

Experience And Not Experiments

Should be your guide in buying medicine. Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. You may rely upon the experience of those who have been cured by this medicine.

Fulfills a Duty.
"I feel it my duty to let people know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla did for me. My health was poor and I had doctored and taken medicine but found no relief, so I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I felt better and I kept on taking it until now I am well. I think it is the best blood medicine in the world."—C. W. CAREY, Princeton, Or.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all Druggists. 32¢ per bottle. Get only Hood's.

Death Goes With Drouth.
There is a coincidence in a prolonged drought and in an increased mortality among the negroes in Charleston, S. C., also a coincidence between the two. The News and Courier, of that city, says there has been little rain in that section for 40 days or more, with the result that many of the water cisterns are empty. The colored people in the city depend largely for their water supply on water caught in barrels from the roofs of their houses. This is vile water under the best conditions, daily becoming worse when the supply is not renewed. With the failure of this the negroes, having no knowledge of hygiene, resort to the surface wells, which, if not worse, are as bad as the depleted cisterns. As a result the health officer's report of the number of deaths among the negroes for the week ending on Saturday last was 25, the lowest among the better situated whites for the same period being only two. An effort to remedy the conditions is being made in the establishment of artesian drinking fountains. Where these have been placed sickness and death have been greatly reduced, and the News and Courier calls for their general introduction in the negro quarter.

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 name 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, 1917. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.
The World's Standard
London is the hardware market of the world. American buyers of Mexican woods go to London to make their purchases instead of Mexico. The woods are shipped to London and then back to the United States, for the reason that London is the exchange of the world.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Ten Garden Drings" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is made by first-class chemists, in cans only. Manufactured by the FACTORY COAST SYRUP CO., 100 West "Ten Garden Drings" has the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Electric Tramways in Moscow.

A contract has been entered into between the city authorities of Moscow and a firm in that city for the construction of six lines of electric tramways in the city, the firm to also take charge of the electric lights. The concession is to last for 45 years. The sum of \$9,000,000 was demanded for the concession.

FIT'S Permanently Cured.

No floor nervousness after first dose of use of Dr. Fitch's Nerve Restorer. Sold for \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. E. H. KLINE, Ltd., 200 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Bicycle Riders.

Dinner pails are being fitted with rails which will permit their attachment to the top bar of a bicycle frame, the bail having a circular spring formed on either side close to the pail, with spring braces extending to the cover to prevent a sudden jar or swing.

The amount of liquid refreshments taken by a man of 70 years would equal 70,700 pints, and to hold this a pail 12 feet high and more than 2,500 times as large as an ordinary pail would be required.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating women'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.

PINKHAM'S CURE FOR COUGHS

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Cures Croup. Cures Whooping Cough. Cures Bronchitis. Cures Consumption.

CUT THE CABLE

Gallant Work of Tars Under Fire of Cienfuegos.

ONE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED

Finished the Work in Spite of Terrible Volleys From Shore—Spanish Losses Known to Have Been Heavy—Forts at Harbor Entrance Reduced.

Key West, May 17.—Amid a perfect storm of shot from Spanish rifles and batteries, the American forces cut the cable at Cienfuegos Wednesday morning. Four determined boat crews, under command of Lieutenant Winslow and Ensign Margruder from the cruiser Marblehead, and the gunboat Nashville, put out from the ships, the coast having previously been shelled.

The work of the volunteers was perilous. The cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom drew up 1,000 yards from shore with their guns manned ready for desperate duty. One cable had already been cut, and the work was in progress on the other when the Spaniards in rifle pits and a battery on a point standing out in the bay opened fire.

The warships poured in a thunderous volley, their guns belching forth massive shells into the swarms of the enemy. The crews of the boats calmly proceeded with their desperate work, notwithstanding the fact that a number had fallen, and finished it, returning to the ships through a blinding smoke and a heavy fire.

One man in a Marblehead boat was killed, and six were seriously wounded, one of whom, Robert Boltz, is now at Key West, and is expected to die before morning, a bullet having passed through the base of his brain. Harry Hendrickson, who also may die, was shot through the abdomen.

