

THE SENTINEL.

OREGON, MISSOURI. Issued Every Friday. Friday, January 28, 1898. TERMS: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. DOBYNS & CURRY, Publishers

While the treasury officials have not quite forgotten what an actual surplus looks like, they are scratching their heads and looking as much pleased as a boy who has found a long lost knife. The excess of the December receipts over the expenditures is something like a million dollars, small affairs but fully received. Larger ones will come later.

The merry war against Secretary Gage, because of his financial propositions, goes on. Of course it comes from men who are opposed to making dollars out of a dollar's worth of material. It cannot be expected that the class of men who insist upon something for nothing will be satisfied with a proposition to make the dollars of the country really worth what they profess to be.

A few days ago the Indiana Supreme Court decided, under a statute which requires a corporation to publish in some newspaper the amount of its capital stock actually paid in and the amount of its indebtedness, that if the corporation fails to publish the report required and any person shall be misled and damaged by the failure to publish the report, the directors shall be liable for all damages resulting from the failure to publish the report. It seems that it pays in more ways than one to advertise in newspapers.

It will be well for our Democratic contemporaries to remember that we are now paying some \$11,422,616 interest each year on the increase of the national debt made by the last Cleveland administration. An increase that was entirely unnecessary and engineered for the sole purpose of allowing a few of Cleveland's favorites to feather their nests at the people's expense. There are those who still think that Mr. Cleveland had a larger income than he would have had if the bonds had not been issued, but however that may be, the \$11,422,616 interest that must be paid every year by the people as a punishment for electing Mr. Cleveland and turning a tide of national prosperity into one of financial adversity on a free trade basis from which we are now slowly but surely recovering.

There are pending in congress several bills for the establishment of a permanent census office, in connection with the taking of the twentieth federal census in 1900. It is to be hoped that one of those bills will become a law during the present winter. In view of the great sum of money we spend in census work, and the importance attached to the statistical results, it is time we established the office on a scientific basis. That can never exist so long as congress creates new machinery at each decennial period, which it proceeds to abandon as soon as it has reached that degree of efficiency which permits of satisfactory work. This hazardous way of doing the work not only mars the results at every point, but adds enormously to the ultimate cost. True economy, quite as much as improvement in the quality of the census figures, will follow from the establishment of a permanent office, where the experience gained in taking one census will count for the betterment of each succeeding one.

When the farmer sits down at night by his good warm fire and takes up his Populist paper and reads how McKinley's election has been a terrible disappointment; that the days of prosperity are farther away than ever; that there is not enough money to do the business of the country with; that he is still a slave and the Chicago board of trade has its foot on his neck; that the gold standard is filling the poor houses and children are crying for bread and that the gloom that enshrouds the laboring man is thicker and deeper than that sent to Pharaoh, he begins to think. In a little while he goes over to the table, takes a glass of cider and eats an apple, takes out his bank book and looks at the amount he is entitled to draw, and then wonders if he could buy the south 80 of neighbor Jones that joins him on the north. As he makes up his mind to go to bed and see Jones in the morning, his eye falls on the paper he has been reading and he says to his wife on hearing "I believe that editor is a d—d liar. His wife says 'Wa' pa'."

It might be well for the free trade shriekers who are excitedly calling attention to the prospective reduction of wages in the New England cotton mills to take into consideration the facts before making too much noise about it, as it is certain that the public will do. These causes of the reduction are simple and easily understood. There has been an increase of between two and three million spindles in the cotton mills of the country during the past two years, largely in the South, and the mills of that section have so improved their facilities as to make it possible to manufacture the finer grades of cotton goods, in addition to the coarse grades which they have manufactured for years. The further fact that they are allowed, under the law, to run much longer hours and are able to get their labor at much less wages for those longer hours, coupled with their proximity to the cotton fields, has enabled them to place their goods upon the market at less than the actual cost in New England mills, thus forcing a reduction in wages in the single industry along the Eastern coast, where an increase of wages has been felt in many other industries, as is also the case among the manufacturing establishments all over the country. The reduction in wages in the single industry in a single section of the country is a thousand times overbalanced by the increase of wages and employment in the numerous other industries of all sections of United States.

