DRINK THE CAUSE

A Portland Man Suicides After an Attempt at Murder.

HIS VICTIM WILL SOON RECOVER

The Man, Who Had Been on a Spree, Shot Twice at His Landlady Before Killing Himself.

PORTLAND, Or., May 4.—W. J. Charlton attempted to kill Mrs. May Farrell this evening, and then blew out his own brains with a revolver. Charlton has, for some time, been a roomer at the lodging house kept by Mrs. Farrell, at No. 239½ Second street, and this afternoon he became intoxicated. Going to a room where Mrs. Farrell was he fired twice at her, both shots taking effect. He then placed the pistol to his head and killed himself. Mrs. Farrell is not seriously injured.

Charlton was formerly treasurer of the John Barrett Company, and came from a well known family at Oregon City.

NAMED BY PETITION

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS NOMINATE A PORTLAND MAN

For Judge of the Supreme Court—A Candidate for Congress in the Second District.

(From Daily Statesman, May 5.)

A petition signed by several hundred Democrats and Populists of Oregon, for the nomination of Tiros. B. Greene, of Portland, for judge of the supreme court, was yesterday filed in the office of the secretary of state, to which Mr. Greene's acceptance is attached. Among those signing the petition in Salem are the following under their respective political appellations:

Democrats—W. T. Slater, W. M. Kaiser, Frank Corby, W. H. Holmes, T. E. Caufield, A. Schreiber, W. S. Mott, Frank Holmes, John F. King, B. B. Colbath, John O. Estes, F. W. Durbin, J. G. Fontaine, C. W. Yannke, John H. Lewis, S. L. Hayden, Henry Pape, Thomas Burrows, J. Baumgartner, S. A. Sanford, A. N. Bush, W. H. Byrd, L. B. McElaine, W. S. Sanford, John Savage Sr., Jefferson Myers, B. F. Bonham, W. P. George, Ben Hayden, Webster Holmes.

Populists—J. P. Robertson, John A. Jeffrey, W. C. Tillson, J. P. Frizzell, John M. Payne, J. A. Bernardi, A. W. Dennis, W. D. Mohney, A. A. Miller, E. F. Osburn, J. F. Gilman, N. S. Williams, James Vaughn, Thomas Edwards, G. M. Powers.

A petition was also filed for J. E. Simmons, of Portland, as candidate for Congressman for the second Congressional district. It was also signed by Democrats and Populists, and the acceptance of Mr. Simmons was appended thereto.

In the office of the county clerk, last evening, candidates of the Democratic and Citizens' mass conventions had filed their acceptances for the following offices: Sheriff, clerk, judge, commissioner, recorder, surveyor and treasurer, and A. B. Hudelson and J. B. Dimick, for representatives. A number of candidates for constables and road supervisors had also accepted, some having been nominated by petition.

The proposed "Citizens" convention called for today has fizzled out. The promoters of this scheme were unable to procure the necessary number of signatures representing all political parties, to insure the success of the movement, consequently the plan was abandoned.

Prof. T. C. Jory, one of Marion county's most able and conscientious Populists, being secretary of the Marion county Populist central committee, was among those prominently identified with the effort to bring about a "Citizens" convention. It was he who introduced a resolution at the recent meeting of the Populist county central committee, calling for a mass convention of the citizens of the county, irrespective of political affiliations. Prof Jory was seen yesterday afternoon and in discussing the failure of the movement to materialize, said he had been unable to secure the requisite number of signatures of representatives from all three parties to make the movement distinctively a citizens' undertaking. Failing in this, he decided not to go ahead with the plan unless it should be representative of all three parties.

