BUSINESS INCREASE.

Both Democrats and Republicans Welcome Its Evidence.

From all points of the compass it comes, to cheer those who have been depressed and to encourage those who have always had faith that the turn in the long lane of depression would soon be reached. We mean the substantial evidence that an era of better times is at hand. The far East has spoken on this subject many times of late, by the renewed energies in its factories. Ohio and Illinois have given satisfactory evidence that times are improving. The far West has not been entirely quiet about the matter. Now comes word from south of the Ohio river. The Louisville Courier-Journal, speaking of the business outlook, says:

"Business is better—there is no doubt of it. Increased activity is noted in many lines outside of the stock markets, which, after a long period of inaction, seem near the development of a 'boom.'

"There is nothing feverish, uncertain or speculative about this revival. The best thing of all is that it seems to have started with the farmers, who are making supplies and will have learned in spite of the calamity howlers, that, much as they have suffered, they are not bankrupts, and are not going to be bankrupts.

"Matters have mended slowly for the reason that farmers could do nothing in the winter, but with the thawing of the snows they are on the move to create the wealth where wealth must always be created. They have now given the impulse which every other line of business is beginning to feel.

"The nation is inconceivably better off than it was a year ago."

Gold Flowing In.

From the beginning of January on to the present time more gold has come into the country than has gone out of it. This is a very unusual circumstance. Gold generally goes out at this time of the year, and sometimes, as in 1893, it moves in large amounts. The heavy gold exportation in the early months of 1893 was one of the symptoms of the financial dread which precipitated the panic just before the middle of that year. Except in 1896 and 1890, when the gold imports exceeded the gold exports, the first quarter of 1897 is the only one in any year of the past dozen in which the inflow of the metal has exceeded the outflow. As the balance of trade continues to be largely in our favor, and as European owners of American securities are hanging on to them, no outward gold movement of importance is in sight.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Divided Democracy.

The Democracy has lost its recent solidity on the tariff. As long ago as 1894 the approaching break from the Cleveland position on that qusetion began to cast its shadows before, for a few Democratic senators in that year changed the Wilson bill in 634 places, most of the changes being in the direction of greater protection than that measure as it left the house allowed. Fifteen Democrats in the house and one (Hill) in the senate voted against the Wilson bill, their opposition being due, though, to the income tax provision. In the present instance, however, the Democratic defection is due to a drift away from the free trade doctrine. It is evident that the old Randallite spirit of devotion to the cause of protection is reappearing in the Democracy. The break in that party's line on this question is of profound significance to the country. It means a reneweal of the old strife in the Democratic ranks on this issue, and that the Republicans can hereafter count on receiving sufficient Democrtic aid to enable them to repell all assaults on the protection policy.—Exchange.

England's Crocodile Tears.

The wail of the British journals over the prospect of a Republican tariff has reached this side of the water on time. It is very unanimous. The gist of it is to the effect that Mr. Dingley's bill will "deplete American revenues, diminish the American gold reserve and impoverish the American people." If there were any other deplorable thing susceptible of forthright precipitation by a change in the tariff we would doubtless incur that also; but at the "impoverishment" of us the Britisher pauses to catch his breath and rest his ingenuity.

Our gratitude to Britain for this deep concern for our welfare is too keen for words. Any attempt on our part to express it might fail to be properly understood. We remember, with feeling, how our English cousins rejoiced with us over the passing of the Wilson bill, whose blessings nearly overcame us in the months that followed. We recall with pride the banquet which was tendered to Mr. Wilson in London for his partiotism in writing a bill so favorable to the good neighbors of his country. That was a well-timed recognition of a service well performed, and we appreciate it even to this day in the same warm spirit in which we appreciate the present solicitude of our English friends for our attention to their interests.

But we entreat England to not dwell upon our misfortunes. She has enough troubles of her own.—San Francisco Call.

Protection at the South.

No tariff bill ever passed in congress received so many Southern votes as did the one which has just passed the house. Twenty-five Republicans, five Democrats, and one Populist from the South supported the Dingley bill in the house, and the other Populists from that section declined to vote against it. Protection in the South has made wonderful strides in the last few years, and will continue in the same line for some time to come.

The importers of the country are mad as so many wet hens. They expected to make millions out of their excessive importations prior to the final enactment of the Dingley bill, but the retroactive clause introduced at the last moment and passed by the house has upset their plans completely. Their hope of being able to import hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods during the discussion of the bill in the senate is gone, and they will not be likely to add materially to the enormous stocks of goods, which they had already brought in, to escape payment of increased rates of duties.

