MAKES PLANTS GROW.

A New Use Found for the Electric Current.

IT IS APPLIED TO THE ROOTS.

Currents Passed Through the Ground Hasten the Harvest and Increase the Yield.

New York Tribune.

Though it has long been known that atmospheric electricity plays an important part in the stimulation of vegetable growth, heretofore no practical use has been made of the knowledge. Some French scientists have for some time been making experiments to learn the exact effect of electricity on plants, and the results seem to indicate that a most valuable aid to agriculture has been discovered.

The agricultural experiment stations in this country are now testing several different systems of electroculture. One of these is to furnish electricity direct to the roots of the plants and the soil in which they grow by means of a dynamo. Another is the distribution of atmospheric electricity by similar methods. Tests are also being made with arc lights to light up fields at night.

At the government experiment station at Amherst, Mass., two plots of ground are used by which to compare the plants grown naturally with those treated by electricity. One of the gardens is in a natural state and the other is surrounded with a timber frame upon which are mounted porcelain insulators. From each insulator is stretched a copper wire, which runs under the earth at a depth of about two inches. The wire is continuous all around the garden, and leads into an adjacent building containing the dynamo. When the dynamo is working a current of electricity is kept flowing through the soil by means of the wires ramifying in all directions under the surface.

The electric garden has been found to bear more heavily than the natural one, while all the seeds sprouted and plants blossomed earlier. Some plants came to maturity earlier than others, but all were stimulated more or less by the electric current. Electrical machines are too expensive, however, for a farmer, and though all right in theory are too costly in practice. Moreover, the attendance of an expert electrician is required to keep the dynamo in running order.

The new invention recently made in France is much cheaper, and apparently very effective. It is called the geomagnetifere, and makes use of the electricity always present in the atmosphere. It consists of an ordinary pole some forty or fifty feet in height, surmounted by a chevaux de frise of copper spikes, which act as a collector of the electricity in the air. The collector is insulated from the pole by a porcelain knob and connects with a copper wire (also insulated from the pole), which transmits the current to a network of wires laid under the soil at a depth of about six feet. These wires are made of galvanized iron, and their cost is insignificant. By the use of this apparatus the production of a plot of ground has been increased 50 per cent. The grapes from vineyards in which the geomagnetifere is used are richer in sugar and alcohol than ordinary grapes. When stimulated in this way flowers have a stronger perfume, besides coming to maturity in a shorter time. The action of apparatus using atmospheric electricity is not so powerful as that from a dynamo, but the effect on vegetation appears to be more even. Experiments with batteries were not so successful, owing to the difference in the resistance of the soil in various places.

When seeds are treated with the powerful current of a Ruhmkorff coil the yield is far greater than ordinarily. Peas, beans and corn grow with astonishing swiftness and even date stones have been made to germinate, a most unusual thing to happen in a cold climate. The development of the rows of plants in an electric garden is very even in character, except when the batteries are used. In this case the crop varies in character according as one particular section receives more or less of the electric current.

At the Ithaca, N. Y., experimental station plants have been subjected to the action of the electric light at night. By this means the growth of the plant proceeds both by day and night. Artificial light produces the same effect on plants as does sunlight, only in a lesser degree. An amber-colored globe is placed over the light, because the orange rays are more valuable to vegetation than the others. Plants in a greenhouse illuminated by sunlight during the day and by an arc light at night were found to mature much earlier than in a greenhouse lighted only by the sun. The nearer the plants are to the light the faster their growth.

It was noticed that the arc light had a curious attraction for some plants. These would be found each morning to lean toward it at an angle of 45 degrees. During the day they would straighten up, but at night they would again bend toward the light.

The continued light day and night caused the color of flowers to become deeper and richer. In a few days, however, they lost their intensity of color, at the same time blossoming more profusely. In the case of violets it was found that the continuous light made them bloom in three weeks, while those only receiving sunlight did not bear a bud for five weeks.