Medical men say rheumatism is the forerunner of heart disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by its action on the blood. Strong, steady nerves. Are needed for success. Everywhere. Nerves. Depend simply, solely, Upon the blood. Pure, rich, nourishing. Blood feeds the nerves. And makes them strong. The great nerve tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Because it makes The blood rich and Pure, giving it power To feed the nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures nervousness, Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Catarrh, scrofula, And all forms of Impure blood.

The Democracy and Greenbackism. The Democratic Baltimore Sun does well to call the attention of its party to the "political somersault" which that party has taken on the greenback question. This is a matter to which the Globe Democrat has referred more than once, but the recent action of the House Democrats gives the subject a new interest. It will be remembered that the caucus of Democratic members of that chamber decided among other things to oppose "all efforts, direct or indirect, to retro the greenbacks and treasury notes." The particular measure which they assailed then was that which the president proposed, and which was immediately introduced in the house, to hold in the treasury all greenbacks which are redeemed in gold until gold is presented in exchange for them. This, of course, is not an extinguishment of the greenback. It simply raises their status and prevents them from becoming the government's credit, but it does not reduce their volume. Yet even this mild but urgently needed reform the Democrats opposed.

In the beginning, however, the Democrats were more rabidly opposed to creating the greenbacks than they now are to retiring them, or strengthening them. The Republicans created the greenbacks in the second year of the war, when no other method of getting money enough to run the government appeared to be available, but even then, when the life of the union seemed to depend on the creation of this currency, the Democrats, as a party, opposed it. Only five Democrats in the house and four in the senate voted for the act of February 25, 1862, under which the first of the greenbacks were issued. All the rest of the votes for the measure were cast by the Republicans. Pendleton, Vallandigham and all the rest of the Democrats of prominence in each chamber talked and worked against the greenback bill. The Republicans were accused of violating the constitution in passing it, and of creating a currency which would be the spring of woe unnumbered for the country in the coming years.

The sound money Democratic papers are mistaken, however, when assume—and the Baltimore Sun seems to be one of these—that the Democratic somersault on the greenback question took place in recent years. The "Ohio idea," that all the debt which was not specifically made payable in coin should be paid in greenbacks, started in 1867, and the same George H. Pendleton, who subsequently cited the constitution, Daniel Webster and when proposed in the house in 1862, led the crusade for unlimited greenbacks which almost secured him the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1868. The "Ohio idea," as represented by Pendleton, William Allen and most of the other Western Democrats, did not capture the candidacy in the convention, but it got into the platform. The Democrats had made a complete change of base on the greenback question in half a dozen years, and that change has been maintained ever since by the majority of their papers. The Democrats fought the public credit act of 1869 which pledged the government to pay the debt in coin or its equivalent; the re-emption act of 1875, which raised the greenbacks to the gold line in 1879, and every other measure instituted to strengthen the financial system. It was not silverism which debased the Democracy. The financial poison was in the Democratic blood a score of years before silverism became a burning issue.—Globe Democrat.

Dreadfully Nervous. GENTS—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Chloroform Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous system. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleaned my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by T. S. Hinde.

Mr. Easha Berry, of this place, says he never had anything do him so much good and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this balm, which affords prompt relief.—B. F. Baker, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

Raising Spiders for Market. Among the new occupations to which women and children may turn their attention is the raising of spiders for market. With the number of favorable features which the year's operations have brought to light, and particularly the generally satisfactory ending of the year in most lines of manufacturing and distributive trade, there are few lines of business in which other than optimistic views are held. Perhaps the most hopeful prediction comes from the grain, wool, and fruit growing and mineral producing sections of the country, particularly the western, northwestern, and Pacific Coast states, which have profited most largely by the improved foreign and domestic demand, while the least encouraging reports are those received from the cotton manufacturing and growing sections, respectively east and south. That the country, as a whole, barring, as above said, untoward circumstances, will witness a trade better in 1898 than 1897, and in fact equal to or exceeding the boom year 1892, seems to be widely entertained.

The official report of the amount of tin plate made in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1897, shows a total of 146,282,036 pounds. The exports for the same time were 129,246,130 pounds. The iron sheets for this tin plate were made in 31 mills located in different states. The imports of tin plate for the same time for the year ending June 30, 1897, was 244,107,201 pounds.

