while he was working on the rolls back of the main saw he put his foot against the frame supporting live rolls to better brace himself while pulling a heavy plank back, when his foot slipped and became jammed between the cog wheel and frame. He instantly jerked it out, but not until the cog wheel had torn the outside of it quite badly. William True, the company's millwright, brought the injured man down to have the wound dressed. It was found that no bones were broken, and it is likely that in a short time the young man will be able to resume his work. The accident was in no wise due to negligence on the part of the company in having the gearing exposed, as without a person deliberately putting his foct in that place, there would be no danger in working by the live rolls,"

Their Business Proming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dr. Stone's drug stores as their giving away to their many customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy, from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Brenchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size foc. and

Kaiser William's latest field of effort is as an architect. He has given hints to :he builders of the new Berlin cathedral.

Sick headsche, fullness in stomach, pain in bowels. Hudyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents.

By Jerome J. Greene, M. F., profess-

or of physics and electrical engineering in the university of Notre Dame. Indiana, in New York Independent: To send messages without a wire connecting the sending and receiving stations seems to be almost peyond belief, but it is now a matter of fact. as was demonstrated when Mr. Marconi three-fourths of a mile. A perfect succeeded in sending a message across network of wires of all sorts extended

thirty-two m'les. The apparatus for demonstrating the effectiveness of the system of telegraphing is comparatively simple. In the waves were intercepted or absorbthe experiments recently conducted at Notre Dame university all the essentials of the sending and receiving stations were taken from our regular laboratory equipment, or we'e constructed in our workshops.

It has been known for a number of years that electric waves are sent from a conductor when this conductor rapidly charged and discharged in such a way as to make a series of very sud-len disturbances in the ether about the conductor. The waves are said to be propagated in the ether with about the velocity of light, but their lengths are far greater than the length of light waves, and depend on the character of the spark produced at the discharging terminals. These terminuls are always in the form of spheres of various sizes, from one inch

to four or five inches in diameter. The ether surrounding a conductor is made tense (strained), when it is quickly charged to a high potential; then when the discharge takes place the ether resumes its normal condition. The process of charging the conductor acts on the surrounding ether in monner similar to what takes place in water when a stone is dropped into it there is a splash which causes waves to go out in every direction. Charging and discharging a conductor may be said to make a splash in the ether which produces electric waves, and these waves carry the impulses from the sending to the receiving station in the Marconi system of telegraphy.

The essential parts of the sendingstation are an induction-coil, carable of giving a stream of sparks from one to ten or more inches in length, a suitable battery or other source of low tension current to operate the coil, and an oscillator, or a long vertical wire suspended so as to be insulated at every point. The cotts used to produce X-rays are well ficted for wireless telegraph work.

The oscillator is a combination of electrical "capacity," and so mounted that a spark from the induction-coil may be sent between two large spheres, which are separated by a small space filled with cil or vaseline. The waves sent out from this apparatus may be reflected or refracted like of oscillator works well for short distarces. The long vertical wire, somewaves much greater dissend the "At the present time skilled labor, tances. With this apparatus Marconi Lunn, druggist, succeeded in telegraphing across the English channel.

The receiving-station must have a similar vertical wire, its lower end being connected through the coherer to the ground. A sensitive telegraph. our labering men; but when the is and redry (suitably connected to the coher-

The coherer is the essential part of the receiving aparatus. It consists of a small glass tube with metal plugs fitted into its erds. The space between the plugs is filled with metallic fillings. Aluminum, nickel, or silver, or mixtures of these metals, give the best results, as far as is known at preent. The mass of metal in this finely divided state has the strange property of lowering its own resistance when the electric waves are made to act upon it. This has been known for several years, but was not used to any great extent till Marcom applied the principle to wircless telegraphy.