It would seem that the electric current is likely to be more efficacious than the system of continuously keeping the plants in a bright light. By the former method the growth of the plant is stimulated during working hours, so to speak, while in the latter case the plant is kept growing day and night without any intervals of rest. The exact chemical action which the electric current has upon fruits and vegetables has not yet been determined. It is only certain that such action takes place. Some hold that it acts by aiding the plants to assimilate the azote or nitrogen of the atmosphere, while others think that it favors the assimilation of certain mineral salts in the soil.

At the present day a successful farmer has to be something of a chemist, and it looks as if he would have to turn electrician.

THE WINTER WINDOW GARDEN.

Flowers That May Be Grown in the House During the Winter.

Prairie Farmer.

There is scarcely anything which lends such an air of refinement and is such a charming addition to the decoration of a room as flowers. For a winter window garden a south window, where old Sol may revel through the entire day, is preferable, as flowers cannot get too much of the mild winter sun. Have as little drapery or curtains as is possible if the plants are to flourish.

In order to have good flowers it is necessary that the plants be strong and healthy at the beginning of the season. If they are not, good results cannot be expected of them. No plant can be expected to bloom throughout the year, so do not keep those which have exhausted themselves by blooming the entire summer. See that the plants are strong and vigorous. Slip and plant them early, being careful not to permit a bud or flower to show itself, and pinch them back continually until they become full and bushy. Let the plants remain outside until frost, but be careful that they be not bitten by it. When you finally bring them in do not overcrowd by putting too many in one window. They must have sufficient light, and if one shades the other their growth will be unsuccessful. About half a dozen plants are sufficient for an ordinary window.

Plants should be given a soil of one-third leaf mould, with some sand mixed in. Have at least two inches of broken pottery in the bottom of each pot before filling in the soil in which they are to grow. Do not use large pots for small plants at first. Put them in four and five-inch pots and watch them. As soon as the roots fill the soil and form a mass of white fibers about the ball of earth, as can be seen when it is turned out of the pot, repot to larger sizes. This shifting is very important during the earlier stages of the plant's growth, lest the plant become root bound. Another most important point is that of watering. If the soil is allowed to become dry the plant will generally droop its leaves. Care must be taken to water the plant when the soil looks dry on the surface, and then so liberally that the entire amount of soil in the pot is thoroughly saturated. If proper drainage has been provided, there need be no fear of bad results from overwatering.

Not all plants are adapted to winter culture. Therefore one must select those that will bloom in winter. The best plant for blooming is the geranium. This flower blooms freely and constantly if not exhausted during the summer. An interesting way to grow geraniums is to grow the plant on a single stem like a tree. For this purpose take one of the plants that has grown tall and spindling. Repot it in rich soil, and tie it to a stake. Keep all branches pinched off and allow the top to grow to any height desired. Fifteen inches is tall enough for any ordinary purpose. Then pinch out the top of the plant, and branches will start out all around the top. It must be repotted as often as the roots fill the pot while training it. Do not let the plant bloom until it gets to the size and shape desired.

The calla is a very desirable window plant. Give it rich, mucky soil, good drainage, and water liberally. With this treatment a strong plant ought to give at least a half dozen flowers during the winter. Begonias are splendid winter plants, and, as there are so many varieties, one can have several kinds. The heliotrope is one of our best house plants. It blooms profusely, and is very beautiful and delightfully sweet.

The Chinese primrose is an old favorite and a good plant for winter flowering. It succeeds where many fail. Roses are difficult to keep in winter, but there are several old standbys which make a very lovely addition to a collection of plants. Pansies are favorites with everybody, but not every one knows that they are beautiful winter bloomers. They should be sown in September, and be watered daily and have plenty of winter sun. Another lovely flower is the fuschia. It is really a summer flower, but some of the varieties are splendid winter bloomers. It is fond of water on its foliage. It is a good plan to shower the plants daily, and to do it so as to get the water to the underside of the leaves. This is not only conducive to the health of the plant, but has a tendency to keep the red spider in check, for the fuchsia suffers more from attacks of this pest than from any other.

The best vine for house use is the old English ivy. It improves with age. Keep its leaves clean and the scales from attacking it, and it will flourish almost anywhere. Do not keep the room too warm. Seventy or 75 degrees is probably what the human occupant will insist upon, and most of the hardier plants will do well in such a temperature. When much warmer the air becomes too dry, and is a drawback to successful flower culture. Shower the plants daily. Keep a vessel of water evaporating on the stove or register. Admit fresh air daily by opening doors and windows some distance away from the plants.