THE FIRE ON THE LEONA.

Said to Have Been Caused by the Carelessness of the Crew.

New York, May 12.—There was a grewsome sight presented on the Mallory steamer Leona today. Thirteen bodies, blackened by fire and smoke, were lying in the steamer's steerage. The men and women on deck looked as though they had passed through an awful ordeal. Nobody was allowed either to leave or board the vessel until after the coroner viewed the bodies and gave permission for their removal.

Coroner Hoeber, as a matter of form, placed Captain Wilder under arrest. He was paroled in custody of Mr. Mallory.

Thomas Doyle, aged 67, of Paterson, N. J., who was on his way to Vallejo, Cal., to see his uncle and aunt, will be detained until the inquest. Doyle was among the steerage passengers who occupied bunks on the starboard side of the vessel. He said that among the passengers who could speak English was a young Irish girl, Lizzie Sullivan, on her way to Los Angeles, Cal.

Doyle stated he was lying asleep early Sunday morning, when awakened by a suffocating feeling. The apartment was filled with smoke. He made for the companionway leading to the upper deck. At the entrance to the companionway the steward was shouting. Doyle started up, and found two men preceded him. He fell back, having lost his balance, and when he started up again was assisted by some one from behind, who pushed him up.

On reaching the deck, Doyle says his first thought was for Lizzie Sullivan. He started into the women's side of the steerage to rescue her, but was pulled back by members of the crew. The crew worked like beavers to put out the flames. The matches, burlaps, etc., which caught fire, Doyle says, were stored only a short distance from the steerage apartments.

Samuel D. Schillraut, from Hungary, on his way to settle at Columbus, Tex., said:

"Many lives might have been saved if the crew had done anything to help the smothering passengers."

Schillerauct says the general impression was that the fire was caused by a lighted match dropped into the cargo. He declares he saw members of the crew smoking, and they were very careless in throwing away matches.

Along the shore today it was thought strange the fire was not discovered earlier. It must have been smoldering for several days.

The bodies of the victims were taken to the morgue today.

MAY VISIT THE WEST.

President Invited to Attend the Salt Lake Celebration.

Washington, May 12.—By appointment, a large delegation of Western senators, representatives and prominent men called upon the president just before 10 this morning to invite him to attend the semicentenary celebration of the founding of Salt Lake City, Utah. There were among the callers, Senators Cannon, Rawlins, Shoup, Perkins, White, Warren, Carter and Wilson, Representative King, Delegate Mark Smith, Judge Barch and P. H. Lannan, proprietor of the Salt Lake Tribune.

The president received the visitors cordially, had them shown into the cabinet room (a rather unusual courtesy), and seated them at the cabinet table.

Mr. Lannan presented the invitation to the celebration, plainly but neatly engrossed on one large sheet of parchment paper, bearing at the top a representation of the buffalo skulls which formerly dotted the plains in every direction and were used by pioneers as signboards for the benefit of other travelers. On this skull was the inscription:

"Pioneers camped here June 3, 1847. All well; made fifteen miles today. Brigham Young."

The invitation itself began with the statement that the delegation had come in the name of the people of Utah and the whole intermountain country, to urge the president to visit the state the 24th of next July, the fiftieth anniversary of the entry of the pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt lake. The formal invitation was read, and then the members of the delegation added strong verbal requests that the president should make the trip.

The president expressed a strong desire to accede to the invitation. It would not, however, he said, be possible now to make an engagement so far in advance, but he could promise to attend the celebration if, at the time set, congress was not in session, and the state of public business would permit.

Should Amend Revenue Tax Rates.

Washington, May 12.—In reply to a senate resolution inquiring as to the effect of the present rate of the internal revenue tax on distillation of spirits, collection of revenue, etc., Secretary Gage today replied that according to tables of previous years the highest revenue rate would be 70 cents a gallon. He recommends a rate of 90 cents and if a reduction be made, to return to the bonded period of three years.

Among other changes he recommends is that a special tax of not less than $500 or more than $1,000 a year be imposed on the industry of distilling, to be determined by the capacity of the distillery; that only stills having a capacity of twenty gallons or more shall be entitled to registry and permitted to operate. The secretary says the present rate of tax had the effect of greatly increasing illicit distilling.

Child Burned to Death.

Greeley, Colo., May 11.—Virgil, the 4-year-old son of O. T. Austin, a farmer living twelve miles northeast of this city, was burned to death in an old stable today. It is supposed the child was playing with matches and ignited the building.

Collided at Sea.