The coherer is put into a circuit with a small dry battery of one or two cells coherer is in its normal condition its tent."-New York Press. resistance is very high, practically an open circuit; but when the waves act upon it the resistence instantly falls to a few chms. In one trial with our paratus the normal resistance was

only 7.45 ohnis. The coherer performs the office of the Morse key in the ordinary tolegraph system, but it is located at the receiving station instead of at the gending station, as in the orderary system. Our first experiments were made by members of our laboratory H. Lunn, druggist. class as part of the regular laboratory work The responses were very distinct when the sending station and enclosists is a central American moth, the receiving station were in adjoining called the Erebus strix, which expands rooms, with doors closed. Trials were its wings from 11 to 18 inches. ther made to more distant rooms, then to the nearest building. Each time some defect was remedled and new conditions arranged, such as increasing hight of the vertical wire, etc.

The greatest distance reached with our first hastily constructed apparatus was about half a mile. The send ng station was then in a three-story building, with the vertical wire extending no higher than the roof. At the receiving station the vertical wire was suspended from the roof of another three-story building. The impulses operated the sounder very unmistakably, in spite of the fact that many high trees and a large brick church, higher than either the sending or receiving wires, were located on a direct line between the two stations. This shows that the waves either go

through or around obstructions. A more sensitive relay was added to the receiving outfit; then the distance was increased to threefourths of a mile. Finally, with the vertical wire of the sending station hoisted to the top of a one hundred and thirty five feet flug-pole, and the wire at the receiving station suspended from the clock tower of St. Mary's A-adeny, distant about one and one half miles, the dots and dashes were easily produced. At another trial with the sending station in the same place and the receiving station at the water- of Ely, is in favor of having shakestower in South Bend, about two miles peare's name put on the church distant, the signals were received. The calendar.

in Paris, while it was excellent as a serding station, proved unsatisfactory as a receiving station. The reason for this failure in Paris, as stated by the experimenter, Ducretet, was that the mass of iron in the tower interfered with the reception of the waves.

To learn what would be the influnce of high steel buildings and overhead wires on this method of transmitting messages, the apparatus was the Polk Street railway station and taken to Chicago and tried between the fold by Druggists, No. the Tribune office, a distance of about the English ('hannet, a distance of in every direction across the narrow street, between the sending and receiving wires. The impulse failed to operate the sounder, perhaps because ed by the wires mentioned above. Another trial a few days later with everything more carefully arranged also resulted in failure. The signals were sent and received, however, along the same street, a distance of about one thousand feet, but the upper ends of he sending and receiving wires in this experiment extended above the tele- the authorities have under the direcphone, telegraph and other wires suspended across the street.

A trial from a Chicago life-saving station to a tug out in the lake showed that the distance to which signals can be sent is much greater where no obstruction lies between the sending and receiving station. Words by the dots and dashes were received in this case at a distance of more than a mile and a half from the life-saving

station. Many applications have been suggested for this system, mostly for special cases in military and naval operations. The energy of the sending station, as arranged at present, is however, wasted, because the impulses are propagated with equal intensity in every direction. This propagation in every direction, of course, makes it posible to intercept the message at any point within the radius of the influence. Such interception may, however, be prevented when the action of the waves is understood better, and some means may be invented to secure privacy and increase the working distance. American inventors will, no doubt, take up the question, and soon equal, if not exceed, the distances attained by the European workers, Marconi and Ducretet, who have attained great success recently.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lutely," he says, "and p ocured a bottie of Chamberlain's Pain Bulm, It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for dozen bottles ' Mr. Anderson one wanted it both for his own use and to the beam of a searchlight. This form supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a tottle of it in their home, not only for rheutimes ending in a metal sphere at its matism, but lame back, sprains, swellupper end, appears to enable us to ings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequaled. For sale by J. H.

UNCLE RUSSELL'S GENEROSITY.