NO BEET INDUSTRY HERE.

Prof. Fulmer Says Beet Culture Is Not Practicable in Western Washington.

Chehalis Nugget.

Prof. Elton Fulmer, the chemist at the agricultural college at Pullman, and the promoter of the sugar beet industry, in speaking of the beet proposition, said to the Nugget yesterday that he did not think it would prove practicable for the farmers of this part of the state. East of the mountains, he thinks, the conditions are favorable in every respect, and the beets can be raised with profit. He thinks a factory will undoubtedly be established at some point over there before long, and the farmers will make money raising beets for it. The other factories will come as a matter of course. He is an enthusiast on the subject, and is doing everything in his power to get a factory started. There was a prospect that one would be located at Palouse, but the recent failure of the bank in that town has put a damper on the project.

Prof. Fulmer says he has been accused of favoring one part of the state more than another, because he has made the statement that the country on the other side of the mountains is better adapted to beet raising than this, but the charge is unjust. There are two obstacles in the way of establishing the industry on this side which are insurmountable. The first is that the beets will not ripen in the fall, but, like other root crops here, take on a second growth as soon as the fall rains set in. The other obstacle is one that in time might be overcome, provided there were nothing else in the way. It lies in the fact that there are no large tracts of land in this part of the state available for beet culture. A sugar factory requires, and must have, the product of 5,000 or 6,000 acres of land each year, and it should lie as nearly as possible in a body. Prof. Fulmer, speaking from his experience in Nebraska, where there are several factories in operation, has found that beets cannot be hauled profitably more than six miles. The seriousness of this second reason why the beet proposition is not feasible here will be better appreciated when the fact is recalled that in this county, which has more agricultural land than any other county in the state this side of the mountains, probably has not more than 40,000 acres available for cultivation.

FRESH BUTTER DAILY.

A New Supply Obtained Every Morning in a Very Novel Way.

The Dairyman.

A new fad among families in small cities is the making of unsalted fresh butter every morning. The churn is a jug with a hermetically sealed cover that is suspended by straps to hooks in the ceiling of a cool room and operated by one of the children of the household. The swing is an arc of a foot to fifteen inches, and the churning requires twenty minutes to half an hour. The amount of butter at a churning ranges from one-half pound to one pound. By this means perfectly fresh, sweet butter is secured, and the buttermilk is used in the menu of the household, being given to the children instead of tea or coffee, and is used as a substitute for water for drinking purposes. We recently visited where this daily churning was a feature. The cream was delivered at 6 o'clock a. m. each morning and immediately placed in the churn, enough, however, being reserved for the coffee. At the place we stopped there are four boys, each of whom takes his turn at churning, and for the occasion is called churnmaster. His position is in a chair under the churn, and he holds a cord that is attached to the straps that encircle the jug that is used for churning. Without seeming effort, a boy of 14 years keeps the churn in operation while scanning a book. On the occasion when we were present it required half an hour to complete the churning, and it was done without the slightest evidence of fatigue, although the morning was exceedingly sultry. The product was excellent, and the buttermilk was an invigorating draught. We expressed surprise that so much bother should be voluntarily indulged in when a similar quantity of product could be bought for a dime, and were told that it was not so much the quantity as the quality that was desired, and that this was not to be purchased. We suggested that a dairyman, if he were assured of enough customers to warrant him making that sort of butter, could make a better quality than the primitive churn admitted of, and were assured that it was the usual thing in families in that small city to make their daily supply of butter in the manner we had witnessed, and that it was the custom in another smaller city forty miles distant where our host had relatives.

Points for Claim Seekers.

American Agriculturist.

