

**Bad Breath.**

A well-known physician, who undoubtedly knows, declares that bad breath has broken off more matches than bad temper. There are ardent lovers who must sometimes wish their sweethearts presented sweeter mouths to be kissed. Good teeth cannot prevent bad breath when the stomach is disordered. The best cure for bad breath is a cleansing out of the body by use of

**Lane's Family Medicine**

the tonic laxative. This is a herb medicine, sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and it is saving more doctor's bills than any other medicine has ever saved. It cures headache, backache, indigestion, constipation and skin diseases.

**Dr. B. A. Stockdale**

Will be in his office in

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Denison, Iowa.

Wednesday, Aug 14th  
From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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I positively cure Chronic, Catarrh, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Rheumatism.

Piles and all Rectal Diseases Cured

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A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea. It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus. It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

**IN THE GOLDEN WEST**

First of Travel Letters by Mr. Henry Guth.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF INTEREST**

Iowa Township Farmer Writes Entertainingly of Travels Through the Great Northwest.

On leaving our home in the forenoon of December, 10, we went to Manilla to take the train for Omaha, enroute towards the Pacific coast going via Spokane and Seattle and Oregon points, where Mrs. Guth's parents, and other near relatives live. We could not purchase tickets over the Union Pacific our intended route, so were compelled to take the Burlington, which is not on the prohibited list of the Northern Pacific, but really a link of Hill's system. Boarding the chair car we arrived at Lincoln at dusk, waiting there several hours for the limited to take the sleeper for Spokane, our first destination. We reached Alliance at day break. This city is in the heart of range pasturing, containing thousands of acres in one ranch. The land requires at least from ten to twenty acres to support a full grown animal the entire year. The continual pasturing of this bunch grass, creates a very thin stand, by not allowing nature its usual custom in performing its duty of reseeding, which should mature at least every alternate year. One can travel fifty miles in one stretch without even passing a wagon crossing. Traveling all day we only saw one porker, which indicates that our Iowa mortgage lifters are rare in this community. Nearly all day we passed through a knolly country where cattle and sheep must walk around the hills to graze handily, which accounts for the numerous paths encircling the steep hillsides which allow them to graze readily on the upper side. We passed through the Black Hills which generally are barren except those that have a scrubby growth of pine, called bull pine.

Miles of right of way are found with iron posts and patent woven wire in this section, this being the only fence we noticed, wholly constructed by metal. Many a station between Alliance and Billings was a post in the ground with a name on. At Sheridan we passed through one of the largest cattle ranches in the U. S. Near here we were shown the spot, where half a dozen sheep herders were ambushed and shot by cowboys, from the surrounding knolls, who were fortunate enough to escape punishment.

We passed the Custer battle field at night, so we didn't see any monuments. General Custer had five companies of soldiers, and everyone, except an Indian scout were massacred, the scout being attired in a warrior's costume, played opessum, finally accomplishing his escape after the enemy retired. There is a monument erected on the spot where each soldier fell, which plainly shows that Custer was surrounded and attacked on all sides at once, and the last surviving ones were driven on a knoll before they were overcome.

At Billings our train went on the N. P. through Helena and Butte, the mining district of Montana. Near by are the great copperfields of Anaconda. In this district the mining kings, Senator Clark and Marcus Daly, had occasionally bitter financial quarrels, the most important one occurred when Daly tried to remove the capital from Helena to Anaconda, Butte being situated midway between both places was naturally the controlling center where enormous sums of money were squandered by both factions. Liquor and champagne flowed as never before, which human beings tried to consume as fast as the corks could be pulled, which developed into the largest spree ever known in the west, over a hundred thousand dollars being spent in one single night. During this excitement a queer incident occurred, Daly had been dumping refuse from a smelter on a settler's farm who couldn't prevent it through the courts. Clarke heard of it, handed the farmer a check for \$50,000 for the land, compelled Mr. Daly to remove the refuse, after which he gave back the land to its former owner gratis.

Passing over the Rockies we crossed a trestle 226 feet high abridging a canon, and went through the nearby tunnel a half mile long. Here is where I noticed the sharpest curves on the entire trip, it being almost possible to shake hands with the engineer. Our train being late, caused by being stalled crossing the mountains, we arrived at Spokane at midnight, stopping at the Pedicord, which hotel transports its patrons with a motor traction omnibus. Having six inches of snow at midnight, then a drizzling rain which melted every flake before morning, with the ground frozen a foot thick, seems almost a miracle to me. We remained in the city five days with relatives and visiting the places of interest through the city, which compares favorably with cities

possessing about the same population, Spokane had grown from 300 population in 1881 to 19222 (Federal census in 1890) continuing her race until today, she has an estimated population of 75,000. The city is celebrated for her exceptional fine schools which number 22, representing a total cost of \$1,125,000; several excellent churches exceeding \$100,000 in value, are worthy of consideration. It has the greatest water power of the west, the maximum capacity of the falls is 35,000 horse power of which 16,500 is developed. The principal fall of the river is 50 feet high. The tremendous fall of the Spokane river, from 50 to 230 feet per mile, directly in or near the city, offers exceptional inducements to manufacturers. Electrical power can be furnished on the Niagara scale, street and interurban electric cars are being run by water power. The city owns the water works, from which an annual income of over \$200,000 is derived.