Hamburg, May 12.—A dispatch from the island of Heligoland announces the Dutch steamer Firkene, from Cagliari, island of Sardinia, for Stockholm, collided with the Norwegian bark Roedvar. Both vessls are supposed to have foundered. It is reported thirteen men of the two crews have been saved, and that the drowned are largely in excess of that number.

There are 360 mountains in the United States which have a height exceeding 10,000 feet. The greatest number is in Colorado and Utah.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat market was very dull during the past week. On Saturday a speculative demand sprung upon a "tip" that the coming government report on growing winter wheat would show a decline in condition of about 5 points and have a tendency to enhance values.

The slow demand from abroad for our wheat is especially discouraging, as the inquiry is below anything figured early in the season, on this side of the Atlantic or on the other other. When the figures of total production were first compiled the only question that agitated speculators was the problem of how the world was going to get along with so light supply, without prices advancing to a point that would turn enough consumption to substitutes for wheat, to make the less quantity of it do for the whole crop year. Most people thought then that nothing short of 90c to $1 a bushel would do it. There is where the mistake seems to lie. About 75c in the primary markets turned away enough wheat bread eaters to substitutes to lengthen sufficiently the supply, for all practical purposes. Even at the moderate prices prevailing last week, this country's foreign shipments were away under 2,000,000 bushels. The low price of corn at 25c, of rye at 33c, barley at 25c, and oats at 18c are particularly attractive to the pracitcial economist who supplies the family table, in these times, when so many are idle or in a state bordering upon idleness. The official wheat yield in this country was something of an error, but the usual commercial reckoning was not much astray. The fault of calculation seems to be in the price that would turn so many consumers to the cheaper cereals.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 14, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, $4.00; Benton county and White Lily, $4.00; graham, $3.40; superfine, $2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75@76c; Valley, 76c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.

Hay—Timothy, $14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, $11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, $12.00@13.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, $16.50 per ton; brewing, $18@19.

Millstuffs — Bran, $14.50; shorts, $16.50; middlings, $26.

Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 35@40c per sack; sweets, $2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1½c per pound.

Onions—$2.50@2.75 per cental

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.00; geese, $4.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12½c; ducks, $4.00@6.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops—7c per pound.

Beef — Gross, top steers, $3.50; cows, $2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $3.00@3.50; dressed mutton, 5@5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, $4.00@4.56; light and feeders, $2.50@3.00; dressed $5.00@5.50 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 3½@4c; small, 4½@5 per pound.

Seattle, Wash., May 14, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, $28 per ton.

Oats—Choice, $23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, $20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, $20 per ton; cracked, $21; feed meal, $21.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, $4.80; Novelty A, $4.50; California brands, $4.90; Dakota, $5.65; patent, $6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14.00 per ton; shorts, $18.

Feed—Chopped feed, $18.00 per ton; middlings, $22; oilcake meal, $30.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, $12.00; Eastern Washington, $15.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; ducks, $6@6.50.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 14@15; California, 15@16½.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, $13.00@14; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, $1.25; turnips, per sack, $1.25; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 75c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, $2.00; onions, per 100 lbs, $4.00.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, $4.00.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13½@14c.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton, sheep, 8½c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6½c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish — Halibut, 4½@5c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11½; hams, small, 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 7c per pound.

Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, $2.50@3; choice, $2; Cal fornia fancy navals, $3.50@4.

San Francisco, May 14, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90c@$1.10; Early Rose, 60@70c; River Burbanks, 40@60c; sweets, $1.25 per cental.

Onions—$3.00@3.50 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 14@15c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 16c; do seconds, 14½@15c; fancy dairy, 14@14½c; seconds, 13@14c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 7½c; fair to good, 6½@7c; Young America, 7½@8½c; Eastern, 14@15c.

Wool—Choice foothill, 10@13c; San Joaquin plains, 8@11c; do 12 months, 8@10c per pound.

Hay—Wheat and oat, $7@10; best barley, $6.50@8.00; alfalfa, $5@8; clover, $6@8; compressed wheat, $6@9.50; do oat, $6@7 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, $1.00@3.00 per bunch; pineapples, $2@4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, $2.50@3.75; seedlings, do, $1.50@1.75; common lemons, 75c@$1.00; fancy, $2.00 per box.

Apples—$1.25@2 per box; Eastern, $3.50 per barrel.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Chronic Rheumatism.

The Patient Had Suffered for Over Thirty Years and Now Enjoys Perfect Health.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

The Industrial News, ever on the alert to bring its readers all items of interest, learned of the entire cure of one of Jackson county's prominent citizens, Mr. Lorenzo Neeley, of Liberty township, who had suffered with the twangs and pangs of rheumatism for over thirty years.