Many young men consider it the proper thing to go West, take up a piece of new land and grow up with the country. Such a plan is a good one, for Uncle Sam will give every such young man eighty to 160 acres of land, but there are several things to be thought of in this connection. In the first place, all the land that is handy to market or is exceptionally good for farming has been taken up, and people coming to Washington now must go back where there are no roads or anything except timber and water. Then it will cost from $75 to $100 per acre to clear the land so that anything can be raised on it. People who come here from the East should have at least $200 after they get located, for it will cost that much to keep them until they can raise a crop of vegetables. No chance for outside work, as there are too many here now, and farm hands get only $10 to $15 per month and board. But if a man can get ten to twenty acres cleared he can have as nice a home and make as good a living as any one would care for. All kinds of vegetables, as well as fruit, can be grown, and it is really a good agricultural state, but many are liable to be misled by the advertisements and write-ups which appear in some of our Western papers.

"UNDER THE WEATHER."

Why People Feel This Way and That It Is Needless Clearly Shown.

"Why is it that so many people feel 'under the weather,' have tired feelings, and complain of chilly sensations at this time of the year?"

This is a question that is very easily answered. People naturally feel weak and run down after the heat of summer because it thins the blood and lowers the vitality. The chilly weather of fall and early winter finds them unprepared to withstand the change of temperature, and hence they suffer. This fact is plainly proved by the following opinions of some people who speak from practical experience:

No. 903 Golden Gate ave., San Francisco, Cal.

"I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for some time, and it does all that is claimed for it. Have used many remedies for my complaint, but none of them lasting. The only article that seems to be successful is Duff's Pure Malt Whiskey. Respectfully, J. M. MARTIN."

Mr. John W. Crosby, 354½ Kensington ave., Philadelphia, says: "I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky for loss of appetite and tired feeling, and must say I have received great benefit from it."

Nothing has ever equaled this whiskey for building up the sysem, putting the blood in healthful motion and invigorating the body. Thousands of people testify to its splendid tonic effects in cases of extreme weakness. On this account no inferior imitations should be accepted from grocers or druggists who attempt to substitute something inferior. There is nothing that can take its place.

Farming, East and West.

East Washingtonian.

Mr. C. H. Seeley returned home the other day from an extended visit with his parents in Rushville, Ill., and a tour through the states of Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa. Mr. Seeley is an intelligent man and a close observer, and having been a farmer himself naturally picked up some points that may be of interest to the people of this section of the country. He noticed that a great change had taken place in farm methods during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since he left that region of country. Land that was considered worthless has by the aid of fertilizers been made to produce abundantly. Then it was a poor farmer indeed that did not own from 160 to 320 acres of land; now he is a prominent and prosperous land holder who holds a clear title to eighty acres.

The old settlers had to toil, deny themselves indoors and out, in order to acquire homes of their own; the idle and shiftless had to move on. Some of those early settlers have made much more than a living; they have added field to field until the enhanced value of the whole has made them wealthy. Some have just lived, held on to their soil and are quite well-to-do. A large per cent. could not thrive, and have sold out, crossed the plains and sought new homes in the West. Homes there are being earned and acquired even now, but the ways are far different from living and waiting. Land is worth from $100 to $125 per acre—land, too, that without the aid of fertilizers wouldn't raise white beans. The poor man to get a farm there must exercise industry, intelligence, economy and self-denial. Here he may have something just as good for the asking.

In order to appreciate a new country one must occasionally take a glimpse at the business methods as well as the history of the older ones. In Illinois the cow yields golden profits, and her attention turns into money. The calf is raised, hogs multiply, the sheep increase, the chickens help, all farm animals improve, the pastures grow more annually, the fields return more and more and the surplus is applied where needed or laid up for a rainy day.

Mr. Seeley is not discouraged over the outlook in Garfield county. He says better methods of farming will make every acre of our wheat raising soil pay handsomely. Within ten years the great majority of Garfield county farmers will be prosperous and contented, laying up some money every season.

Fattening Poultry.

The Farmer's Gazette.

By the term "fattening" is meant, not the mere laying on of an excessive quantity of fat or oil, but rather the addition of just so much fat as is necessary, combined with as much flesh as the bird can be reasonably got to carry. There are those who say that a fowl is the better if taken up out of the poultry yard and killed without any process of fattening; but this is open to question.

