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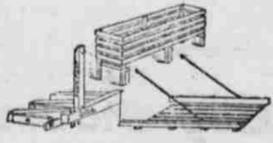
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FARMING GARDEN FEEDING FODDER.

An Improved Plan That May Be Adopted With Small Expense.

Throwing the bundles upon the ground for the cattle to trample under foot while the feeder is descending the steps or coming around the back way is the ordinary method of feeding fodder from the two story or "bank" barn. Those who have been pursuing this plan will greatly appreciate the improvement represented in the following cut, which was originally drawn for The Rural New Yorker and thus described in that journal:

The cost of this arrangement is comparatively small and within the reach of all. A platform 12 to 14 feet long and as wide as the small double doors—7 feet or more—is hung to the rear of the barn. Out upon this the fodder is carried and dropped into a feeding rack placed on the ground just below. The side beams of this hanging platform are made of light wood, pine or poplar, 3 inches by 8 inches, connected below by four crosspieces of stouter material, 3 inches by 4 inches, all firmly bolted together. Boards nailed down upon these crosspieces form the floor. A bolt having a hook above is inserted near the outer end of each side beam of the plat-



FOR FEEDING CORN FODDER.

form, and in each doorpost, about four feet from the floor, a similar hook bolt is placed, upon which are hung the brace rods, made of five-eighths inch round iron furnished with a ring at each end.

Through the sill, just back of each door post, two half inch holes are bored and an iron loop (C) inserted, having an inside measure slightly greater than 3 inches in width and extending half a foot or more below the surface. These receive and hold the beams at the back end of the platform. To prevent straining these loops by any horizontal thrust a board (B) is placed just behind them, against which the ends of the beams may rest. This board is supported by others (AA) nailed against the sleepers in the position shown in the drawing. When the season's feeding is done, the platform is taken down and stowed away until again needed. The feed rack is placed just below the outer end of the platform and parallel with the barn. In this position it may be 16 feet long and yet easily reached from the platform. Ordinary fencing boards and scantling are used in its construction.

Poultry in Texas.

The south, and Texas in particular, offers an inviting field to poultrymen. A Texan in the Poultry Journal says: In climate we have much the advantage of the north and east. On a farm fowls do well the year round with little shelter or feed. This statement should be qualified by the remark that during a Texas "norther" or Kansas "blizzard" they need both, but severe cold does not come more than three or four times in a year and seldom lasts more than three days. The temperature seldom falls below 20 above zero. Sometimes where fowls are exposed to the severest weather combs will freeze and egg production will be checked for a few days, but if the farmer has not a comfortable house for his fowls he usually hustles them into his barn or under his house until the weather moderates, in which case the cold does no harm.

In this climate during three-fourths of the year a tree is more healthful for fowls than a close house, but the ideal home for them is a house walled on the north and west and latticed on the south and east exposures. Such a house will afford sufficient protection and ventilation the year round. Curtains should be provided for the latticed sides during the coldest weather. As we frequently do not have a dozen real rainy days in a year, the only shelter needed in daytime is protection from the sun; hence what income Texas fowls bring the farmer is almost a clear profit, his chief labor being to gather and market the eggs. The drawback heretofore to poultry raising in Texas has been a lack of access to markets, but conditions are now changed, as towns have sprung up and railroads been built.

Much attention has of late been given to improving the dunghill fowls by mating with thoroughbred males, while in many cases the dunghill has given place to pure breeds. Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns are the most popular on account of their ability to take care of themselves. Cochins, Light Brahmas, Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Houdans, Hamburgs and Minorcas are occasionally seen, and Black Langshans are becoming a favorite breed. The demand for fine fowls is fast creating a home supply.

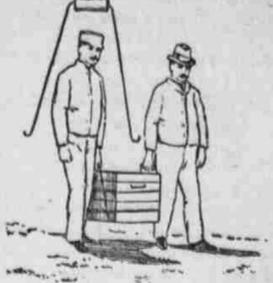
Store Crops in Good Condition.

The loss of fruits and vegetables in storage is of not infrequent occurrence. To lose one's supply of potatoes or apples is a serious matter. Sometimes the loss is due to storing in bad condition. Potatoes and apples, in fact every fruit or vegetable, should not be stored away while damp. Dampness favors rot. Fruits and vegetables are best stored in some dry, airy outbuilding until the imminent approach of freezing weather makes it necessary to put them in the cellar. The building should have rather open sides, and there should be a free circulation of air under and around it. Seed corn should not be put away until it is thoroughly dried. To put it away damp is to give a cordial invitation to disaster, says American Agriculturist.

WINTERING BEES.

One Way of Carrying Bees Into the Cellar. Placing the Hives.

The time for putting bees into the cellar varies of course with the locality and the season. Whenever it turns cold, with a fair prospect of a continuance, open up the cellar and proceed to action. Better directions cannot be offered than the following plan, which the well known authority, A. I. Root, describes in his



CARRYING BEES WITH HIVE CARRIERS.

A. B. C. of Bee Culture. He says: First with a screwdriver or cold chisel we go around to each hive, puff a little smoke in at the entrance and pry the body loose from the bottom board, as it will always be stuck down with propolis. It may yield with a little snap, and it will be necessary to use a little smoke to make the bees behave. The bottom boards all loosened, with an assistant and a couple of hive carriers we proceed to carry the bees into the cellar.

It is to be observed that our hive carriers are simply a couple of lengths of wire bent in the shape of a letter V, an ordinary wooden pail handle being slipped through to the middle of the wire. Both ends are bent down in the shape shown in the cut in the enlarged view. The ends are then bent in the form of a hook so as to catch on the bottom board.

Now, then, to pick up the hives and carry them into the cellar we lift the front end of the bottom board up a little and slip the hooks of the hive carrier under. In like manner we catch the rear end of the bottom board, when the hive is picked up as shown in the cut, bottom board and all. We then proceed to the cellar and deposit the hive near the place where it is supposed to stay through the winter. Along on two sides of the cellar we have previously laid scantling, say, 14 or 15 inches apart, depending of course upon the length of the hive. We then pick the hive just brought in up by the hand holes, lift it off its bottom and lay it at one end on top of the scantling and lay the bottom board in one corner of the cellar.

In like manner we bring in another colony, lift it off the bottom board and deposit it by the side of the other colony, leaving 4 inches between, and so on. We bring in other colonies until the scantlings are covered with hives 4 inches apart. We are now ready to commence another tier on top. The next hive that is brought in is piled on top of two others in such a way that the bottom covers the space between two hives below, and so on we pile the rows of the hives. The next tier is followed up in the same manner, until we have three or more tiers high, each hive placed over the intervening space between the two below.



ARRANGEMENT OF HIVES IN THE CELLAR. Of all the delicate sensations the mind is capable of, none perhaps will surpass that which attends the relief of an avowed enemy.



Old Fashioned—compound cathartic pills, "blue pills," calomel or other mercurial preparations, should not be used in these days of enlightened medical science, when it is so easy to get a purely vegetable pill in concentrated form, sugar-coated, in glass vials, at any store where medicines are kept.

Dr. Pierce was first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in true worth, or value, for all laxative and cathartic purposes.

Once Used, they are Always in Favor. Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistula and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

They absolutely cure sick headache, biliousness, constipation, coated tongue, poor appetite, dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Fitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Fitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fitcher* is on every wrapper.

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