Prof. Jory said he thought the Populists would be reconciled to the "Citizens" ticket as it is at present constituted and that the great majority of them would support the ticket in opposition to the regular Republican ticket.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

Ancient tradition—which, unfortunately, we have no means of verifying—ranks women pre-eminently as an inventor, and the Chinese still continue to worship Siling-chi, the goddess of silk-worms, in commemoration of the discovery of silk by one of their empresses 4,000 years before the Christian era. In India there is a temple, known as the Light of the World, dedicated to Nourmahal, the gifted princess who first gave to the world cashmere shawls and the perfume attar of roses. It is also alleged that gauze was first invented by Pamphili, a woman of Cos, in the time of the Roman Empire, and that (of more recent date) Madame Bessani, a working-woman of Italy, received a patent for the first Venetian point lace. The Peruvians also maintain that the mother of Incas discovered cotton and taught them how to manufacture it. The first English woman's invention on record is patent No. 87, granted to Sarah Jerom in 1635 for "an engine to cut timber into thin pieces for making band boxes," and many years elapsed before another patent was granted to a female applicant, viz., No. 182, issued to Rebecca Croxton in 1675 for weaving piont lace.

When ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls visited the World's Fair he expressed himself as very much surprised and disappointed that the building devoted to woman's exhibit had so little to show for her boasted achievements. Woman's progress is the theme of the hour; much is claimed by her in every department of life, and an endless controversy seems to have been aroused to meet those claims; but a visit to the United States patent office will give definite and incontrovertible information concerning the advance made in industrial arts by female inventors, for ever since this great institution had a history a faithful record has been kept of all manner of contrivances to ease labor or add to the comfort and convenience of humanity that have been discovered both in this country and abroad. From this authentic record it appears that the first invention ever made by a woman in the United States was a method of weaving silk with straw, devised by Mary Kies in 1809, and that six years had passed before a second Mary (bearing the surname Brush) produced a corset, in 1815. Four years later Sophia Usher claimed the honor of making a new carbonated liquid cream of tartar, and, after another quaternion interval, Julia Plinton broke the silence by asserting her invention of a foot for a stove. These were the pioneers among feminine claimants in the realm of invention. Following them through the first three decades which exhibit their new talent woman produced twelve other more or less useful novelties, viz.: a method of weaving grass for hats, a method of accelerating spinning-wheel heads, a mode of manufacturing moccasins, a sheet-iron shovel, a method of whitening leghorn straw, a globe for teaching geography, a cook stove, a bellows, a balsam lavender, a calash balloon for ladies, a method of cutting straw and fodder, and a mode of manufacturing external fibres of asclepias syriacca.

These first intimations of inventive genius are prophetic of her future career under its guidance. The earliest American patent taken out by a woman was one for shedding (a way of dividing the warp threads in a loom to allow the passage of the shuttle), by Eliza B. Judkins, in 1834, and was numbered 1,075, the office, having reached that figure in its register of patents granted to men. Eve was late in plucking fruit from this tree of knowledge. Adam was more than a thousand points ahead of her in the arena of competition, many of the patents being for those marvels of ingenuity before which the world bows in homage.—Frank Leslie's for April.

A CAR RIDE WITH LINCOLN.

How He Impressed His Fellow-Travelers Some Time Before His Election.

Le Roy Wiley, Esq., for many years a resident of Charleston, Ill., but now living in an adjoinning county, tells a story of Lincoln's ability to get close to the people.

The reminiscence was brought out by a recent account in a local paper of the great debate held in Charleston in 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas, which told of Lincoln's effectually silencing the "Little Giant" with a word from that rock-ribbed democrat, Orlando B. Ficklin, who had served in congress with Mr. Lincoln. Douglas had repeatedly made the charge in other towns where these debates had been held that Lincoln had refused to vote for supplies for the Mexican war. With characteristic shrewdness, Lincoln bided his time until they spoke at Charleston. There the little, but eloquent and mighty, Douglas repeated the charge. Mr. Lincoln rose to his feet, seized Ficklin, who sat on the platform, by the coat collar, and, almost dragging him to the front, said in a voice to be heard all over the old court house yard: "Ficklin knows that's a lie." Ficklin, to his credit, stood by the truth to the discredit of his party's greatest leader. He said simply, "Mr. Douglas is mistaken."