In order to give authentic facts, an Industrial News representative interviewed Mr. Neeley and elicited the following facts:

Mr. Lorenzo Neeley is 56 years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When 17 years old by an unfortunate accident he hurt his shoulder, and a few years after that he commenced to have rheumatic pains in his shoulders. This would not always trouble him, but on taking a slight cold or the least strain, or sometimes without any apparent cause the trouble would start again and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

For over thirty years he has thus suffered, and for the last decade has suffered continually so that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells was lately added, making him almost a helpless invalid.

He tried the best physicians but without getting any help, and has tried several specific rheumatic cures, but all without any appreciable relief. About one year and six months ago he read in the Jackson Industrial News of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he concluded to try this remedy.

After the first box he felt somewhat better, and after taking three boxes the pains entirely disappeared and the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble ad enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

Mr. Neeley is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His postoffice address is Lorenzo Neeley, Horton, Jackson county, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

On the summit of Ben Lomond are the smallest trees in Great Britain. They are dwarf willows and when mature are only about two inches in height.

A Kansas City doctor, who who was looking for a crazy patient whom he was to lock up in an insane asylum, found the lunatic serving on a jury in the circuit court.

The bullet which killed General "Stonewall Jackson" at Chancellorsville, is said to be in the possession of Mr. Isaac B. Wheeler, of Highland Falls, New York.

The owners of a Colorado sawmill started a well to supply water for their engine, and, at a depth of sixteen feet, struck pay ore, and will have a mine instead of a well.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

Happy and Fruitful Marriage.

Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for our wonderful little book, called "Complete Manhood and How to Attain It." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 63 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

COUGHS WHERE ALL ELse FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

DOGS AND THEIR LOVERS.

Men Judged by Their Attitude Toward the Brutes.

I have met persons who have thought their duty to a dog was done when he had been fed and watered. And I once heard a very conscientious person say, when I spoke of loving a dog, something as extravagant as this: That you owed love to God, not to brutes, and that it was a dishonor to God to give it anywhere else.

It is hopeless to argue with such minds. It would be as idle trying to convince them of even so much as that the very sensitiveness of an animal to affection or ridicule proved its capacity for other emotions than those aroused by hunger and thirst as it was for Galileo to prove to his contemporaries the movement of celestial orbs.

One can only feel when one is capable of feeling one's self, not that which the more highly endowed neighbor is capable of experiencing. And sometimes it would seem that nothing shows more clearly how varied in depth are a man's capacities for feeling than his attitude to animals. His susceptibility to tender emotions, like his tendencies to the maudlin, the extravagant or the cruel, are all proved by his speech and action to animals. One sees this any and every day at the dog show. One certainly feels it in literature, else why should a simple story of two squirrels, who did nothing but love each other and their master, move us to tears, when told by one possessed of sentiment, who watched them day by day? Did Stevenson ever prove himself a keener and more delicate observer than in his little paper on dogs?

The world, indeed, would only be the poorer without dogs, or the love and sympathy men and brutes feel toward each other. The good results of our annual dog shows are not to be found only in the perfection of breeds, but in the better understanding between dog and master.—Harper's Bazar.

What a Woman Can Do.

"I do as much traveling as the next man," said the drummer whose territory covers the principal States in the Union, "and I never ride on a scalper's ticket. It is not a matter of conscience with me, but I had an experience that closed me out in that line of business.

"It happened just after one of the national conventions, when thousands of people were getting back East. Through the miscarriage of a check I was short, and at Chicago I bought transportation of a scalper to Detroit. When I went to the depot it was to find a long line working its way past the ticket office, and I'm satisfied that 80 per cent. of them had mileage tickets originally purchased of some one else. Right ahead of me was a pretty lady. Three busy detectives were informing the holders of scalpers' tickets that to sign any name but their own would be forgery, and that the company would prosecute every such offender. Speaking after the manner of men, that little woman never turned a hair. With the pen in a kid glove that hid a plump hand which never trembled, she signed a long German name, smilingly assured the agent that it was her own name, and passed through the gate. Her supreme nerve carried her through. A woman can do such things.

"I had traveled miles to every yard she had ever traveled. The name I was to sign had one letter where hers had four. The agent made one protest, and I weakened. The detective grinned at me, I went back to the scalper, told him my story and received $1. All the profit he had was $6 and the ticket back again. He made me think he was a generous fellow at that. It took me two days to get on the road again, and from that time to this I have dealt with regular ticket agents."—Detroit Free Press.

Pitched Too High.