It will be remembered that when the McKinley tariff law was enacted in October, 1890, a universal went up from the Democratic press denouncing the law, and declaring that tin plate could not be made in this country. Now, our laborers are making nearly as much as we consume and instead of sending millions of money abroad to buy tin plate, the workmen of this country are making it and are getting paid for so doing. The Democrats say buy it abroad and send money away. Republicans say make it at home and keep the money here.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. ALWAYS NEWSY AND RELIABLE. ALWAYS BRIGHT AND ABLE. ALWAYS THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY: One Year \$6.00, 6 Months \$3.00, 3 Months \$1.50. DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY: One Year \$4.00, 6 Months \$2.00, 3 Months \$1.00. SUNDAY EDITION, \$6 TO 66 PAGES: ONE YEAR \$2.00, 6 MONTHS \$1.00, 3 MONTHS \$0.50. WEEKLY EDITION. Issued in Semi-Weekly Sections, 8 Pages Each Tuesday and Friday. THE BEST "TWICE-A-WEEK" PAPER IN AMERICA: ONE YEAR \$1.00, 6 MONTHS \$0.50, 3 MONTHS \$0.25. FREE TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION! Send your name and address on a postal card and get SEVEN CONSECUTIVE ISSUES OF EITHER THE DAILY OR THE WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT FREE OF CHARGE. Compare it with other papers and SEE FOR YOURSELF how superior it is. Mention this paper and state whether you are interested in the Daily or Weekly issue. Address THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. THE GREAT National Family Newspaper For FARMERS and VILLAGERS, and your favorite home paper. THE SENTINEL, Oregon, Mo. BOTH One Year for \$1.50. Send all orders to THE SENTINEL.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC. 200 PAGES. A National Book of reference for Governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Digest of the Federal Statutes, the Digest of the State Statutes, the Digest of the Army and Navy, with their salaries, Tables of Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Campaigns, Gold and Silver, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The Standard American almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whitaker's Almanac. PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE PAID. Send all orders to THE SENTINEL, OREGON, MO.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer To Our Subscribers. By special arrangement with the publishers we will accept subscriptions for THE SENTINEL and Leslie's Illustrated Weekly for one year for \$3.25. When you consider that the regular price of Leslie's Weekly alone is \$4 a year, you can readily see what a splendid offer it is we are making. Leslie's Weekly is the oldest and best established of the great illustrated New York journals; its illustrations are all of the highest order and are superbly printed. There is no important event happening, either at home or abroad, but that a Leslie representative is on hand to chronicle with pen and pencil. Subscribe now both for yourself and for some friend's Christmas Gift. Remit \$3.25 to this office and you will receive both papers for one year. DOBYNS & CURRY, Oregon, Mo.

DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. \$1.00 A YEAR FOR DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. The subscription price of DEMOREST'S is reduced to \$1 a year. Demorest's Family Magazine is more than a Fashion Magazine; it is a monthly journal of the most valuable features. It has something for every member of the family, for every department of the household, and it varies its contents as the highest grade, making it, in the opinion of the most intelligent and most progressive writers of the day, and is a source of information in everything—Art, Literature, Science, Society, Adversity, Religion, Household Matters, Sports, etc.—single number frequently contains 200 to 300 fine engravings, making it the most complete and most profusely illustrated of the Great Monthlies. Demorest's Magazine Fashion Department is in every way far ahead of that contained in any other publication. Subscribers are entitled to each month to patterns of the latest fashions in women's attire, at no cost to them other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

