OPINIONS OF EDITORS

ARE UNANIMOUS IN PROCLAIMING GOOD TIMES.

Mr. Bryan's Own State Speaks Louldly in Support of the Fulfillment of the Promise of Better Times With the Election of a Republican President.

E. F. Parsons, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—That genuine prosperity has struck Mr. Bryan's own state even without the free and unlimited coinage of silver is quite apparent from the following letters which have been received from time to time during the past month by the literary bureau of the Republican national committee from editors in Nebraska:

Wymore, Neb., Aug. 6, 1897.—Business is improving. The fruit and small grain crop in Nebraska was good. The state is well supplied with hogs, sheep and cattle, and the greatest corn crop in the history of the state is assured. Prices are 50 per cent better than last year at this time and are getting better every day. Railroads and factories of all kinds are hiring new men every week and prosperity is here to stay.

J. H. BURNHAM,
Editor Wymorean.

Madison, Neb., Aug. 2, 1897.—Our section is purely agricultural, but there is a general feeling that times are improving and money easier than in many months. There has been shipped from this station within the past 60 days $75,000 worth of cattle besides a large number of hogs and a great amount of grain. Our old creamery, after lying idle for four years, has been remodeled and is making 500 pounds of butter per day and another one near here will be in operation soon. Even our most calamitous Pops are beginning to see an improvement.

CARL T. SEELY,
Editor Chronicle.

Ponca, Neb., July 24, 1897.—Our city is putting in an extension of waterworks equal to 80 per cent of the present works, a telephone line has just been completed to communicate with Sioux City; the Milwaukee railroad is talking of putting in a bridge at a cost of $400,000. There is an apparent ground swell that everybody feels and money is more freely offered for investment.

B. W. WOOD,
Editor Gazette.

Nelson, Neb., July 23, 1897.—Notwithstanding the continuous wail of our Popocratic friends, there is a growing spirit of confidence here The proprietor of our brick making concern reports larger business in 1897 than in all of 1894 and 1895. A large portion of our 1896 crop is still here to be marketed, and the good crop of 1897, coupled with good prices make prosperity and activity certain.

F. A. SCHERZINGER,
Editor Gazette.

Weeping Water, Neb., July 25, 1897.—This is a farming and stock feeding community and our only other industry is that of stone quarrying. When Harrison was president as high as 300 men were employed, but for three years and a half during the Cleveland administration the industry was idle. Work has now been resumed, with prospects for good business this fall. There is plenty of work in the country and few able bodied men who want work are idle. Merchants say business is considerably improved.

J. X. KEITHLY,
Editor Republican.

Wilber, Neb , July 29, 1897.—Within the past three months a large steam flouring mill which had been idle for some time, has commenced operation again. At Crete, 10 miles away, a bank has been incorporated by local capitalists with a capital stock of $50,000 and all over the county much building is being done.

J. A. WILD,
Editor Republican.

Blue Springs, Neb., July 20, 1897.—Taking stock and grain and averaging them with the prices received last year and the two years prior, shows that the farmers are receiving 33 1-3 per cent more for their products.

J. H. CASEBEER,
Edtor Sentinel.

Gothenburg, Neb., July 22, 1897.—All men who desire employment are now occupied at reasonable wages. About 5,000 acres of land in a nearly raw state was broken up this spring furnishing employment for a good number of men.

H. G. BECKER,
Editor Independent.

Neligh, Neb., July 20, 1897.—Improvement is seen in increased cash sales of merchants, general employment of labor and better collection than one year ago. Heavy shipments of produce are being made weekly. Outside of the Populist ranks, the feeling is hopeful.

E. T. BEST,
Editor Leader.

Stuart, Neb., Aug. 2, 1897.—We have no manufactures at this place. Eastern capital, however, is being used in putting up a creamery here and no one is idle; all hands are well employed and there are calls for more than can be supplied.