More than 1,000 infantrymen on shore kept up a continuous fire, and the bullets from the machine guns struck the warships 100 times, but did no great damage. Commander Maynard, of the Nashville, was slightly wounded by a rifle bullet, that, before striking him, passed through the arm of an ensign, whose name is unknown. Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand, making three officers wounded in all.

When the Spaniards had been driven from the rifle pits, many of them took refuge in the lighthouse fortress, upon which the fire of the ships had been centered. A 4-inch shell from the Windom tore the structure to pieces, killing many and burying others in the ruins. The Spanish loss is known to have been very heavy, the warships firing hundreds of shot and shell right into their midst.

Following is a list of the badly wounded:
Herman W. Kuchmeister, private marine, shot through the jaw, probably fatal; Harry Hendrickson, seaman, shot through the liver, probably fatal; Ernest Sauticic, apprentice, fracture of right leg; John J. Doran, boatswain's mate, gunshot wound in right buttock; John Davis, gunner's mate, wound in right leg; William Levery, apprentice, wound in left leg; Robert Boltz, wounded on the Nashville, severely.

The remains of Eagan, who was killed in the Marblehead boat, were buried at sea.
The Marblehead and Nashville used their heaviest guns, as well as their small rapid-fire guns, and hundreds of shells were thrown into the Spanish troops. On board the ships a number of men were slightly wounded. One of the cables had been cut when the Spaniards opened fire. The marines in the boats replied at once, and machine guns on the forward launch sent in a stream of bullets, while heavy shells from the warships drove the Spaniards from their rifle pits on shore.

The cable which was cut at Cienfuegos extended from that city to Santiago de Cuba. It does not sever cable connection with Cuba, as there is another line in operation between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica. The severed cable is owned by the Cuba Submarine Company. The one in operation to Kingston is owned by the West Indies and Panama Company.

SPANISH LOSS AT MANILA.

Acknowledge That 300 Were Killed and 600 Wounded.

Madrid, May 17.—A Spanish report from Manila admits that the Spanish lost 300 killed and 600 wounded when Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet. The dispatch, which was to El Liberal, was dated May 9. It came by special steamer to Hong Kong. It says: "The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 800 men killed and 600 wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including one officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst, and all the enemy's shells burst."

Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls. The Yankos took and burned our merchant ships. Corregidor island was betrayed.

"The consulate assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade and are in fear of an immediate attack. Since the cable was cut little has happened."
"The blockade continues."

The Flying Squadron.

Charleston, S. C., May 17.—Commodore Schley's flying squadron passed here at 5:30 this afternoon, stopping just long enough to receive orders that were awaiting on board the lighthouse tender Wisteria. The squadron was under full headway again in 15 minutes and soon passed out of sight to the southward. Nothing could be obtained from the district commander as to the destination of the squadron, but the impression prevails that it is bound for Key West. Commodore Schley reported all well.

BY BULLETIN ONLY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WAITS.

Secretary Long Curtails the Supply of Information.
Washington, May 18.—An order was posted this morning, signed by Secretary Long, relative to the publication of news emanating from the navy department, considerably curtailing the supply of information that has heretofore been rather freely given out. The secretary's order was directed to Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, and he in turn gave it out by making an order in his own name, that no person connected with his bureau in any capacity should have any conversation whatever on subjects in any way pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press. As an offset, it was ordered that bulletins of such acts as have actually occurred and are proper for publication and are not connected with existing or projected movements, shall be prepared and posted on the bulletin board.

The sum total of the information published by the bulletin board today under this rule was a notice of the intention to start the Philippine expedition, and of the permission given to some foreign neutral vessels to pass the blockade at Havana.

In explanation of the issuance of this order, the naval authorities say that some leading American newspapers have been so far lacking in patriotism as to print plans of campaign and projected movements of naval ships, with the result that the war board has been obliged to completely revise its plans, in the knowledge that the Spaniards had promptly taken notice of the publications, and were prepared to profit by them.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

Dewey Advised That Troops Will Soon Be on Route.