NO BETTER CHRISTMAS GIFTS. than a year's subscription to Demorest's Magazine can be made. By subscribing at three you can get the magazine at the reduced price, and will also receive the handsome 25-cent Xmas Number with its beautiful picture supplement. Remit \$1 to money order, registered letter or to the DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., 110 5th Ave., New York City Great Special Clubbing Offer for Prompt Subscriptions. ONLY \$2.00 FOR THE Sentinel and Demorest's Family Magazine. Send your Subscriptions to this office.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN. LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD. It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party for fair and honest reports of all with ability and courage. It is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint. THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint. \$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00 THE DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND. Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year. Price of Weekly by mail \$1.00 per year.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. ALWAYS NEWSY AND RELIABLE. ALWAYS BRIGHT AND ABLE. ALWAYS THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY: One Year \$6.00, 6 Months \$3.00, 3 Months \$1.50. DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY: One Year \$4.00, 6 Months \$2.00, 3 Months \$1.00. SUNDAY EDITION, \$6 TO 66 PAGES: ONE YEAR \$2.00, 6 MONTHS \$1.00, 3 MONTHS \$0.50. WEEKLY EDITION. Issued in Semi-Weekly Sections, 8 Pages Each Tuesday and Friday. THE BEST "TWICE-A-WEEK" PAPER IN AMERICA: ONE YEAR \$1.00, 6 MONTHS \$0.50, 3 MONTHS \$0.25. FREE TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION! Send your name and address on a postal card and get SEVEN CONSECUTIVE ISSUES OF EITHER THE DAILY OR THE WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT FREE OF CHARGE. Compare it with other papers and SEE FOR YOURSELF how superior it is. Mention this paper and state whether you are interested in the Daily or Weekly issue. Address THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. THE GREAT National Family Newspaper For FARMERS and VILLAGERS, and your favorite home paper. THE SENTINEL, Oregon, Mo. BOTH One Year for \$1.50. Send all orders to THE SENTINEL.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC. 200 PAGES. A National Book of reference for Governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Digest of the Federal Statutes, the Digest of the State Statutes, the Digest of the Army and Navy, with their salaries, Tables of Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Campaigns, Gold and Silver, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The Standard American almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whitaker's Almanac. PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE PAID. Send all orders to THE SENTINEL, OREGON, MO.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer To Our Subscribers. By special arrangement with the publishers we will accept subscriptions for THE SENTINEL and Leslie's Illustrated Weekly for one year for \$3.25. When you consider that the regular price of Leslie's Weekly alone is \$4 a year, you can readily see what a splendid offer it is we are making. Leslie's Weekly is the oldest and best established of the great illustrated New York journals; its illustrations are all of the highest order and are superbly printed. There is no important event happening, either at home or abroad, but that a Leslie representative is on hand to chronicle with pen and pencil. Subscribe now both for yourself and for some friend's Christmas Gift. Remit \$3.25 to this office and you will receive both papers for one year. DOBYNS & CURRY, Oregon, Mo.

DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. \$1.00 A YEAR FOR DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. The subscription price of DEMOREST'S is reduced to \$1 a year. Demorest's Family Magazine is more than a Fashion Magazine; it is a monthly journal of the most valuable features. It has something for every member of the family, for every department of the household, and it varies its contents as the highest grade, making it, in the opinion of the most intelligent and most progressive writers of the day, and is a source of information in everything—Art, Literature, Science, Society, Adversity, Religion, Household Matters, Sports, etc.—single number frequently contains 200 to 300 fine engravings, making it the most complete and most profusely illustrated of the Great Monthlies. Demorest's Magazine Fashion Department is in every way far ahead of that contained in any other publication. Subscribers are entitled to each month to patterns of the latest fashions in women's attire, at no cost to them other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

NO BETTER CHRISTMAS GIFTS. than a year's subscription to Demorest's Magazine can be made. By subscribing at three you can get the magazine at the reduced price, and will also receive the handsome 25-cent Xmas Number with its beautiful picture supplement. Remit \$1 to money order, registered letter or to the DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., 110 5th Ave., New York City Great Special Clubbing Offer for Prompt Subscriptions. ONLY \$2.00 FOR THE Sentinel and Demorest's Family Magazine. Send your Subscriptions to this office.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN. LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD. It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party for fair and honest reports of all with ability and courage. It is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint. THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint. \$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00 THE DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND. Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year. Price of Weekly by mail \$1.00 per year.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN. LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD. It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party for fair and honest reports of all with ability and courage. It is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint. THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint. \$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00 THE DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND. Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year. Price of Weekly by mail \$1.00 per year.