J. M. STURDEVANT,
Editor Ledger.

Ainsworth, Neb., July 22, 1897.—Business of all kinds is improving rapidly. Merchants are purchasing more goods and selling almost double the amount sold at corresponding times in the past two years. The Excelsior Lumber & Milling Company has doubled its force in the past two months. Manufacturing is not much of an industry here, but the general better feeling has reached us without doubt.

J. O. BERKLEY,
Editor Star-Journal

Culbertson, Neb., July 24, 1897.—Business is improving in this section of the country very much. Of course the Pops have control of Nebraska, but they cannot last long where there are goods crops, so that we will get rid of most of them in time. There is more money in circulation now than for four years; everybody at work here; anyone who wants to can see improvement all over the country. The Culbertson Roller Mills and elevators are being refitted and start soon.

ROBERT J. COLF,
Editor Era.

THE TRAIL IS OPEN.

A Few of Those Gathered at Skaguay Can Now Escape.

Seattle, Sept. 1.—The following letter was received per steamer Utopia, which arrived in Seattle today:

Skaguay, Aug. 25.—The jam is broken on the Skaguay trail. A number of outfits have gotten over, and there is a steady stream of moving humanity, mixed up in an almost indescribable mass of horses of all sizes, ages and conditions, mules, steers, milch cows, goats and dogs, also vehicles of every description and kind to be imagined. Three steamers are now unloading on lighters, which convey the freight as near the shore as possible, where it is loaded on wagons or carried above high tide. The Utopia is unloading at the only wharf—a very shaky structure. Two piledrivers are at work on another dock, which is intended to be a substantial one.

A new sawmill got up steam for the first time this morning. Rough lumber is worth $27 per 1,000, but cannot be got half fast enough at any price. The city of tents is not being displaced, but reinforced by a city of "shacks" of all sizes and degrees of finish. Skaguay is the boom town of Alaska. Every man whose heart failed him when he encountered the first hardship has turned townsite boomer. Four weeks ago Skaguay was not known; today there are not less than 3,000 people here, in addition to those on the ships in the harbor. They have surveyed off the townsite, the first comers having first choice. The United States commissioner is issuing some kind of a certificate for a fee of $5; then the squatter sticks up his tent, shack, or corral, and is ready to "skin" the first tenderfoot that comes along. Transfers by quit claim are quite common, and as high as $200 has been paid for a choice location.

Skaguay has all the usual accompaniments of a frontier mining town. Dance halls and scarlet women are plentiful, while roulette, faro, and stud poker and craps find devotees ready to tempt fickle fortune's smile.

There is no danger of a famine here, though there may be shortage in certain lines. On all sides, "smiling plenty as if conjured by some enchanter" here abounds. Great piles of hay, grain, flour, bacon, sugar and all the necessaries are in stock apparently enough to last for some time to come. There are not less than 2,000 horses at work on the Skaguay trail, but it is hard to get anyone to contract to deliver you over the summit—at any price—but you can get over for about 30 cents a pound, if you are willing to wait and contract by sections. The packers at this end of the trail do not like to contract farther than the first hill, six miles out, then one has to hire another outfit.

At Dyea the Indians are moving the freight in an almost unbroken stream from the landing to Lake Lindeman, and it is no trouble to contract to get one's entire outfit over at one trip for 30 to 35 cents per pound. No one should come expecting to get over this fall for a less rate, and no one should bring boats. There are boats, set up, knocked down, in sections, and single boards on both trails from the landing to the base of the summit, but not one has yet been taken over.

Another Rich Strike.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 1.—A letter to the Ledger has just been received from the north fork of the McMillan river, Alaska, from George Lemmon, addressed to his wife, in South Tacoma, giving particulars of a fabulously rich strike on this tributary of the McMillan river. He and his partner went there from the Yukon on information from an Indian, who accompanied them, last spring, and he says they have struck a locality richer than the Klondike. In three months they have made a cleanup of $55,000. He says they have a lard bucket and a bean can full of nuggets, and although they have no scales, they believe it will run at least the amount named. They have staked off five claims, and he tells his wife to send up four friends, whom he designated, as quickly as possible, to locate the adjoining properties, the law being that one man can locate only one claim.