Mrs. Russell Sage, who was the fair Madge Slocum, of Syrucuse, is one of the most generous women in New York, devoting much time and not a er) and a sounder complete the outfit little money to charities. And Uncle at the receiving station. Russ seldom rebels. A little while ago he was approached for contributions to a deserving cause, but pto being up a cent and a quarter that day he was not in the giving voin. Clever cajolery induced him to say finally that he would help a little, and his eagle eye was cast hurriedly over the list. One of the first signatures he saw was Mrs. Russell Sage - \$50," "Ah, ha! What's this?" he said, smiling sardonically. "You have been to see wife? Ah, ha! Very good." With that he scrat hed out the 's" in "Mrs." and added "and wife," making the signature read, "Mr. Russell Sage and wife-\$50." Handing back the list he remarked, rubbing his hands: There my good fellow, I am glad Mrs. and a high resistence-relay. When the Sage and I can help you to that ex-

## Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping about 1,340,400 ohms; after the action cough. My neighbors recommended of the waves the resistance measured Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house .- J. L. Moore, south Burgetistown. Pa. For sale by J.

The largest insect known to ento-

THE HOMLIEST MAN IN SALEM

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, Price 25c and 50c.

## PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

It has been proved, as a result of experiments, that the circulation of the plood is affected by nausic. It is estimated that Engiand's stock of coal will last 200 years longer, and North America's 660 years.

Working Night and Day The busiest and mightlest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, list'essness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Dr. Stone.

An English dean, his very reverence

sere is more Cutarrh in this section of the stry than all other diseases put together, until the last few years was supposed to be trable. For a great many years doctors pro-nced it a local disease, and prescribed local edies, and by constantly failing to cure with i treatment, proncunced it incurable. Sci-has recover extern to be a constitutional sase, and, therefore, requires constitutional siment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactures F. J. Chemey & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only stitutional cure on the market. It is taken rnally in doses from 16 drops to a teaspoon—It acts directly on the blood and nucous acces of the system. They offer one hundred ars for any case it fails to cure. Send for plare and testimonials. Address, F. J. Ch P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

#### PROTECT OUR FOOD.

The doctors inform us that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists, who have given the matter most study, regard these powders as an evil that should be suppressed by state action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn consumers of their true character, while I the District of Columbia tion of Congress, adopted regulations to prohibit the use of alum in bread al-

together. Are not the people of other states, as well as those of Minnesota and Wisconsin, entitled to warning of a danger which is apparently menacing them at close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected, by legislation which is entirely prohibitive?

Until we can have protection in the form of a statute, how can our state boards of health, state analysts or food commissions better serve the public then by publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders which they find to be made from alum?

Meantime, it will ald the housewife in designating the alum powders to remember that all powders sold at twenty-five cents or less per pound are of this dangerous class. Fure cream of tartar powders are usually sold at from forty-five to fifty cents a pound.

WHEN NATURE Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is

the California Fig Syrup Co. SOME COSTLY CROWNS.

Wealth That the Heads of Rulers Are Graced With.

stones ever strung.

sultan of Johore wears diamonds worth however, will not do and the parents £2,40,000. His collar, his equalets, his should be well-bred and of a good. girdle and hisc uffs sparkle with pre- thriving type. cious stones. His bracelets are of massive gold and his fingers are covered with rings which are almost priceless. The handle and the blade of his sword are covered with precious stones.

The mostly costly insignia of princely dignity, however, are those of the sultan, or Maharajah of Baroda, in India. The chief ornament is a necklace of five strings, containing 500 diamonds, some of which are as large as hazelnuts. The upper and lower rows onsist of emeralds of the same size.

## Fed Hot From the Gini

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich, in the Civil War. It caused horribie Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises. Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Pest Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dr. Stone, druggist.

## CROSSING THE ROCKIES.

The most delightful ride across the continent is through Utah and Colorado over what is known as "The Sce-nic Route of the World." It matters rot at what season of the year the trip is made; at no time does the scenery grow monotonous. It is an everchanging panomara of the beauties of nature. One moment you are passing through gorges walled in by rocks thousands of feet high, and the next you are above the snow line skirting caks that tower above you until they seem almost to reach the sky. One of the characteristics of the Colorado climate is that the extremes of temperature are never met with. It is neither so cold in winter nor so warm in summer, as upon the lines of railway which cross the deserts and plains. The traveler over the Rio Grande Western also has the privilege of a stopover, if he so elects, at Sait Lake City, or anywhere between Cgden and Denver, on all classes of tickets.