With regard to the food, it will be seen that the system of feeding ordinarily employed will not answer for fattening. Such grains as maize, rice, buckwheat and barley are invaluable for fattening poultry, for in them the elements which go to make bone and feathers and muscle are not so strongly present as in some others. Buckwheat and barley are of themselves the least valuable of these four for fattening, but they have qualities of flavor which are most useful, and the deficiency in the one direction can be overcome by the addition of a little fat. In France some of the principal fatteners make buckwheat the chief article of food, whilst others use equal proportions of buckwheat and barley meals. Food for fattening poultry should always be given in the form of meal, as the digestion of soft food is much easier than grain.

Regularity in feeding is an important matter, and food should not under any circumstances be permitted to stand over from one meal to the next. Fowls that are being fattened should be kept in cages in a somewhat darkened room or loft, and it is desirable to see that the temperature of the place does not fall below temperate, for cold retards the process.

Paste This in Your Scrap Book.

This will be of much value to every fruit raiser in the country, providing the old farmer and fruit raiser of Oregon who wrote the following to a farm journal in that state did not prevaricate, as it is a most simple and seemingly an effective remedy:

"Every year I hear of caterpillars destroying whole orchards, and there is nothing that can be disposed of more easily. I bore a hole in the tree deep enough to reach the sap, fill it with sulphur and then plug it up. The result is magical. The sap takes the sulphur to every branch and twig, and the caterpillars die at once. I have gathered up the insects by the pint under trees that have become infested before I noticed it and destroyed them. I have never known the remedy to fail, and I never knew of a tree to be injured by it, and I have pursued this course for many years."

Grapeseeds Don't Cause Appendicitis.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Some years ago a belief became widespread throughout the country that grape seeds were the cause of appendicitis. Many persons became afraid to eat grapes. Others diligently crushed the pulp of the fruit and rejected the seed, a process at once slow and troublesome, and one which let loose the acids of the berry and destroyed the delicious flavor of the unrushed pulp. A great number of surgical operations performed for the cure of appendicitis failed to disclose the presence of grape seeds or other foreign obstructions, and the belief was irresistible that appendicitis was due to native inflammation.

In a paper read before the Virginia Medical Association Dr. Hunter McGuire, a celebrated surgeon of that state, said that in all the operations he had performed for appendicitis he had never seen a single grape, tomato or cherry seed, and he added that he was glad to make the statement, since it might tend to allay the fears of the public as to the supposed dangers arising from eating these fruits.

As the grape season is now at hand Dr. McGuire's assurance that grape seeds are not the cause of appendicitis is timely, and the consumption of this wholesome and delicious fruit will doubtless be increased in consequence of it. The grape growers owe Dr. McGuire a basket of wine.

THE HEIRESS APPEARS

Neumann's Guilt Made Clearer by His Own Witness.

HE TOOK A JOKE SERIOUSLY.

The $10,000 Beauty Testifies in the Famous Matrimonial Fraud Case—Neumann Goes to Jail.

Charles Neumann produced his $10,000 heiress before Commissioner Emery yesterday, but, though she had been called to testify for him, her evidence did more than that of any other witness to clinch the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The girl is Ada Gaebel, a rather comely German damsel of 18 years, who lives with her parents at 315 Aloha street. The result of her testimony was that Neumann was bound over to the grand jury, with bail fixed at $750, in default of which he was sent to jail.

Just before the case was called the young woman walked into the commissioner's room and took a seat at one end of the desk. She was the center of attraction, especially by the government officials and Detective McDonald, who has worked up the case against Neumann. Inspector Gordan and Jack McDonald were put on the stand by the government and related the events leading up to the arrest, as stated in the Post-Intelligencer of September 25. After this testimony was in, Neumann's attorney moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that no violation of the postal laws had been shown.

Commissioner Emery denied the motion, and the $10,000 girl was then placed on the stand. There was a death-like stillness in the room as the witness arose to be sworn. She advanced toward the commissioner and raised her right hand, but before taking the oath said to him in a whisper that could be heard all over the room:

"Judge, I do not want my name to get in the papers. Please keep it out, won't you?"