The letter was sent down by the Indian, who takes $500 or $600 worth of nuggets to lay in a fresh supply for the winter. Lemmon says he will not be out before next summer, and thinks his friends can reach there by the middle of October over the Chilcoot pass. McMillan river is between 200 and 300 miles south of Klondike, and until lately has been an unexplored region. He expresses fear of scurvy breaking out this winter unless they can get some green vegetables in, but adds that nothing would induce him to leave the diggings until next year, as by that time they are confident of having several hundred thousand dollars.

Flour Pays No Duty.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Consul Fowler, at Chee Foo, China, reports to the state department that foreign flour pays no import duty in that country. He says that one-third of the flour imported goes to Canton. About 850,000 pounds of flour from California is sold in Chee Foo yearly. The Chinese in that part of China consume corn food mostly.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—Twelve hundred trousers-makers struck today for shorter hours, better pay and abolition of the sweat system.

American Manufacturers Excluded.

Hamburg, Sept. 1.—The agreement arrived at between the leading American dynamite companies and the Nobel trust has been ratified. Its provisions exclude American manufacturers of dynamite from the South African market.

A Fatal Fire.

Venice, Sept. 1.—A great fire occurred today, and it is believed nine men were burned to death and that their bodies are buried in the debris.

Blew the Vault to Pieces.

Kansas City, Aug. 31.—A special to the Times from Elmdale, Kan., says: Shortly after midnight, cracksmen literally blew the vault of the Exchange bank to pieces. Citizens surrounded the bank and fired into it. During the excitement the robbers escaped from a rear door, taking with them $1,800 in money and $700 worth of drafts.

A naturalist states that the puffing up of frogs and toads on being disturbed is an instinctive device for terryfying their foes.

THE TREASURE SHIP.

The Steamer Portland Arrives From St. Michaels.

Port Angeles, Wash., Aug. 31.—The steamer Portland arrived from St. Michaels tonight. Captain Kidston reported a pleasant voyage, and explained the delay of three days in reaching Port Angeles by stating that a very serious storm at St. Michaels delayed the discharge of his cargo.

He laughed when told of the reports that the Portland was carrying over $2,000,000 in gold. As a matter of fact, he said, there was only about $825,000 in gold dust and nuggets on board his vessel.

Up to the time he left St. Michaels he had heard of no new gold fields.

Among the Portland's passengers from St. Michaels is Timothy Bell, who has with him $30,000 in gold which he dug from a claim that cost $125.

William Ogilvie, Dominion surveyor, says the 600 claims now staked out will yield $60,000,000.

From a number of the Portland's crew it was learned that Captain Kidston had expected the Weare, one of the company's boats, to come down the Yukon with about $1,000,000 worth of nuggets and gold dust, but as she did not arrive in time he decided to bring down the treasure next trip.

The United States cutter Bear, it is said, will guard the Portland on her next trip from St. Michaels to Seattle. As most miners will make their cleanup by that time it is expected the Portland's cargo will be a very valuable one.

The returning miners say the remarkably rich claims on Eldorado creek will number 140. Mr. Ogilvie estimates that, at the rate these 140 claims are now producing, and considering the ground yet to be worked, the amount in the next three years will aggregate about $70,000,000. To this must be added the favorable possibilities of pockets and development of claims already found, but not opened.

There have been other rich strikes on Stewart river, Hunker, Henderson and Indian creeks, but none of these are as rich as the claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks.

Until the wonderful discoveries of Klondike were made, ground worth 10 cents to the pan, with two or three feet of pay dirt, was considered very good for the Yukon, and the miners made their money with rockers and sluices. This year the miners are passing entirely over ground of this richness in their search for sand and gravel that will pay like that of the Klondike discoveries.