For information as to rates etc., and for descriptive pamphlets, call on the nearest ticket agent of the O. R. & N. Co., or Southern Pacine Co., or ad-J. D. MANSFIELD, diess General Agent Itlo Grande Western Railway, 142 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

## PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Analysis made recently by the agricultural department in Germany shows that of 557 samples of fertilizers, 198 were adulterated, and of the samples of bran, 74.1 per cent. were adulterat-

druggists, 50 cents.

THEY'VE MUSTERED OUT THE VOLUNTEERS.

They've mustered out the volunteers, And hearts beat gayer . North and South.

The brown hand calms the mother's Dear kisses touch the bearded

mouth. The house is glad, the fires are bright The hero tells about the fight.

They've mustered out the volunteers-The captain cried, "We're off today, The pine woods rang with madde cheers. The troop-ships swung along the

hero talks "guardmounts" The "taps," Ponchos, death, and shoulder-straps.

They've mustered out the volunteers

The bugles set the camps astir, And at the word some fell to tears And some embraced the messenger. And now the hero, with two bars Upon his shoulder, sings the wars.

They've mustered out the volunteers! The papers shout it, but the mail Brings no bright word. The wet wind

And he still guards the muddy trall; Last orders have not come his way! Though all the soft wind sings of peace.

He holds the road to Siboney And waits the final, great release. The hero, when the candles fail. Hears singing down a distant trail. -T. Roberts, in N. Y. Independent

### VALUE OF SHEEP TO FARMERS.

The value of theep to farmers is a

matter upon which there exists some divergence of opinion but it is a fact beyond question that where soil and situation are suitable, few if any, sections of the farmer's business lead to more satisfactory results. A Caradi n farmer writing on this subject has apparently great faith in sheep and rays; "A flock of good sheep of the right sort well managed, will get the farmer out of debt, keep him out of debt, lay him up something for old age and leave the farm fertile, clean and praductive for these who come afte " This reminds me of one great bene t of keeping a ewe flook on an arable farm, for, after the crops have be u gathered, by running over the stubble they will cat up no end of the seedthe Syrup of Figs, manufactured by pols of weeds, etc., and will at the same time consume and make into valuable manure a very large quantity of remnants of the giair crop and ennual weeds that would otherwise be left unconsumed or utilized in any way except being turned in by the plough. Good sheep of the right sort are to be One of the most costly crowns in found in every breed though one most existence is that of the king of Portu- study the land on which they are, to gal. The jewels which ornament it be kept but the best should be aimed are valued at £1,600,000. The crown at whatever the breed, Profitable that the czar of Russia wears on spe- sheep-keeping can only be assured cial occasions is also one of the most when first-class sheep are kept, these precious in the world. The cross which cost less to keep, thrive better and surmounts the crown is composed of their aptitude to rapid development five magnificent diamonds resting on a and power to assimilate and apply the large uncut but polished ruby. The food they consume in a prefitable way small crown of the czarina contains, are certain to give a larger profit for according to authorities the finest the food consumed than sheep that a e of an inferior type. Of course we do The crown of the queen of England, not mean to say that only pure bred which is valued at £350,000, contains varieties should be kept, for there is one great ruby, one large sapphire, probably not a more profitable streep sixteen small sapphires, eight emer- for the ordinary grasier than that of alds, four small rubles, 1,369 brilliants, the first cross between two pure 1,273 rose diamonds, four pear-formed breeds. Tests inpumerable and showpearls and 269 of other shapes. In his yard results have shown that this is state clothes, including the crown, the the case. Indiscriminate selection,

> I have been a sufferer from ch-onic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remely that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Darrhoen Remoly.-P. E. Grisham, Gaars M lis, La. For sale by J. H. Lunn, druggist.

> Professor Hiram Corson, professor of English at Cornell, began life as a reporter in the United States senate.



**Pinches** Neither Purse nor Foot.

> AN EXQUISITE SHOE FOR DRESS OR STREET.

Made by The Brown Shoe Co. St. Louis that means Style and Quality.

FOR SALE BY Spot before the eyes, despondency, New York Racket