The story Mr. Wiley tells is as follows: "Late in the fall of that year I was on a train going north, on the Chicago branch of the Alton. Eleven o'clock at night had come; the car was well filled; the passengers had become drowsy and most of them were trying to get such sleep and rest as were to be had while sitting in the hard and uncomfortable seats of a primitive railroad coach.

"At Springfield Mr. Lincoln's tall form came in at the door and he took a seat immediately behind me. He wore a short cloak of broadcloth and a silk hat, as was the fashion in those days when a gentleman was 'dressed up.' After shaking hands with me and enquiring after many Charleston friends, among them his stepmother, whom he loved as a mother, and Dennis Hanks and Guy Chapman, he said, if I didn't mind, he's like to talk, as he was only going a little way up the road and didn't want to go to sleep. I readily assented, and Lincoln soon had me fascinated with his wonderful flow of sensible words.

"The cars in those days made more noise in running than they do now, so it was necessary to talk much louder than one would ordinarly. While Mr. Lincoln's voice was not of the heavy, sonorous kind, yet it was tolerably loud and rather penetrating. So in elevating his voice to be heard above the rumble of the train he spoke much as he would on the platform in open air.

"He began by telling me his ideas of money-loaning, speculating, etc. Then he mentioned some friend who had induced him to join in buying a tract of land in Missouri and laying out a town, but Lincoln said he believed it would make them both rich. Money at that time was worth 10 per cent, legal rate. Men's necessities, however, often made them willing to pay 15 per cent, and even higher. Lincoln's idea was that money loaned at lawful interest would earn more in the long run than at a usurious rate; for a man's willingness to pay a high rate showed his extreme necessity, and the probabilities were that in loaning to a man willing to pay usury, the principal itself would be jeopardized.

"Lincoln's earnestness of speech, even in conversation, the loudness of his voice, and his style of presenting any subject, soon attracted the attention of everyone in the car. They shook off their drowsiness, left their seats, and gathered close around us. Even the conductor would stop to listen as he passed by.

"It was a night I shall never forget. The ride lasted two hours, perhaps, Mr. Lincoln getting off at Bloomington, if my memory serves me right. But he held his audience spellbound during the entire way.

"When he bade me good-by, and went out of the car, the question began to be asked, 'Who was that?' I told my fellow-passengers that that was Abraham Lincoln, the greatest man, I then believed, in the nation. Immediately there were expressions of joy on every side. Though none had seen him before, all knew him from the reputation he had won in his debates with Douglas. One man said: 'I would not have missed it for $500.' Another said: 'And that is the great Lincoln; that man that has no equal; and yet he talks about the small things—the things the common people can understand.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Frank L. Stanton, the newspaper poet, began earning his living when most boys begin going to school, by serving as office boy for Joel Chandler Harris on the Savannah News.

Lord Thomas Brassey, whose name has been mentioned as the possible successor of Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador to this country, is the first holder of the title. His father was a wealthy railway contractor of Liverpool. Lord Brassey is best known as the owner of the yacht Sunbeam, in which he has made many voyages. He is well known in this country.

It is a curious coincidence that Earl Bathurst, who has been appointed the custodian of General Cronje at St. Helena, is a great-grandson of that Earl Bathurst who, as minister of war, ordered Napoleon Bonaparte to be taken to that island as a prisoner of war. The present earl is 36 years old and is a well known fox hunter, having been the master of the White Horse fox hounds.

OATS AS A POULTRY FOOD.

Oats are not fed as much as they should be and it is largely on account of the fact that frequently a poultry owner will cast out a few oats to well fed chickens and they will not eat them readily. He arrives at the conclusion that they do not like them, and is contented with this trial and feeds something else. The fact is that hens have to become accustomed to them before they will eat them with any degree of readiness and relish. One of the best ways of preparing oats to get poultry to eat them is to boil them or steep them with very hot water for some time and feed them while in a soft condition or mix them with a bran mash. Hens will eat them with a relish and will go about singing as happy as can be. It is a well balanced ration for hens and they usually shell out the eggs without getting too fat. Some poultrymen have kicked up the scare that the hulls are an injury to the hens, and occasionally a condition may arise that will warrant this thought, but they are usually few and far between and especially where oats form only a part of the ration or when fed in cooked or soft condition. Feed oats and plenty of them, and there will be little disposition to change the ration as long as they can be readily obtained.