FRUIT GROWERS' GUIDE. Condensed Practical Directions. By STARK BUCK. QUICK as trees come, unpack, separate moss, packing, etc., and dip the roots in thin mud, prepared by stirring rich soil into a half barrel of water. Then heel in; cover the roots and a foot up the bodies of the trees with well pulverized soil, taking care to fill and work and press the earth firmly around and about, and between the roots. If soil is at all dry, water well when three-fourths covered; after water soaks away, finish covering. Don't expose roots to sun, air, wind or frost. WHEN TO PLANT?—Usually, April and May. The season is not regulated, however, by date, but by the season and state of vegetation at the locality of the planter, and by condition of the trees to be planted. How?—In nurseries where tree planting is best understood, a man stands with a rammer while one is putting in the earth, and hammers the earth in as tightly as though he was setting a post. Take care not to strike roots. This packs the earth in more tightly than can be done by either hands or feet, though stamping usually fails well. Some are afraid of crushing the roots by the hammering process; but—well, it is not necessary to go into reasons, as experience favors hammering or firmly stamping the earth. This is the secret—any other planting is decidedly bad. DISTANCES?—Always make rows wider apart one way than the other, for convenience in cultivating, hauling out fruit, etc. Most important of all, row trees north and south, with the rows wider apart east and west, because the trees protect each other from the scalding mid-day sun, yet allow the coloring fruit to get all the more sunshine when it is needed—mornings and afternoons. PREPARE LAND before trees arrive, taking great care to have a deep bed of mellow soil; it should be in as fine condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. Well drained land is essential. If there is, at any season, standing water on the ground, drain. If too flat for drainage, ridge the land several feet higher than the level furrows left for drainage. Set the trees on the ridge thus made. Should the soil be hard or have a hard pan bottom, use a subsoil plow. The latter is a great help in any case. BRITISH OR BROKEN ROOTS?—Cut back to where sound, using a sharp knife and being careful to slope from the underside—so the cut surface will face downward. PLANT TREES with the strongest roots in the direction of the heaviest winds. Spread roots evenly in all directions, pushing the ends downward. The roots then act as braces to hold the tree firm. Don't let roots be flattened and spread out, nor, worst of all, have their ends bent upward. PLANT DEEP enough to bring the tree to its natural depth or an inch deeper, after allowing for settling of the soil. Lean towards the south with lowest and heaviest branches in same direction. Don't fear to lean too much; the north side of a tree grows faster, and it will be erect—more likely leaning away from the sun—by bearing time. Plant when the soil will powder, not paste; if the ground be dry, pour in a pint of water when hole is nearly filled. After it settles away finish filling, but omit further ramming. Use best surface soil for filling in; work it carefully among the roots. Never let pure manure come in contact with roots—place on the surface. As soon as there has been soil enough put in to somewhat cover the roots, pull tree gently up and down, causing the earth to jolt into every little hole and crevice. Then fill in earth, pounding it down lightly as you fill it in, not waiting until it is all in. The great secret is to guard against leaving air spaces around the roots or under the progs, and to pound and press the soil as firmly as in setting a post, taking care not to bruise roots. When filled up level tread or pound the soil around and towards the trees as hard as possible; then put several inches of loose soil over the tramped surface to prevent baking. If planted as directed, staking will never be required, and your tree will live and grow during the driest season. RABBITS are easily kept off by screens around the trees or any kind of paper (except tarred straw, corn stalks, grass, weeds, etc.) Trap goblets or give them poison—put it in bits of apple or potatoes and drop into their holes. BARKERS often injure trees soon after planting; to prevent, wash trees in May with a strong soap suds or solution of soft soap; repeat once or twice during June and every June afterwards. Also, where the woodpecker abounds, ask him to help you. As soon as frost is out in spring clear away the soil a foot or more all around the tree and about two inches in depth. The woodpeckers will get every hole. The soil can be gradually worked back in cultivation before mid summer. This plan has been successfully followed for more than thirty years with apple, peach and other trees. CULTIVATE trees well, especially while young, and even when old they should not be allowed to go long at a time without cultivation. The land, especially if good, may be sown in clover, and pastured with such stock as will not injure the trees. But the orchard should not be treated more than two or three years at a time; and whether in clover or cultivated, it should be manured from time to time, enough to keep the trees making a strong, healthy growth. Do not sow small grain in the orchard, especially wheat or rye sown in the fall. Oats may be sometimes sown in the orchard after it is well grown up, and pastured down with hogs, with but little if any bad effects, but at other times this plan seems to work the orchard an injury. Never, under any circumstances whatever, allow timothy, red-top, blue grass or any other grass that forms a tough sod, in an apple orchard. When the orchard is not in cultivation, it should be in clover, and kept closely pastured with hogs, if practicable. THE VERY BEST TREATMENT an orchard could have would be good cultivation, and no crops taken off the land. But if you raise corn "hog it down," and the land will not be very much the worse for the crop. But where crops are raised