Washington, May 18.—The naval department issued the following bulletin today, embodying such official information of the day as the department regarded proper for publication:
Admiral Dewey was informed that officers, men and supplies would be sent out to Manila by the City of Peking. About 1,200 troops will go.

Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Times, having received the necessary permission from the Spanish government to land at Havana, if entering the port by a neutral vessel, has been granted permission by the navy department to take passage by the German steamer Polaris, which vessel is given permission to pass the blockade. The department hopes to make an exchange of prisoners at an early date.

The British steamer Myrtle Dean has been granted permission to go to Cardenas, as was previously granted to the Norwegian vessel-of-war.

The Austrian man-of-war, Empress Maria Teresa, will visit Cuban ports.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Not Anxious to Incur Our Ill-Will—Charges England With Misdeeds.
Paris, May 18.—The Journal des Debats, in a long article today, reflects the anxiety experienced in government circles here respecting the feeling aroused in America on account of France's open sympathy with Spain. It says:

"The whole affair is a misunderstanding. French opinion at the outset of the war was certainly regarded the United States in the wrong, and some of the papers express this opinion in an aggressive tone. The Americans, however, should not have taken the matter tragically, for of all foreigners, our natural sympathies are for the United States, and our government throughout has acted most correctly."

After charging Great Britain with being at the bottom of the mischief, and declaring that it is America's business, if she decides to interfere in distant affairs, the article concludes:

"What concerns us is that America should not, in taking up the question of international domain, start with preconceived ideas against us, and denounce the good understanding with France which has been so useful in the past, and which is still more desirable in the future. The French nation was never really hostile to the Americans, who will realize this when the present friction has had time to disappear."

Tempting Fate.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Corunna says: The presence of the British channel squadron at Villagarcia is likely to lead to some unpleasantness. The idea of an Anglo-American alliance has so inflamed the Spaniards that the postmen from the fleet when on shore to collect letters have been booed and stoned. Threats have been made to stop the supply of provisions to the fleet. The British consul protested to the alcaide, who explained that the popular resentment was based on the existence of an alliance, and to the further impression that the fleet took wheat that properly belonged to the poor.

Sherman's Son a Chaplain.

Chicago, May 18.—Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, of the Society of Jesus, connected with St. Ignace's church, Fourth regiment, Missouri National Guard. Almost all the men of the regiment are Catholics. Father Sherman is the son of General W. T. Sherman.

Thousands Killed in a Cyclone.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from The Hague says: According to a private telegram from India, a terrible cyclone has destroyed a great part of Bima, a support town of the island of Sumbawa, Malay archipelago. The shores of Sumbawa bay are covered with the bodies of thousands of victims. The town of Kupang, island of Timor, escaped the force of the hurricane.

Japan Will Protest.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says: Japan intends to protest vigorously against America seizing the Philippines. She has already sought the assistance of Russia, and conferences are occurring between Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, and the Japanese ambassador, Baron Hayashi Taifu. It is believed that France and Germany will support Japan.

An eminent oculist announces that there is twice as much blindness among men as among women.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WAITS.

Attack on Manila Has Not Yet Been Made.

Cavite, via Hong Kong, May 17.—"I am maintaining a strict blockade. I have reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but they have made no demonstration. There is a scarcity of provisions in Manila. It is probable that the Spaniard governor will be obliged to surrender soon. I can take Manila at any moment. The climate is hot and moist. May 12, we captured the gunboat Callao, attempting to run the blockade. We have plenty of coal. One British, one French, two German and one Japanese vessel are here observing."
"DEWEY."

Washington, May 17.—The dispatches from Hong Kong brought welcome news today from Admiral Dewey to the president, and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officers who are watching the admiral's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless reassurance of safety is always pleasant. The telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago, and that while he refrains from taking the city of Manila, he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming the city in by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they had already entered Manila and had begun a career of bloodshed and rapine.

NO FOOD THERE.

Reconcentros Nearly All Dead—Pitiful State of Affairs.

Key West, May 17.—The conditions in Havana, resulting from the blockade, are being gradually brought out by information obtained from fishing smacks and other small vessels captured off the coast. Affairs at Havana now appear to be worse than at any time since the Weyer regime.