Parties living near oat meal mills can get in the refuse just the thing for poultry as a food. Much of the meal is broken too fine for commerce and this is a part of the refuse of such mills. It makes a splendid feed for poultry, and can be obtained very reasonably.—Ex.

The Latest Yarn.

A Pittsburg drummer tells this new yarn: I always carry a bottle of Kemp's Balsam in my grip. I take cold easily and a few doses of the Balsam always makes me a well man. Everywhere I go I speak a good word for Kemp. I take hold of my customers—I take old men and young men and tell them confidentially what I do when I take cold. At druggists, 25c. and 50c.

THREE PATIENTS.—John Steptath, a farmer 47 years old, and N. E. Kegg, a grocer, aged 39, were yesterday brought to the asylum from McMinnville. Kegg is the man who, about a year ago, jumped from the window of his room in the Hotel Willamette, and fell through the glass roof of Landlord Connor's conservatory. He was suffering from an attack of the "snakes" at that time, and it was a protracted spree that caused his committal to this asylum his week and, but for his weakness for strong drink, would be an ornament to society. Miss Adele B. Carter, of Baker county was also brought to the asylum yesterday, by Sheriff Huntington. She is 41 years old and a music teacher.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DENLINGER.—The remains of Mrs. Harry Denlinger, who died in New Mexico, arrived on the morning train Saturday, and were met at the depot by members of the Order of the Eastern Star, of this city, who took charge of the funeral exercises. The remains were taken direct to the Auditorium, where impressive services were held. The funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Copeland, of the Unitarian church of Salem. A very large number of persons was in attendance, as Mrs. Denlinger was held in high esteem by all who knew her. The remains were taken to the Birch burial ground, near Rickreall, this county, for interment.—Independence West Side.

ASSOCIATE SURGEON. — Dr. Paine has been appointed associate surgeon with Dr. Kuykendall for the Southern Pacific Company. Their territory has also been extended to the Mohawk branch.—Eugene Register.

HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AFTER USING.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Who They Are and What Records They Have—What Jackson County Papers Say.

(From Daily Statesman, May 5.)

Two young men have been named, by their respective parties, as candidates for district attorney in the 3d judicial district. The Republican candidate is Mr. Julius N. Hart, of Dallas, Polk county, and the fusion candidate is Mr. John A. Jeffrey, of Salem, Marion county. Hart and Jeffrey are both 31 years old. Both were admitted to practice law by the supreme court of this state, in 1895. Mr. Hart has been a resident of this district for the past fifteen years. Mr. Jeffrey has been a resident of this district considerably less than two years. Mr. Hart is a man of a family having a wife and two children, aged respectively 8 and 6 years. His wife is a daughter of Mr. James Dempsey one of the early pioneers of Polk county. Mr. Jeffrey is also a married man. His wife is a daughter of Mr. John M. Payne of this city and he was married a little over a year ago. Both have practiced law during the past five years in the several courts of this state. Mr. Hart is looked upon by the attorneys of this district as a young man of more than average ability as a lawyer. Mr. Jeffrey has not been in the district long enough for the people to find out what his abilities are in that line. He came from the 1st district in Southern Oregon, where he was elected by a small plurality and acted as prosecuting attorney for two years, beginning July 1896, and ending July, 1898. The Times, a Democratic paper published at Jacksonville, among other things, had this to say of Mr. Jeffrey, when he was the Populist candidate there in 1896:

"Little Johnnie Jeffrey has returned from Klamath and Lake counties, where he made the same speech twenty-five times. It was the old story about silver, the same abuse of the Republican and Democratic parties, bondholders, etc., which he reels off without catching his breath; but not a word about the duties of the district attorney's office, of which he knows nothing. Will the people lose sight of their best interests so far as to choose this young pretender, who has been seeking office ever since he was old enough to vote, to so highly an important position? Like necessity he knows no law; but that cuts no ice with Populites. The people will never rue anything so much if they elect this youth, who has already become a chronic office-seeker."