No city has purer water being fed by the melted snow mountain streams. Nearly 7000 buildings were erected in five years having a total cost estimation of \$12,000,500. Probably no other city of like population can show such building record, considering that she is mostly built upon rock cliffs and ravines, which requires enormous sums of coin, to establish a perfect grade, the finest depot, the interurban is built upon a 50 foot hill. Having three trans continental and nine branch roads, it is the greatest railroad center west of St. Paul and Denver; the fourth, the Milwaukee has already purchased their right of way through the city, and grading has begun.

Davenport's restaurant the, finest ever, is built of granite and trimmed throughout with marble which represents a quarter of a million dollars. All cooks and waiters are gents, and it is acknowledged the cleanest and neatest restaurant in the west. In the adjoining bar the floors, wall, bar and fixtures the toilet and ante rooms are constructed entirely of marble, at this hightoned place a glass of beer costs a dime with everything else in elaboration. The proprietor of this elaborate establishment started his career some years ago using a push cart selling sandwiches and coffee.

There is another noted saloon where silver dollars are encased in the blocks of the floor. The celebrated Coeur d'Alene joint, with it extensive pipe organ, bowling alleys, and variety shows, used to be the largest gambling institution of the northwest, where the sky was the limit in wagering on faro and roulette, and any old game with the percentage in favor of the dealer. The proprietor had grubstaked a miner who discovered the original ledge of the famous Coeur d'Alene, which was found by accident. His horse becoming untied had fled upon a rising knoll, where some bunch grass grew. Noticing his rider he began to paw and laid bare a vein of rich quartz, which precious ore the miner immediately recognized.

Spokane's fine court house costing \$375,000 is an elegant public building. Rent seems to be outrageous here, small shacks and dwellings bring from \$15 to \$20 per month. Flour is retailed at \$1.10 per sack, butter and eggs 40 cents, milk 14 quarts for one dollar, coal \$7.00 per ton, wood \$7.00 a cord, which makes necessary living expenses rather high especially for common laborers who are compelled to compete with the southern Europe immigrants. Would Teddy advise a family of twelve if required to labor under similar conditions working eight or nine months of the year? I guess not.

Wheat is cut in the dough state with a binder for haymaking three tons per acre. The straw retains its natural green color and makes excellent feed. A ton retails for \$17, growing on \$50 land, farmers make immense profits.

Leaving Spokane we passed through timber and valley land, finally entering the wheat belt of the Big Bend country, where wheat is threshed and marketed in sacks and stacked in piles. At Pasco I saw a huge pile 30 feet high 40 feet wide and 400 feet

long. Some of this wheat grows on soil that some years ago was supposed to be worthless, sage brush land, which in localities seem to be pure sand, the larger and denser the sage, the more fertile the soil.

Near here lives John Pruter who was raised near West Side who owns two sections of land. He has a large threshing outfit and the smallest yield threshed was 25 bushels an acre. Deep wells have to be drilled to obtain water in most sections. These average 400 feet deep costing about two dollars a foot. A first class driller receives the fine salary of eight dollars per day. I met Mr. Pruter in Spokane where he had a contract to sink four wells, each one thousand feet deep at three dollars a foot.

I followed the Yakima river which is noted for its numerous sharp curves. The valley is very fertile, but not very wide. He is growing the finest apples, and enormous sized vegetables, also hay and grain. Apparently this valley is flourishing and prospering judging from its excellent cities, and fine improved farms. Crossing the Cascade range at night we passed through the longest tunnel in this country, it being several miles long. The Pullman porter told us that on some particular trip a hobo, stealing a ride on the roof of his car had been strangled to death by the dense smoke of several engines.

