A party of sportsmen from Fort Stockion, Texas, while hunting antelopes in the Sierra Charrote a few days ago, made a most singular discovery. Riding up a narrow gorge they caught sight of a gigantic rattesmake traiting his hideous length along the side of the steep crag just above their heads. Several of the party fired at the reptile, but none of the shots had any effect beyond causing his snakeship to acceelerate his leisurely movement, and by the time the party had dismounted and reached the spot, the rattler was d'asppearing down a fissure in the rock.

A volley of shot was sent clattering after him, but some of his pursuers, feeling courageous enough to follow him further, they had turned about and were making their way back to the horses, when a human head, protruding from the gap where the snake had disappeared, attracted their attention. The head was quickly followed by the body, and a most remarkable person stood gazing curiously after them. It was a man, clad from head to foot in a garment evidently made out of the tough, fiborous grasses of these parts woven together in a mat. This was secured about the waist by a left composed of the pied, mottled skin of reptiles. This strange being's long, coarse hair hung about his face in straight, black p'eated locks, giving him a most weird, Medusa-like appearance. His features were of a brutish, cunning type, while the face was lighted up by a pair of coldly twinkling orbs hard y human in their steady gaze, and which completed the suggestion of a serpent of his entire make up.

The hunters, amazed at this singular appartition, turned back and approached the man, who waited for them without any evidence of fear or desire to avoid a neeting. Mr. K., who was somewhat in advance of the others, called out to him in English, "Good morning," and was answered in Spanish, spoken with a guttural accent.

Mr. K. then began to converse in Spanish with the man, who responded

in advance of the others, called out to him in English, "Good morning," and was answered in Spanish, spoken with a guttural accent.

Mr. K. then began to converse in Spanish with the man, who responded briefly in a dialect of his own, composed of a mongred Spanish and Apache. Indian. When asked what he was doing down in that hole, he informed the party that he lived down there and offered to show them his home. The gentlemen felt considerable hesitation about following the rattlesnake into such close quarters, and expressed as much, when the stranger declared there was no harm to be expected from the snake, but said there was another entrance to his abode that they might make use of if they preferred it.

He then showed them a large hole in the mountain's side which they had failed to notice for the brashes that wellingh covered it. They found themse ves, on entering this hole, in a small, gloomy cave, in which they saw, as soon as the eyes became accustomed to the insufficient light, a woman and several children seated, or lying about on skins. They were all dressed in the same rude garments as the man, to whom they bore a strong resemblance. They took very little notice of the hunters, exhibiting a sluggishness of movement that would have seemed to indicate drowsiness had it not been for their little, glaneding, watchful eyes that gleamed like diamond points in the dimess of the cave.

In obetience to some order of her husband, the woman rose from her squatting position in one corner of the cavern, letting fall from her lap some object that glied swiftly away to one of the children, about whom it twined it in her arms. To the amazement and horror of the gentlemen, this object was the huge rattlesnake which hal been their guide to this extraordinary place, so unreal and uncanny as to cause them to ask themselves if it were not the creation of a dream.

The woman had lighted a torch, revealing the cave summing with snakes

to ask themselves if it were not the creation of a dream.

The woman had lighted a torch, revealing the cave swarming with makes of every description and size. They hung from rocky projections in the roof and sides of the cavern, hissing at the unwonted light, and glided about from one corner to another. One great shining black monster lay across the threat of a sleeping infant, gently waving its horrid head above the child's mouth. An older child was eating something from an earthenware vessel, and a large rattler leaning from his shoulder would swing over and eat from the dish, while the child would strike it with its bare hand whenever its strange measmate seemed getting more than its share.

tropped it into her lap as one might a citten. The creature crawled up her oddy and finally settled itself on her reaxt, reaching up to her mouth as if o kiss her. This last exhibition of an ntimacy forbidden by the prejudices of all ages and people was more than the art / could stand, so they beat a hasty etreat from that joint abode of serpiests and human beings. The man accommand them, offering in trade skins for owder and shot.

retreat from the joint about of septents and human beings. The man accompanied them, offering in trade skins for powder and shot.

While the exchange was being made the man in answer to the question related his history. He is a half-breed Apache Indian, his father having been a Mexican. Up to the time he was grown he had continued with his mother's people, but committing some offence against their laws—he entered into no details as to what this was—he had to run away to escape their veneral content of the second of the second his wild, roving existen e having unfitted him for a civilized life, he had taken up his residence in this mountain cave. His wife, an Indian girl, had fled with him and here their children had been born. He lives by hunting and fishing, never venturing far from his underground dwelling. As to the snakes, he says they are gentle, affectionate creatures, which, if man would cease to persecute them, would be his faithful friends.—[Philadelphia Times.

The seat of the bitterest hostilis—
the Jews has been the city of Vienna,
but vengeance seems to have come upon it at last. A great event 'n Vienna
every year has been the International
Grain Market, the great market for the
continent. Last year 6,000 persons attended it. But last spring Hebrew resentment was stirred to such a point
that 250 firms of Buda Pesth signed a
declaration that they would not deal in
Vienna, and the movement was supported in various towns of Hungary and
in Prague. The Vienna Association,
seeing the dangerous extravagance to
which the anti-Semitic agritation had
been carried, petitioned the Emperor to allay it, but the result could not
be avoided. The eforts of the Jews
have made the corn market of this year
a comparative failure. Instead of the
f,000 merchants of 1888, there have been
but 2,000, and a proposition has axisen
also to establish another international
corn market in Paris.

corn market in Paris.