The Valley Record, of Ashland, in 1898, after the conclusion of Mr. Jeffrey's term as district attorney, said:

"District Attorney Jeffrey's circuit court record for Jackson county:

Plead guilty	7	No. indictments	31
Not True Bills	6		
Not Guilty	5		
Dismissed	6		
Defective indictments Referred back to grand jury, seven once each; one 3 times; total	10		
Jumped bail	1		
Contin'd for term	3		
Indictments not yet heard	3	Convictions	3

"With such a record staring an ordinary citizen in the face, he would resign his official position in disgust and go off and saw wood, herd sheep or follow some other legitimate profession for a while."

Since his nomination here a Jackson county Populist paper, the Free Press, has this to say of him:

"Two years ago Mr. J. A. Jeffrey sold the People's party of Jackson county to the Democrats for the nomination of circuit judge and for his treachery got gloriously snowed under. Knowing he was a dead duck in Jackson county politics he moves to Salem where he is not so well known, and there gets himself nominated for representative, then goes to the district convention and gets nominated for district attorney. At the state convention he would have accepted the nomination for supreme judge and then probably would have went to the national convention and tried for the presidency. There is nothing small about the Hon. John."

1,500 MEALS AT A TIME.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Restaurant, Where a Three-Course Dinner Cost 4½ Pennies.

London Telegraph: In the restaurant built by Sir Thomas Lipton's poor people, and which was opened March 14, there is a handsome lobby, with palms, a flooring of mosaic, and the Princess of Wales' cipher and coronet in colored inlay. On the one side the swinging pitch pine doors are marked as the men's and the women's entrances, but beyond an indication that this is the case there is not any hard and fast division of the sexes inside. Smoking is not permitted near the tables immediately round the women's doors, and this end will therefore naturally become theirs. The restaurant is divided into three dining halls. In the center of each hall is the bar and counter, fitted with bright electro-plated tea, coffee and cocoa urns, and milk bowls, while pure water, drawn from an artesian well 300 feet deep, is supplied gratuitously.

Women have been particularly catered for throughout, and in the basement the toilet rooms provided will be of the utmost convenienc to those who come in from the suburbs for their day's work. Here are numerous marble basins, with incessant water supply; round towels and soap for the free use of all customers, while a further boon is that boots can be cleaned here for a halfpenny. That is a convenience which only those who know the "true inwardness" of the lives of countless girls in cheap lodging scould have suggested.

In general scope and plan the famous Volkskuche, started by Dr. Kuhn in Vienna, have been followed, and Lady Faudel Phillips paid a long visit of enquiry to these, and to see how far their methods might be adaptable to English needs. Fraulein Priebek, their chief manageress, was induced to come to this country and supervise final details, and the experienced Austrian lady, who pronounces all to be "Schon, schon," will remain here for some weeks to set everything in working order.

The hungry customer in want of a meal will find in the vestibule numerous bills of fare, and the state of his or her pocket is consulted in items that start from a halfpenny. He or she decides how much can be spent, and goes to the bureau, taking a check for the amount desired. For a half-penny a cup of tea, coffee or cocoa, a bowl of soup or porridge, a slice of bread, plain or with butter, jam or marmalade, a slice of cake or a portion of pastry, of pudding, vegetables or pickles may be enjoyed. The penny alone does not seem a much favored coin, and a bloater, kipper, or sardines, or mineral waters are the chief items it purchases. With, however, an additional halfpenny it allows of a choice of rashers of bacon, haddocks, two sausages, a buttered teacake, a small steak pudding, a pork pie, or two boiled eggs. Cold meat, ham or large-sized haddock are sold for twopence a plate, and a special feature daily is to be boiled fish and potatoes for twopence-halfpenny (2 1-2 pennies).