On the Puget Sound there are vast forests, which furnish the longest dimension timbers known, also the desirable red cedar shingle obtained mostly from trees averaging 5 feet and upwards. The Sound constitutes the largest natural land locked harbor in the U. S. and affords immense shipping points for ocean lines. Reaching Vancouver our train was cut in two to be taken across the Columbia river on a large ferry boat to Portland Oregon, where our intention was to stay a day but the continual downpour of heavy rain caused us to go on. We stopped at Roseburg, 200 miles south of Portland where my wife's parents live. After leaving Portland we entered the Willamette valley, the longest and widest in Oregon. Here we find fruit, wheat and Jersey cattle, occasionally a half dozen hogs, some poultry. Forty to eighty acres are the average size farms, whose tillers are, in my estimation, a lazy unthrifty class who seem satisfied to merely exist without trying to accumulate more property.

A sample of their wheat farming is as follows: A forty acre field, is plowed in strips about five rods wide; they commence on one side, there the wheat is six inches high, in the next strip about two, while the next is just being sowed the remaining strip to be plowed. These farmers are sowing all fall and winter and harvesting all summer without even getting up a sweat, which earns them nothing more than an ordinary living. Nevertheless, there are cities of from 5,000 to 15,000 every twenty or thirty miles, with frequent small villages, which verifies the fact that large farms are a detriment to any community. This level valley land is worth \$50 to \$100 an acre. A Willamette valley farmer on the train was telling me about his hog country. I merely mentioned that I owned only 160 back in Iowa which really surprised him, although that was more than I saw since I left Lincoln.

Upon reaching Roseburg I immediately located my wife's brother's home. He is a brewmaster having full charge of the brewing and artificial ice plants. Studying the moral side of this extravagant unnecessary traffic, the manufacturing of intoxicants naturally interested me somewhat. The local saloons, numbering fifteen patronize the home industry, from which they obtain pure beer made from barley malt, hops, unlike the dope which is manufactured by large concerns from corn and carbolic and various other poisonous acids which innocent human being consume. The brewery establishment pays great dividends, the manager stated they paid 50 per cent per annum, besides their customers are delivered free

**DELIGHTFULLY rich and alluringly fragrant. Not over strong, though vitalizing. Smooth and appetizing, with an enticing golden brown color. That's OLD GOLDEN COFFEE**

—the kind that quickens the appetite for a second cup. A coffee so good that it must be sipped in an air-tight, moisture-proof, flavor-retaining package.



**TRY IT**  
35c a pound at dealers.  
**TONE BROTHERS, DES MOINES, IOWA.**

If they used corn and acids they could easily treble this. The manufacturing of artificial ice is very complicated to one not a mechanic, but I will humbly describe it as follows: The waterless vat was 20 by 30 feet and connected with pipes from the small ammonia machine which conveys the frost to this vat and cooling cellars. In this vat are zinc tanks one foot wide and some seven feet deep filled with water and packed solidly or close together with a plank platform for each tank so they can be taken out readily. It requires about 24 hours to freeze by an expert ice maker. Peter claims he could produce ice for \$1.50 per ton with \$3.50 coal per ton.

Roseburg is a city of 3000 people. It is a division point, I found the government land office and weather bureau. State Soldiers' Home and elegant school buildings, several fine churches of different denominations, a half dozen substantial buildings erected by fraternal orders which they say have put up suitable buildings nearly everywhere in this western country. Roseburg is on the Umpqua river, hemmed in by small mountains in every directions, which gives the city the least wind and climate changes of any government weather bureau station reported in the U. S. The river dam built expressly for water power, is eight feet high. One can constantly see the salmon and trout trying to clear the dam to ascend the river and spawn in the small streams or rivalets. Some fish get over the dam. This sounds fishy but seeing is believing. It seems strange that fish possess enough natural instinct to deposit their eggs in fresh water. Salt water destroys the vitality and consequently the eggs will not hatch. At the mouth of the river, salmon are caught in nets and canned, but here some people were arrested by the game warden for fishing with bamboo poles. The angler considers himself fortunate, if catching one healthy fish in five, while the cannery pack every one. Their goods ought to be subject to government inspection.

When this country was settled fifty years ago wheat was the main crop. It became so cheap that it was entirely abandoned, consequently there are thousands of acres grown up with second growth timber from one to two foot which is now being burned for pasture until the stumps become rotten when eventually the land will be cleared ready for cultivation. Some regions contain valuable timber consisting mostly of fir, pine and red cedar. A timber claim comprises 160 acres which is bought from the government at \$2.50 per acre. The claims have from three to twenty-five million feet of lumber with good claims becoming exceedingly scarce. Most of these claims belong to the railroads and eastern lumber capitalists. The railroads were donated every alternate section 40 miles wide and were also given the privilege of exchanging worthless land for valuable forests outside their allotted 40 mile limit, and besides nearly enough cash to construct the road. Plats of any township can be purchased for 50 cents. The land office being situated here there are perhaps a score of locators who reap rich rewards for their service. Their fees are generally \$200 for locating a three million feet claim, with one hundred dollars additional each million feet. The eastern lumber concerns sent men here by the carloads to file on claims for them. In an indirect way, they were furnished all necessary money and recompensed besides when the title returned from Washington D. C. which usually required a couple of months. In the meantime the home residents were wondering what fools were buying the seemingly worthless claims. Just imagine what opportunities escaped these people, when husband and wife could buy a claim for \$400 apiece and then dispose of them for five to ten thousand dollars apiece.