Singers know how hard it is to sing with proper effect when tones are pitched too high; and they frequently complain that many of the old tunes are written so high that they cannot be sung. The real trouble is this: The English "concert pitch" is half a tone higher than the "French pitch" of the continent, and dates back to the repair of the Westminster Abbey organ in 1821, for the coronation of George IV.

"This raise of pitch has," says an English writer, "destroyed by overstrain thousands of young English voices, and has for years laid a heavy tax on orchestras which were compelled to have two sets of instruments when they were to work with foreigners. Now that the Philharmonic Society has adopted the French pitch, the confusion in London is said to be indescribable; but it would cost so much to alter the instruments of the military bands that the war office has refused to authorize the change."

It will be seen, therefore, that tunes written before 1821, were written to be played on instruments keyed lower than the present pitch, and that in lowering the pitch to meet the needs of the voice, persons are simply singing the tunes as they were written, and as it was intended that they should be sung. Piano makers, reaching after brilliant effects, have carried the pitch up so high that the human voice cannot safely follow their instruments, and now they have got up there they have hard work to get down again to the natural compass of the human voice.—The Christian.

A Test.

Cleverton—Do you know, Castleton went up to my room while I was out last night and helped himself to one of my cigars. Do you consider that a man who does a thing like that is a true friend of mine?

Appleton—That depends. Did he finish it?—New York Tribune.

Probably.

"How proud that noisy mosquito is," remarked the frog to the fishing worm, hopping onto the old oaken bucket.

"Hum," remarked the tadpole, scornfully, "he needn't be. I'm sure I am as well-born as he."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Her Doctrine.

Clara—Do you believe in the doctrine of every man for himself?

May—No; I believe it should be every man for some girl.—Boston Courier.

There are very few people in the world who admit their faults to those whom they have married.

DON'T TRUST IT.

Because the weather is mild and the air balmy we cannot count on being rid of rheumatism or neuralgia. The very sudden changes of temperature or exposure to draughts are both likely to increase rather than diminish both complaints. For this reason it is wise at this season to be well prepared for sudden attacks, and to have ready what is known as the best remedy for all visitations of aches or pains. All well regulated households ought to have a nook or corner for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. There are other reasons also why this Master-cure should be kept at hand; rheumatism and neuralgia are chronic, acute or inflammatory, but to whatever degree of suffering they may come, the old reliable cure is the best for treatment and the surest to give permanent relief.

The wild tribes of the Caucasus, Russia, teach their children the use of the dagger as soon as the youngsters are able to walk. They are first taught to stab water without making a splash.

PHYSICIANS WISE IN THEIR GENERATION.

The above class of scientists recognize and have repeatedly borne testimony, to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

The largest wolf ever killed in the northern part of Montana was roped and dragged to death near Nashua, Valley county, recently, and measured seven feet from tip to tip.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. *"Tea Garden Drips"* is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine *"Tea Garden Drips"* have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

A French statistician has calculated that the eye travels about 6,000 feet in reading an ordinary-sized novel. No wonder the eye gets tired.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

M. Levat informs the Academie des Sciences that steel tempered in commercial carbolic acid is much superior to that tempered in water.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

An electric underground railway under the present one is the latest project suggested in London. It would be used for express trains only.

To aid in filing saw teeth straight a new fileholder has a frame with two parallel guides, between which the file is fastened to make it run true.

Two cows, two pigs, eighteen hens, a greyhound pup and a bull were given to an agent by an Abilene (Kansas) farmer for a cabinet organ.

While chopping wood a farmer living near Springfield, Ontario, Canada, was struck in one eye by a chip and made wholly blind in both eyes.

A man who has tried it says that two or three dandelion leaves chewed before going to bed will always induce sleep, no matter how nervous or worried a man may be.

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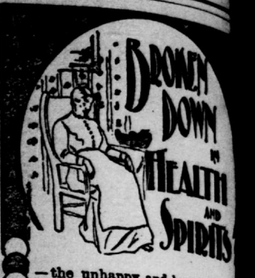

—the unhappy and hopeless condition of many a wife and mother in the country home, all because they have not tried a remedy that is within their easy reach. One which has brought more health, happiness and sunshine into life than any remedy ever known. Its name is

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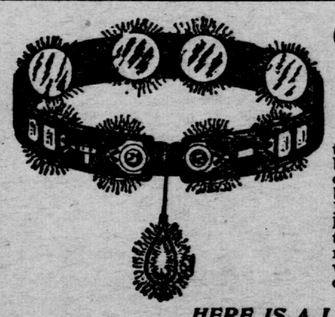

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