Perhaps, however, the triumph of all is the three-course dinner for fourpence-halfpenyy (4 1-2 pennies). This will allow the purchaser a really ample meal as it will consist of soup and a choice at will of a large steak pudding, roast pork, roast or boiled beef, roast or boiled mutton, Irish stew, boiled pickled pork, stewed steak or liver and bacon. It will include two vegetables and bread, and the selection may be made between pastry or a mug of tea, coffee or cocoa.

The diner will present the check at the bar, and will be handed his demands to its value, which he will convey to the nearest vacant seat, where he will find a clean knife and fork. There is a staff of 100 waitresses, in a neat uniform of black dress and white cap and apron, whose duties will be primarily to remove the dirty plates and cups. Each of the three halls can accommodate 500 people, so that 1,500 meals may be simultaneously consumed, and 12,000 meals are easily to be provided during the day.

There is no more interesting department of the great scheme than the kitchens. It is, of course, only by working with prodigious quantities that these cheap rates can be maintained, but even with that knowledge it is a little startling to be told "those steam chests for potatoes can cook a ton and a half an hour." There are steam jacketed tanks for boiling operations, and especially ingenious are the tin moulds in which suet or rolly poly puddings will be cooked. These are deeply fluted, and in the natural process of expansion in cooking the contents will mark themselves off into the half-penny portions for sale. Thirty-two hams can be dressed simultaneously, and the roasting ovens will contain ten and seven hundred weights, respectively, of viands at a time. For soup making six vast boilers, with an aggregate space for 500 gallons, are provided. Notable, too, are the automatic tea, coffee and cocoa receptacles, for water cannot be obtained for these until it has reached boiling point.

The present building is regarded as wholly experimental, and its capacities will enjoy a thorough trial. That the working classes in the neighborhood are keenly interested in the project is evident from the large crowds who were present when Sir Thomas Lipton showed several specially invited guests the arrangements which had been made, and which elicited the utmost admiration and approval on all hands.

EXPORTING EGGS WITHOUT SHELLS.

In the report on the trade of Italy for the years 1898 and 1899, by Sir George Bonham, secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Rome, there is an interesting paragraph describing the system adopted for the exportation of eggs to England for pastry. The shell is removed, and the interior of the egg—white and yolk together—is packed in air-tight vessels or drums containing each 1,000 eggs. Great care is taken to ensure the eggs being fresh, and to exclude the air, as one bad egg spoils all the remainder, and renders the consignment unsaleable. The new system has the advantage of removing the risk of breakage, and is also preferred by the pastry-cooks for whose use they are intended. As to the extent of the trade in eggs, the report mentions that in 1897 Russia exported to England over 354,000,000.—Mark Lane Express.

There was a little man, and he had a little soul;
And he said, "Little soul, let us try, try, try!"
And friends, dear friends—when it shall be
That this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier ye come to weep,
Let one, most loving of you all,
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall:
He giveth his beloved sleep."
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Fine printing. Statesman Job Office.

THE BELGIAN HARE

OREGON PEOPLE WILL ENGAGE IN THE NEW INDUSTRY.

Valuable Specimens of these Animals Now Owned in this State—The Boom Is On for Good.