and taken off, care must be taken that the soil is not too much impoverished to keep the trees thrifty, whether before or after they are of bearing size. If the trees are not growing rapidly enough, then the land must have some stimulant—lime, ashes, manure. When it comes necessary to manure trees, the manure used should be scattered over the land at least as far from the trees as the roots extend under the branches. An orchard once badly stunted seldom, if ever, entirely recovers, and even if it should, there has been a loss in time that cannot be regained. Cultivate as early in the season as practicable, so that the growth of the trees can be made early and have time to ripen up thoroughly and be ready for hard winter.

PRUNING a little at the right time is required on almost every tree, but the grower should know what he is doing in order to know where and how to do the work. In pruning the tops of trees while yet young, all sharp forks should be destroyed by cutting out the limb that can be best spared, and whenever two prominent limbs start out from the main stem so close together that future growth would eventually cause them to clash, one of them should, of course, be cut out while small. Some varieties grow in such a manner that many of the leading branches require shortening back to make the tree generally somewhat stocky. Others require only some of the longer branches to be cropped to keep the tree in a comely shape. Just enough should be done to make the wood grow where you want it, and to prevent its growing where you don't want it. If this right pruning is properly done, while the trees are comparatively small, they will need but little when they get older. TO AVOID cutting off large branches, have your trees and fruit down on the ground after bearing a few heavy crops; you must start the branches a little higher than has been the practice with many. Men are very prone to run to extremes. Forty and fifty years ago nearly all trees were made to branch very high, and during later years the inclination has been toward the other extreme. From two to four and a half feet—say mostly from three to four feet—is the best height to branch apple trees. Where there is danger from winds or hot suns, close planting and low heads are best. All water sprouts should be kept rubbed off from time to time while small, and all suckers starting from the roots should be cut, or pulled, off while young and tender. "BIRD A WIEK." When the young orchard is growing thrifty, some become impatient waiting for apples. But just hold on! The trees are only getting ready to do more for you after a while. They are developing large limbs, sturdy trunks and strong constitutions, in order to stand the wear and tear of the hard time coming.

PLANT standard, plant deep so the off set where budded will be an inch under ground. Dwarfs 6 inches. Choose dry, strong soil, clay is best. Near where wood ashes are regularly thrown is a choice spot for a few trees. Cultivate well for four years. Then sow blue grass or clover. Cultivation, in most regions, invites the blight and should be stopped as soon as the trees get a start. Mow the grass twice a season and let it lie. Scatter manure broadcast on the soil every winter, after trees begin to bud, also wood ashes, ground bones and marlate of potash, and sow under the branches of each tree a pint of salt. HAYD PRUNING; cut back low shoots every spring; head back dwarfed fully half the annual growth. Currants, goose berries or a tangle of raspberry bushes are excellent to shade the soil and help prevent blight. Standard trees are harder than dwarf; the roots of the latter are liable to be winter-killed unless planted deep, as directed. Set Standard 10, 12 or 16x20 feet; Dwarf 8, 8 or 12x20 feet apart. Cut off blight a foot below where branch is affected and burn; coat the stub with lime-cast oil. In spring scrape the rough bark off trunks of trees and whitewash up to the smaller limbs—one or two inches in diameter. Put sulphur in the whitewash. CHERRY, plant on cherry soil—dry and not very rich; never on wet land. Rows along fences and roads do well. Heart and Bigarreau cherries, such as Napoleon and Tartarian, are called "sweets." Dukes such as Royal Duke and Hortense, and Morelles, such as Richmond, Mont. O. and Suda, are called "sour"; all being more or less acid. Sours are best for cooking, preserving and canning. Morelles are hardiest, Dukes next. Plant Sours for profit. Sweets often rot in wet weather, and the trees are less hardy, though often very profitable on high, dry soil; still Sours pay two to one more money. PLUM, plant in the natural and common sense way—closely, and several varieties together; and, above all, the proper varieties for the locality. Plant 10, 12 or 16 feet by 20 feet apart, alternating the varieties, and then care for and cultivate well for three years, after which they will almost take care of themselves. Never, under any circumstances, plant where the soil is heavy or has free run. PLANT trees delight in good cultivation. Poor soil can, with manure and constant cultivation, be made to bear abundant crops. The trees are liable to the attacks of the borers; the remedy is given elsewhere. Peaches, plums, pears and cherries are greatly benefited by wood ashes. In the north, even in Minnesota, peaches are successfully grown by laying down and covering the trees. Set 16x20 feet apart. ANOTHER tree here of the two fine new Russian sorts, Surenos and Nonados, have given heavy crops the past two years, while a peach orchard adjoining was barren. Trees should be grown of Marano or Japan plum roots to make them of highest value. QUINCE; do not delight in wet soil; it should be rich, and may be moist, but should be well drained. Grow in bush form, keeping heads thinned out. Watch for borers. LANTERN—Go to your home nursery, pick out your trees, follow each direction and we will guarantee success.