Mr. Emery promised her that he would try and then administered the oath. United States District Attorney Brinker told her to tell the court all she knew about the transaction. She said:

"About three or four weeks ago I visited the Neumanns at their home in South Seattle, and during the conversation some one asked me if I wanted to get married. I jokingly answered 'Yes,' and Mr. Neuman asked me how much money I had to make a man happy. Of course, I took it all as a huge joke, and said: 'Oh, about $10,000.' This was all that was said about the matter, and I thought nothing more of it until I read of Neumann's arrest. I do not know whether my face wore a smile or not when I mentioned about the $10,000, but I surely thought he knew I was joking. I have made no acquaintances through the advertisement placed in the Post-Intelligencer, and did not authorize him to advertise for a husband for me in any way. Our conversation about the matter was all in German."

When arrested Neumann told Gordan and McDonald that he had received 150 letters with $10 in each, but had returned the money because the ladies were engaged. Mr. Brinker, in order to find out if he had communicated to the witness since asking her if she wanted to get married, asked her if she was engaged. She said she was and had been for some time, but had not told Neumann.

At the conclusion of the girl's testimony Commissioner Emery overruled a motion of the defendant's counsel to release the prisoner, and bound him over to the grand jury.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Arena for October is unusually attractive. A fine portrait of the talented young Tennessee author, Will Allen Dromgoole, forms the frontispiece, and a richly illustrated paper on "Chester on the Dee," from the pen of the editor, opens this issue. Mr. Flower gives a graphic history, as well as a vivid description, of this quaint old city, in a most charming style, while many of the pictures are superb. A contribution which will doubtless excite general attention and occasion much comment is from the pen of Hon. A. R. Barrett, ex-government examiner for failed banks, entitled "The Era of Fraud."

The October number of the Pall Mall Magazine is fully up to the high standard set by its editor, as to both reading matter and illustrations. Its frontispiece is a beautiful engraving of a fishing boat, "Homeward Bound." There is a poem on "The Westminster Bell," with pictures of the historic clock tower from every point and surrounding scenes by night. "A Man of Honor" is a delightful story of life in India by Agnes Parry Crook; "Mr. Cotter's Surprise" is a tale illustrative of Western life, by W. L. Alden; "Head Winds" is a latter-day love story by Francis Prevost; "The Lock of Romach" is a tragic story of the Highlands by Kate Terry Gielgud; "His Honor and a Lady," by Sara Jeannette Duncan, is continued. These comprise the fiction. There is an article on "Bell Tones," with pictures of famous bells, their towers and churches, by A. B. Simpson. The article in the series on "Evolution in Early Italian Art" deals with the adoration of the magi, and that in the series on "The Follies of Fashion" describes masquerades of the Eighteenth century, particularly at Ranelagh. "Liber Dei" is an epic on creation with beautiful, though grotesque, illustrations. Another article, with appropriate portraits, tells of "The Friends of Robert Lowe, Lord Sherbrooke." The late English general election is discussed in his peculiar gossipy style, "Without Prejudice," by I. Zangwill.

To Freshen Silk or Cashmere.

Indiana Farmer.

Your old black silk or black cashmere may yet do service for another season, if properly renovated. I have an old black silk that I have clung to these many years, and now that it is past using for myself again I feel lost.

Rip all the seams, carefully picking out the threads, shake and brush thoroughly, and if any grease spots happen to be on the goods rub them with benzine until entirely removed. Warm a bucketful of water, about ten quarts, add two ounces of aqua ammonia, and enough indigo to make it a very dark color. Don't be afraid of adding too much blueing, as plenty is necessary to give it freshness of appearance. Take your tub of water out in the yard, where your line is stretched in a sunny place. Dip one piece in at a time, dipping up and down until thoroughly rinsed, shake and hang on line, using pins instead of clothespins, as the latter are apt to press the goods and make drawn or ugly places, which do not iron out easily. Do not, by any means, wring your goods in hanging them out for the same reason, creases are hard to iron out.

As soon as all the pieces are on the line put your irons on to heat, fold a blanket several times on which to press your goods. Do not use a sheet or any cotton goods for ironing blankets, as it will leave lint and spoil your work. While the goods is still quite damp iron on the wrong side, and you will be surprised to find your material looking quite fresh and new. Often the best parts from two or three old dresses may be combined to make a new dress. We found this recipe in the Farmer ten years ago, and think it as good now as then.