The average mind does not comprehend the enormous donation obtained from the federal government, in favor of the railroads, for constructing the

tracks throughout the west. The following mathematical problem will convince the reader, that multi-millionaires are created by special privileges directly legislated for them; A three million feet of timber claim is considered poor, ten million good, beyond, the extraordinary, up to twenty-five million. Standing timber being logged is worth from six to ten dollars per thousand feet. The railroads receiving every alternate section for 40 miles wide, with four claims to the section, nets 80 claims to the mile. Taking as a basis only fair timber of 10 million feet, with the minimum value of standing timber being logged at six dollars per thousand feet, totals \$4,800,000. Concealing the high price of constructing and equipping a mile of railroads can be built and equipped from one single mile of federal donation, consequently its no wonder that some of our ablest writers and noted educators are advocating government ownership of all public utilities.

Along the Umqua river beds and its tributaries, placer mining is extensively carried on, furnishing employment for 500 men, mostly using the old reliable pan. A placer, in ordinary language may be described as a bed of sand and gravel, lying along a stream or shore of a body of water, containing gold or other valuable minerals. These minerals have usually been brought from a distance by a action of the stream, and are mingled with pebbles, gravel and rock fragments. In placer mining it is simply necessary to separate the gold from the sand or gravel, which is the earliest and simplest form of mining, which can readily be accomplished by any one with an ordinary pan or similar utensil. The gold being much heavier than the gravel, quickly sinks to the bottom when agitated or shaken in the pan, with the assistance of water. The more modern method of mining for placer gold is by digging. This method has now almost entirely supplanted the crude hydraulic methods, and by this method the metallic values are all saved, whereas, by the hydraulic methods, much was washed away in the water. Moreover, the cost of operating dredges can be closely calculated, so that in these operations the element of chance is almost entirely eliminated. Being the least expensive form of mining and the quickest to yield substantial returns. The records relate many extraordinary tales of huge fortunes quickly acquired indeed some beds producing precious metal amounting to a score of million dollars.

Wide game is plentiful notably: deer, elk, bears, Chinese pheasants and quail.

General farming and horticultural pursuits are carried on principally in small valleys with and without irrigation. Here luxuriant growth of vegetation far exceeds ours in Iowa. Wheat and oats attaining the length of six feet are not infrequent, while hops, vegetables and alfalfa grow in abundance, corn also grows here. Comparing some corn I had taken along measuring thirteen inches in length, with by wives parents whose land adjoins the mountains, could easily beat mine in size, but not so well matured. The ninety day variety is solid, but as it rains nearly all winter, its hard to keep from getting moldy. Their corn yielded 100 bushels per acre. Oats is usually cut for hay, timothy grows very rank but very thin stand.

Cattle require only a small amount of hay during the winter, grazing in the valley and cleared land, immediately when the sun penetrates mother earth, nature provides for a luxuriant growth of green foliage called mountain clover, and during the summer cattle unfatened on pea vines growing wild on the mountains. Free range being allowed, owners are obliged to fence in their crops.

Cord wood is six dollars per cord, while cut and split ready for use is nine.

Horticulture is extensively conducted, by frequent cultivation no weeds are allowed to mature, to evaporate and exhaust the soil, with good pruning and occasional spraying large luxuriant fruit is obtained which bring fancy prices. Their earlier planted orchards were neglected precisely as ours, the trees acquiring too much growthy brush, which surely deprives the trunk of most its strength to produce a good crop. The large juicy luxuriant prune of this section is labeled "California prune" which produces immense revenue for its growers. The strawberries commence to bloom about Christmas. Apples bring \$2.00 per bushel on the tree being mostly bought and shipped by New Yorkers. All kinds of grain was worth about one cent a pound, while lumber is being quoted at \$18. per thousand.

Valley land excepting orchards is selling for \$100 per acre. Roseburg is justly and rightfully named, with roses growing in profusion everywhere which bloom all winter.

Bad sick headaches, biliousness or constipation are quickly relieved by Dewitt's Little Early Risers. Small pill, sure, safe pill—prompt and pleasant in action. Sold by Lamborn Drug Co.

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For Any Substance Injurious to Health Found in

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