From Baby in the High Chair to grandma in the rocker. Grain O is good for the whole family. It is the long desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee in the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is worth a try. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain O.

Doctors Say; Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result. Tatt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

Frazer & McDonald Bank, FOREST CITY, MO. Established 1873. Transact a general banking business. Drafts issued good in all parts of the United States. Foreign drafts issued at current rates. Deposits received, and all other business of a bank transacted. Usual rate of interest allowed when left for a specified time. Business in our line respectfully solicited. C. D. ZOOK, President. ALBERT ROEBUCK, Cashier. G. L. CURRIAN, Assistant Cashier.

The Montgomery & Roeder BANKING COMPANY. OREGON, MISSOURI. ESTABLISHED 1871. The oldest bank in the county. Transact a general banking business. Interest paid on time deposits. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of the country and Europe. Have made special arrangements to collect money due from estates in foreign countries. The accounts of Farmers, Merchants and individuals are respectfully solicited. Special care given to any business intrusted to us. DANIEL ZACHMAN, President. C. J. HUNT, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' BANK, OREGON, MO. Capital Stock Paid Up \$20,000. Transacts a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits left for a specified time. Drafts issued on principal cities. Collections made and promptly remitted. Directors—S. F. O'Fallon, J. T. Thacker, W. M. Postler, George Anderson, J. A. Kreek, Gouy Morris, Alex Van Buskirk. C. W. LUKENS D D S. Dental parlor over Moore & Seeman's store, Oregon, Mo. All the latest improved methods and appliances in use. PRICES REASONABLE! J. T. THATCHER M. D. Homeopathist and Surgeon. OFFICE OVER MOORE & SEEMAN. Special attention given to ORFICIAL SURGERY AND ITS RELATION TO CHRONIC DISEASES. OREGON, MISSOURI. FREIGHT AND TRANSFER LINE. GARDER & SEEMAN, PROPRIETORS. Oregon, - Missouri. GILESA LAUGHLIN Attorney at Law. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. Collections and Probate Business a Specialty. OREGON, MISSOURI. G. W. MURPHY, Attorney - at - Law, CRAIG, MO. Will practice in all courts. Commercial business a specialty. Office over merchants' & Farmers' bank. S. W. AIKEN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, OREGON, MISSOURI. Special attention given to Diseases of Women and Children. Office in Van-Buskirk building. WM. KAUCHER, J. P. Pension Business a Specialty. Office over Zachman's Grocery, St. Joseph, Mo. "JOE'S PLACE." 112 North Second St., First Door South of Lat's. ST. JOSEPH, MO. JOE OPPENHEIMER, Proprietor. Finest Liquors, Choice Cigars, Fresh Beer on Tap, Good Paid Tables. A first-class, well furnished, and comfortable hotel. Special attention given to the needs of the traveling public. Send for our circular. Proprietor, St. Joseph, Mo. We have renewed our contract with the Inter Ocean, and can now furnish THE SENTINEL and weekly Inter Ocean for \$1.50.