Up to date, none of the claims was showing any signs of exhaustion, and scarcely a dozen are more than well opened. Every one has large areas of ground to be worked.

One returning miner says it is impossiblle to make anything like an accurate estimate of the probable yield of the mines. The ground is not at all even in richness, and the worth of pay streaks varies greatly.

The most important news from St. Michaels is that the river steamers left there two weeks ago for their last trip up. It is not certain they will reach Dawson this fall, and the passengers who left the Sound as early as July 25 may not reach Circle City before navigation closes. This makes it certain that hundreds who left the Sound and California since August 1 for St. Michaels will winter there. At the best they can scarcely get started up the Yukon before it freezes solid.

All vessels touching at St. Michaels this summer have had difficulty keeping their crews, who have caught the fever. One schooner from Victoria was entirely deserted by her crew, from captain to cook, who started up the river for Klondike.

The crew of the J. M. Colman tried to desert, but the attempt was discovered in time, and, by a display of firearms, the men were compelled to remain.

Every vessel from St. Michaels has come away short-handed. The Portland lost several of her crew, but was able to obtain men by paying high wages.

FATE OF THE BENDERS.

The Old Man and Kate Were Shot by a Posse.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 31.—Another chapter is added to the gruesome story of the Bender family, whose home in Montgomery county over 20 years ago was the scene of upward of 30 murders, according to the deathbed confession of Captain Carroll. The fate of the Benders has heretofore been veiled in mystery.

Captain Carroll confessed that a band of citizens, sworn to eternal secrecy, followed the Benders after their flight from the scene of their crimes and killed Kate and the old man, but let Mrs. Bender go, with a warning never to return on pain of death.

He said that Kate and her mother stood by and stoically watched the men riddle the body of William Bender with bullets, and then when Kate's turn came she stepped out like a tragedy queen and said:

"Blaze away."

She was shot down like a dog, but when it came to shooting the mother, the hearts of the posse failed them and they allowed her to go. The bodies were carefully buried and the graves concealed.

Peru Invaded.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 31.—The reports that Colonel Pando, with a force of Bolivians, has invaded the Peruvian province of Sandia, proves upon investigation to be correct. The number of Colonel Pando's followers is considerably exaggerated, however. It is probable that the incident will be diplomatically arranged.

Three million, five hundred thousand steel pens are used throughout the world every day in the week.

Will Use Oil for Fuel.

Los Angeles, Aug. 31.—The Southern Pacific Railway Company has formally entered the field as a purchaser and consumer of California petroleum. It is reported that the management of that company has had seven locomtives changed to crude-oil burners within the week just closed, and that two purchases of oil in bulk have been made by that corporation, one of 10,000 barrels, and another of 20,000 barrels.

In the United States 9,000,000 farm hands raise half as much grain as 66,000,000 in Europe.

A FREE EXPOSITION.

Manufacturers' Fair to Be Held in Portland September 22 to October 2.

The exposition to be held at Portland this fall will be along new lines, differing entirely from any fair ever held in that city. This year the manufacturers of Oregon will show the people what is made in the state, and with that end in view the exhibits will consist wholly of manufactured goods made in Oregon. Another new feature this year will be that no admission will be charged. From all sides we hear the report that the fair will be the most interesting and instructive exhibition ever held in the state. One wing of the large exposition building will be devoted exclusively to live exhibits, and a great many articles will be made right there in the building.

The fair is bound to be a grand success, as already the entire space of the two main floors is taken up by exhibitors, and we understand the manufacturers have the money on hand to pay all expenses.

There is no good reason why Oregon should not be more of a manufacturing state than she is, and if the people will call for goods made at home, instead of using goods of Eastern manufacture, home pay-rolls will increase in a wonderful way, making work and happy homes for all. We sincerely believe the fair will do more to enthuse the people than anything else that could be done in creating a demand for home products, and showing the necessity of patronizing home manufacturers. The Manufacturers Association of the Northwest, under whose auspices the fair will be held, deserves great credit for the work it is doing.