The fishermen who at first braved the blockade for the high price which fish brought in Havana, now run the risk, not for money, but for food. A number of these have been captured by the vessels of the blockading fleet, nearly all of them being released after having been questioned by our officers. They all unite in picturing the state of things at Havana as being pitiful in the extreme.

The press dispatch boat Kate Spencer has accumulated all the facts obtainable along the blockading line, the last news being obtained through two captures made by the gunboat Machias, which has just returned here for the first time since the blockade opened, making the longest single service of any blockading vessel off Cuba.

The Machias caught two fishing boats off Havana just before her return here. The Americans offered the fishermen money for part of their catch, as the fish were needed on board, but the fishermen demurred at taking money, preferring to have bread, and adding that they were desperately hungry.

When questioned as to the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana, the fishermen said there was little sickness at the Cuban capital, but they added there was much starvation. The reconcentros, they said, are nearly all dead, or have been expelled from the city to live in the suburbs. This agrees with other reports from Havana and Matanzas to the effect that the Spanish authorities, on the departure of the consul, seized all the supplies and applied them to the use of the army. The Spaniards then drove the reconcentros into the desolated sections of the country, between the coast towns and the insurgent lines, the regions described by Senator Proctor and others as being too barren and desolate to support grasshoppers.

The insurgents themselves have been chary of receiving the reconcentros, and hundreds of the latter, who had no personal friends in the insurgent camps, have been left to starve between the lines, which they did.

About Havana, the situation is even worse. Hundreds of reconcentros at barracks in Havana, were too weak to walk out of town and fell in the streets or died in the suburbs, where flocks of vultures, "Weyler's chickens," as they are now termed in Havana, have feasted on the remains.

In Matanzas, this feature of the situation is equally distressing. The fishermen who have been brought here are soon reconciled to capture, which here means food and decent treatment. They say that if the blockade continues much longer, bread riots must follow in all the large towns, as food is reserved exclusively for the army, thus forcing many people to enlist who would not otherwise do so.

Finally, the fishermen say that certain of the most desperate of the Spaniards threaten to burn Havana or blow the city up in the event of the authorities deciding to capitulate to the American forces.

San Francisco, May 17.—Edouard Remenyi, who has held royalty enhanced and has enthralled fashionable audiences all over the world, fell dead this afternoon at the Orpheum theater, in this city, while playing on his violin.

Engagement at Cardenas.

Madrid, May 17.—A dispatch from Havana says: Three American warships have rebombarded Cardenas with shell, and have destroyed the British consulate. The Americans attempted to land men and ammunition where the cannonade was the hottest. The Spaniards, however, were drawn up on the shore and replied hotly to the American fire, inflicting severe losses to the enemy. Seven Spaniards were wounded.

Whereabouts of the Spanish Fleet.

Caracas, May 17.—The Spanish cruisers Maria Teresa, Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo and Cristobal Colon and the torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Terror, which arrived off the harbor yesterday morning, are still here. Only the Maria Teresa and the Viscaya were admitted to the port. They have brought coal, provisions and medicines and will remain in port. The other warships are outside waiting.

A new German church has been completed in Jerusalem at a cost of \$300,000.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