Keir Hardie Visits Debs.

Woodstock, Ill., Special, Sept. 4.

Keir Hardie visited Eugene V. Debs in the jail today. They were introduced by Oscar Neebe, the pardoned anarchist, who accompanied Hardie. The two men shook hands warmly and discussed politics and socialism. They agreed upon nearly everything except the Populist party. Debs believes it has a future. Hardie said it would be absorbed by the Democratic party.

Hardie abandoned his knickerbockers and wore trousers today for the first time since he landed.

At the Crossroads Postoffice.

Atlanta Constitution.

"Got any mail fer me?"
"None."
"No letters?"
"None."
"Nary postal card?"
"None!"
"Thar's somepin' wrong somewheres. You took an' give Bill two letters this here same week, an' Molly got three postal cards an' a almanick! I'd like ter know what this here gov'ment's got ag'in me!"

Always FIRST
Gail Borden
Eagle Brand
CONDENSED MILK
For 35 years the leading brand. It is the Best and the most economical.
A PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

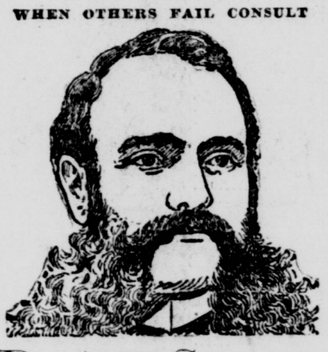
Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Recover Your Manly Vigor.

Men who have wasted the sprightly energy of youth in excesses and fast living—men who have lost that mental ambition which belongs to vigorous and well-kept manhood at any age; in short, men who have by early habits and mistakes, and the later excesses and dissipations, weakened the foundation of sexual and mental vigor, and who are, while still young in years wasted in the vital forces, short in memory and dull in intellect, with the physical being shaky and devoid of endurance. To such men electricity, as applied by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, is wonderful in the immediate effect it produces. The slow, continuous infusion of the current gradually sets all the weak functions in action, stores new power in them, and in a few days manhood begins to return and sexual forces develop, the memory becomes clearer and the intellect sharper. Manhood in all its elements follows the application of this wonderful belt.

Book, "Three Classes of Men," with full information, free, sealed, by mail. Address:
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
Cor. 3d and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



Doctor Sweany
THE LEADING SPECI LIST OF THE UNITED STATES.

The friend and benefactor of suffering humanity, who for a number of years has had permanent offices at Seattle, where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future, as they have in the past, from this noted PHILANTHROPIST, whose fame is being spread from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

WHY do the sick people of Seattle and vicinity crowd his office daily.

BECAUSE the wonderful cures he is making have created confidence and delighted the hearts of those who have struggled in vain for years against the ravages of disease until this doctor restored them to health.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN POSITIVELY CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men. If you are victims of youthful indiscretions and unnatural losses, if you are on the road to idiocy, insanity and the grave, if gloom and melancholy, morbid fear and unnatural lust pervades your mind, if you are despondent and downhearted, if you have lost all energy and ambition, if you have an aversion to society, if your memory is failing and you are unfit for business or study, you should consult Dr. Sweany before it is too late. Get well and be a man.

POOR who call at his office Fridays are welcome to his services free of charge.

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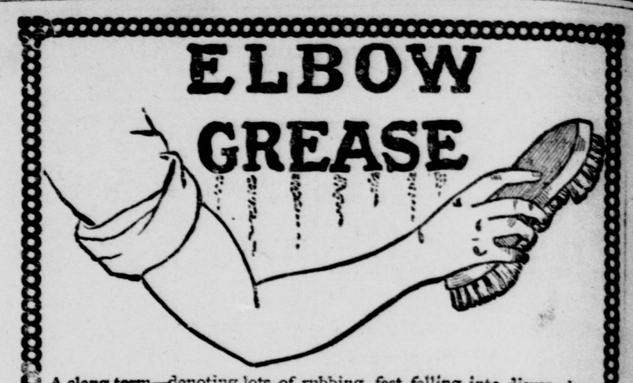

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