The fair will be open from September 22 to October 2, and all railroads have made a reduced rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

A Simple Fire Extinguisher.

One of the most useful things for the extinction of incipient fires is the hand grenade. This can be made at home easily and cheaply. Twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal ammoniac (nitrate of ammonia, to be had of any druggist) should be dissolved in seven gallons of water. Quart bottles of thin glass, such as ordinarily used by druggists, should be filled with the concoction, corked tightly and sealed to prevent evaporation. In case of fire, the bottle should be thrown so as to break in or near the flame. If the fire is in such a place as to prevent the bottle from breaking, as in wool or cotton, the neck of the bottle should be knocked off and the contents scattered. The breaking of the bottle liberates a certain amount of gas, and the heat of the fire generates more, thus working its own destruction.

Cost of Tunneling.

About 30 years ago the Mont Cenis tunnel, nearly eight miles long, was constructed at the rate of one kilometer per year, and each kilometer cost $1,200,000. Nearly ten years ater the St. Gotthard tunnel, nine and one-fourth miles long, was constructed at the rate of two kilometers a year, and cost $800,000 per kilometer. The Simplon tunnel, which when conmpleted will be the third to perforate the Alps, is to be 12¼ miles long, will advance four kilometers a year and cost but $600,000 per kilometer.

The normal temperature of man is about 98½ degrees, of the snail, 70; oyster, 82; porpoise, 100; rat, cat and ox, 102; sheep, 104; hog, 105; chicken, 111.

There are more Greeks in Turkey than there are in Greece. Turkey in Europe contains 3,500,000 Greeks; Greece, 2,200,000, and Asia Minor 2,000,000.

A new speaking tube for steamers has the pipe insulated by a waterproof textile covering which makes it easy to hear speech in the engine room from a distance of 300 feet.

One of the most curious results of the investigations made by doctors in the Russian jails is the statement that each group of criminals has its own peculiar color of the eye.

Detectives detailed to look after professional shoplifters always look to see if their suspects are wearing gloves. A "professional" it is declared, never works with his gloves on.

The longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards more than 15 miles, which was the range of Krupp's 130-ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2,600 pounds.

A German statistician says that of every 10,000 chimneys, three are struck by lightning, while of the same number of towers and windmills, 60 and 80 respectively are struck.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

An inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers, including the American Agriculturist, of New York, the Orange-Judd Farmer, of Chicago, and the New England Homestead, of Springfield, Mass., indicates that the food crop situation abroad is very grave.

Estimates of Europe's (including England) need of wheat imports range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crop for 1895, 1894 and 1893 averaged 1,500,000,000 bushels. In 1891 the famine year, it was only 1,200,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat this year is even less than in 1891. But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries has averaged above 1,300,000,000 annually for 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. This season the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed 875,000,000 bushels. Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Only about 1,850,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested in these countries this year. Without regard to the United Kingdom or other European countries, there is a shortage of some million bushels of potatoes. The European shortage, compared with the average, follows:

Wheat, bushels	300,000,000
Rye, bushels	335,000,000
Potatoes, bushels	1,000,000,000
Total	1,635,000,000

The Hungarian department of agriculture says: "The favored countries are the United States and Canada. The latter will soon be one of the most important of the exporting countries, its excess over last year's production being 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 20,000,000 of corn. Its output of all sorts of grain was 270,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat in Great Britain this season is 50,000,000 bushels against 63,000,000 last year. The wheat area of British India is reduced from 23,000,000 acres to 18,000,000, and the wheat yield from 234,000,000 bushels to 202,000,000 bushels.

The United States, which has reduced its area sown in oats by 2,000,000 acres, that for corn by 1,000,000 acres, while that in other grain remains unchanged, will nevertheless dispose of 534,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 434,000,000 bushels last year.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 80@82c; Valley and Bluestem, 84@85c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4.50; graham, $3.85; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.