A combination of circumstances has been at work to make Leiter's position in wheat comparatively easy. Supplies the world over are light, and the foreign stocks are in such a condition that France and Italy have been forced to take off their import duty of 37c. Spain has prohibited exports and imports and Germany and Austria are considering the advisability of removing or reducing their import duty. Admitting that supplies are low and the price of bread everywhere is high, flour being up to \$7 per barrel, the question arises, does the real condition of supply and demand warrant an advance of 40c to 53c a bushel in the leading markets in a week? If so it must be admitted that prices have been too low for months. If there is no manipulation behind it. Short sellers are chiefly responsible for the advance, but, even taking into consideration the light stocks in store in Europe, there is no sound argument to sustain the theory, to sustain \$1.70 for wheat here, when it is considered that over 40,000,000 bushels are afloat for Europe, against 17,000,000 bushels a year ago. If all other grains were equally scarce, there might be sound argument in the assertion that wheat was worth fancy prices. Speculation is more responsible for these prices than the actual demand, as values are up to a famine point, and higher than during the wild speculation that prevailed at the time of and following the close of the civil war, allowing for the premium on gold. One dollar and fifty cents for cash wheat in Liverpool and \$1.85 for it in Chicago, when the freight charges from Chicago to Liverpool, which are about 80c, including the cost of selling there do not strike the public as indicating a sound condition.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 93@94c; Valley and Bluestem, 95@96c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$5.00; Graham, \$4.80; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 40@42c; choice gray, 38@40c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$23; brewing, \$24 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$25; shorts, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$11@12; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 32 1/2@35c; fair to good, 25@30c; dairy, 25@30c per lb. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13@14c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.50@3c; geese, \$6.00@6.50; ducks, young, \$6@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@18c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2c per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.50 per sack.

Hops—6@12 1/2c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2c; spring lambs, 10c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice haw, \$4.25; light and footers, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5 1/2c; small, 6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11@12 per ton; native, \$8@10; sweets, 2 1/2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 21c; ranch, 10@12c; dairy, 15@16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 21c. Cheese—Native Washington, 11@12c; Eastern cheese, 12c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14 1/2c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7 1/2c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7 1/2c; veal, small, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17@18c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; founders and sole, 8@9c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3c; herrings, 4c.

Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.50. Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, per ton, \$25; feed meal, \$25 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$26; whole, \$25. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$5.25@5.50; straights, \$5.00; California brands, \$6.25; Dakota brands, \$6.00@6.50; buckwheat flour, \$6.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Fugot Sound, new, per ton, \$10@12; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$28@30. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$26.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Southern comb lams, 7@8c; San Joaquin, 7@8c; Northern, 11@12c per lb. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22.50@24; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton. Onions—New, 65@75c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c; do seconds, 20c; fancy dairy, 19 1/2c; good to choice, 18@19c per pound. Potatoes—Early Rose, 80@40c. Eggs—Store, 12 1/2@13c; ranch, 14@15c.

Fruit—Apples, 40c@51.50 per large box; cherries, 55c@61.00; do red and white, 85@60c per box. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.25@1.50; Mexican lemons, \$4.00; California lemons, 75c@1.00; do choice, \$1.25@2.00 per box. Hay—Wheat, \$19@25; wheat and oat, \$30@33; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$18@21; alfalfa, \$13.00@14.00; clover, \$15@18.

Use only one heaping teaspoonful of Scibling's Best Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use two teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

Waterways in Russia.

The Russian government will shortly open a water route into the interior of Russian Turkestan and thus furnish the country with communication, and to some extent with water also. For this purpose advantage will be taken of a line of depressions or valleys extending from a point on the lower course of the Amur-Daria river eastward to the Caspian sea. A canal to the Caspian can be built on a comparatively easy line. The Russian experience in Turkestan has shown that the ancient fertility of the country can be restored by irrigation, and large shipments of cotton are now made to Moscow. The promising mineral deposits have also been located and transportation in addition to the present trans-Caspian railroad is much needed.

BILLS OF FARE IN FASHIONABLE RESTAURANTS.

The question has been mooted over and over again whether the engraving of French and German dishes upon the bills of fare of the better class of American restaurants is or is not an improvement. Many contend that before their introduction our cooking was coarse, and fare presents attractive to the dyspeptic. This is an open question, but no bill of fare presents attractive to the dyspeptic, they like the billous, malarious and persons with weak stomachs, can be cured by Foster's Stomach Bitters.

Shakespeare's Songs in Music.

Shakespeare's songs put in music and sung by single and collected voices was the entertainment furnished the members of the Chicago Woman's Club at Handel hall the other evening.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous, and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

A sleigh made by Colonel David Moseley in 1776 has been in the family service ever since. It is now owned by Edward Moseley, of Westfield, Mass., a great-grandson.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the system, and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: W. C. HENRY & CO., Toledo, O.

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

For lung and chest diseases Pisco's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcutt, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Baker's Chocolate.

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