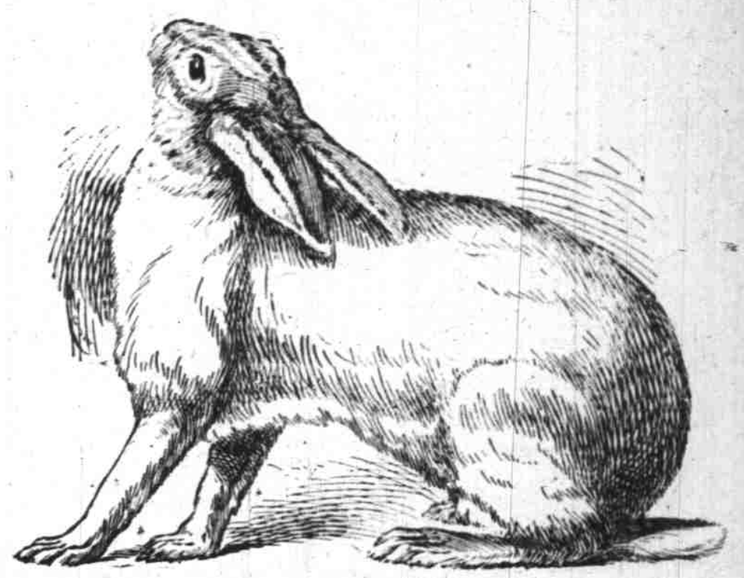
(From Daily Statesman, May 5.)

The Belgian hare boom that is about to strike Oregon, coming up here from the Golden State, shows evidences already of its advent. As reported last Saturday, a large number of people in Salem are about to go into the business, or thinking or have already gone into it.

The buildings being erected by Prof. J. B. Early on his farm east of Salem, for the accommodation of the Belgians in his charge, will be, when finished, after the pattern of similar structures in California and in Colorado, and wherever the breeding of Belgians has taken possession of the fanciers.

The reporter made a slight mistake, in last Saturday's paper, in putting the name of Lord Nason, under the picture of Champion Palace Queen, and the cut is, therefore, reinserted along with this article. This Belgian was a winner of the Challenge Cup, Chrystal Palace, London, in 1899, and also sixteen first prizes and ten special prizes. As a fine exhibition speciman she stands without a peer. She is not only a champion and a great prize-winner, but comes nearer perfection in color, shape, style and ticking, than any hare ever produced in England. Her score foots up the never before heard of sum of 96½.

Prof. Early has some of the sons and daughters and other near relatives of Champion Palace Queen; also of Lord Britain and Champion Banberry Queen; and also Lord Nason and Count Edinboro, two very fine animals, and he will soon have other very high-priced stock, from which to raise animals for the Oregon trade. He has Lady Fulford, scoring 94½ points, and about as perfect an animal as can be found the world over.



CHAMPION PALACE QUEEN.

Prof. F. L. Washburn, of Eugene, is an anthusiast on Belgian hares and has, so he says, the best in the country. He thinks they have a great future. He has a buck and also a doe, each of which he values at $150. The sire of one it is understood, sold a few days ago for $600.

Mr. W. W. Green, proprietor of the Lone Pine poultry yards at Tangent, Oregon, is an extensive breeder of Belgians, as the Belgian hare is now commonly called. He raises about 100 per month, and they sell at from $3 to $7 per pair. Of course, he has finer bred ones—fancy ones—for which he gets fancy prices. He has several black Belgians, and also one Maltese Belgain. He says there is great profit in raising them as, to bring them ready for the market, they will require not more than 15 cents worth of feed. This would pay well should they be put on the market for $4 per dozen, or at the same price as chickens. It is said that the meat is preferable to the best chicken, and Mr. Green says he would perfer hare meat to chicken any time; that the price asked for beef and other meats make hare raising almost a necessity for the poorer class of people. The meat is white and very delicate, and when one raises their own meat it will cost not more than from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

The Belgian boom is just in its infancy, and people who want to get in on the "ground floor" should get their stock now. Don't get too many at first, just a pair, and learn their habits and get used to handling and caring for them before branching out. One doe will produce between seventy-five and 100 offspring per year. They breed at six months.

Red Hot From the Gun

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

Fine printing. Statesman Job Office.

THE CLEVEREST HORSES.

Broad-headed horses are the cleverest. In the British Household cavalry the horses with broad foreheads learn their drill more quickly than the others.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY-FEVER 50 CTS. ELY BROS. NEW YORK