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

Millstuffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12@12.50; clover, $10@11; California wheat, $10@11; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12½c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.50@3.75 per dozen; broilers, $1.50@2.50; geese, $3@4; ducks, $3@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, $1.75 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, $1.25; yellow, $1.50 per cental.

Hops—10@11½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@12c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.50; light and feeders, $3@4; dressed, $3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3; cows $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3@3½c; small, 4½ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 19@20c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, $2@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $30 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $23.

Corn—Whole, $22; cracked, per ton, $22; feed meal, $22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $23; whole, $22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 11@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops—5@10c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $19@22; California bran, $14@14.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, $1@1.10 per cental.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40@60c.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 40@65c per large box; apricots, 20@40c; Fontainbleau grapes, 20@35c; muscats, 40@50c; black, 30@50c; tokay, 40@50c; peaches, 25@60c; pears, 40@50 per box; plums, 20@40c; crab apples, 15@35c.

Hay—Wheat, $12@15; wheat and oat, $11@14; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@8; best barley, $9@12; alfalfa, $8.50@10 clover, $7.50@9.50.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7½c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22½c; do seconds, 21@22c; fancy dairy, 20c; good to choice, 18@20c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 15@18c; ranch, 20@24c; Eastern, 14@17; duck, 16c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Oranges, Valencias, $3@3.00; Mexican limes, $5@6; California lemons, fancy, $3; do common, $1@2 per box.

A merchant in Copenhagen was fined 10 crowns for having used the American flag as an advertising medium.

Smokeless Furnace.

A patent has been granted for furnace doors of such construction that the smoke of the furnace is disintegrated and disseminated over the whole fire surface, and those elements which are of value are consumed and utilized. The advantages claimed for the invention, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, are: Superior efficiency by securing the abolition of all coal smoke and other noxious and poisonous products caused through imperfect combustion; great saving in fuel, as smaller and cheaper coal may be used; the method is cheap and can be easily applied; the doors can be fitted to any type of furnace; the invention requires no alteration of furnaces already in use beyond the removal of the existing doors and the substitution of the patent furnace door, which change can be effected in five minutes while the boiler is still at work. It is understood that the invention has already been applied to mercantile, naval and marine boilers, as well as to innumerable furnaces employed in various metal, pottery, brick and other works.

VENOM INHALED WITH THE AIR,

And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers, and other forms of miasma-born disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

Public story tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio six hundred of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan and a paper wrapper to illustrate and emphasize the points of their tales.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Leopard skins are used for rugs and manufactured into trappings for the officers and bandsmen of the British cavalry regiments, as well as the aprons of the drummers of the English infantry.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

The highest waterfall in the world is Cholock cascade, at Yosemite, Cal., which is 2,634 feet high, or just half a mile.

A large Dussand microphonograph, now being constructed for the Paris exhibition of 1900, is expected to make the voice heard by 10,000 people.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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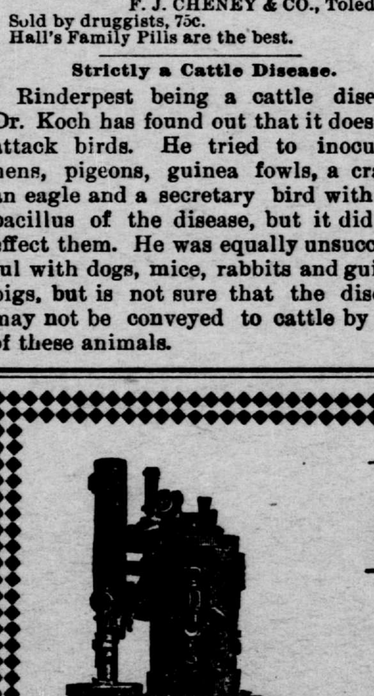

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