The wonderful tales of the Arabian Rights are told aga n in New Mexico. In the Lincoln Mine, at San Pedro, long productive of very valuable ore, miners have found a cavern about 10½ feet by 50 feet in extent, whose a desare studded with precio s stenes and metals quite n the manner of the underground garden where Aladdin went in obedience to the command of the African mageian, and the floor is thickly strewn with gems and ore-bear ng pebbles, just like Sinbad's Valley of Diamonds. The company only lately refused \$22,0,000 for this mine, and are now hugging themselves to think that they did so. The camp is crazy with excitement, and themselves to think that they did so. The camp is crazy with excitement, and everybody fancies that he sees diamonds as big as hens' eggs hanging on the trees and sparkling from the beds of streams.

streams.

Mr. James M. Swank, in bis report on the mineral resources of the United States for 1888, states that throughout the world there are mined every year more than 50,060,090 tons of iron ore and more than 450,000,000 tons of coal. Of the iron ore Great Britain contributes about 29 per cent, the United States 24 per cent, and Germany 21 per cent, these three countries thus furnishing about 74 per cent, of the total amout produced. The same three countries furnish togther over 82 per cent, of all the coal raised, Great Britain having produced last year about 129,000,000 tons, and Germany about 20,000,000 tons, and Germany about 50,000,000 tons, and Germany about 50,000,000 tons, see in the contribute of the contribute

O00,000 tons.

Ousgon is beginning to push California in the honey business. Pretty soon it will begin to come East, for already there is more made there than is needed for local use. Dealers say the Oregon product is richer than the California article. It comes from wild flowers on the mountains, and the bees gather it into the trees with all the industry of an Eastern bee that has learned to hustle in Western fashion. Some of the swet stuff is hard to get at, since woods are accessible only by narrow trails, but it is found in such large quantities that it pays to go for it.

The sight of Japan taking long strides in advance of it in modern things has stirred up China, says an exchange. The young Emperor is credited with some ideas less than 2,000 years old. The government has decided to inaugu ate a great railroad system to cover in some measure the entire country. The American style of equipment and management has been given the preference over the European. While the government will control, it is expected to enlist native capital and overcome the objections of the conservatives, who want no innovations.

Says a London correspondent; "There are only two courses now open to Boulanger. He must either return to France in the avowed character of an enemy to the Republic or retire permanently from public life. If he does the former bloodshed and disorder will mark his path; if he quietly submits to his overthrow at the polls his followers will consider him a weakling. He seems to be between Scylla and Charybdis."

The Author states that the editor of Harper's Magazine selects for publication each year about seventeen manuscript stories, and rejects annually between fifteen and sixteen thousand. The magazine is published at a yearly cost of \$260,000 for original literary matter, and the work of arisis and engravers. This sum does not include the expenses of printing or publishing the magazine.

THE Germans are distinguished for their love of titles. The climax in this direction was reached a few days ago in Darmstadt, when the Grand Duke created a man "Court Sauer-Kraut Cutter." Horeafter he must be addressed, according to custom, as "Mr. Court Sauer-Kraut Cutter," and he will be offended unless the title is used.

Ex-Postmaster-General James declares in the Forum that the most important reforms in the postal service have all been made by men who had journalist's experience, the three most important reformers being Benjamin Franklin, Amos Kendall and Montgomery Blair.

of the Republic is impressed with the importance of knowing more of the great Toltee city of Teotihuacan, and it is probable that a part of it will be uncovered by the aid of the soldiers,—New Orleans Picyune.

Chinese Immigration.

### NAVASSA ISLAND.

cans.

The dispatches stating that a riot had occurred on Navassa island, in the Caribbean sea, in which a number of Americans had been killed, has called the attention of the public to the fact that there are islands in the West Indies which are under the jurisdiction of no particular nation. Our Government has sent the Galena to the scene of the disturbances, and as the land is entirely owned by American citizens it is probable that we will be permitted to settle the trouble. The following facts regarding the island will prove interesting:

garding the island will prove interesting:

From the head of the bay on which Port-au-Prince stands there reaches out on the west the long arm of peninsula which is so peculiar a feature in the geography of the island. The arm-bone is a continuous ridge of mountains rising to a height of 8,000 feet and stretching 160 miles. Navassa island is located immediately opposite this promontory in latitude 18 min. 25 sec. north, while the seventy-fifth meridian of longitude passes right through the island. The guano deposits, which give to the rocky outline of the Haytian dominions a high commercial value, cover an area of about outline of the Haytian dominions a high commercial value, cover an area of about a square mile, and are handled by the Navassa Phosphate Company, of 22 South stree, Baltimore, Md., and 19 Cliff street, New York. The company, which claims a concession of the entire island, is one of the wealthiest fertilizer corporations in the country and does an immense business in the Eastern States from Maine to Florida and from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the Ohio river.

corporations in the country and does an immense business in the Eastern States from Maine to Florida and from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the Ohio river.

Navassa island lies directly in the track of the Pacific Mail steamers on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, and is the last land sighted between Point Maysi, in Cuba, and Asyinwall. The population numbers about 500, including nearly 100 persons employed in and about the works. The black or Haytian element predominates, and there is a considerabe a cocession of malcontents and "transients" from the mainland.

Speaking of the relations of Great Britain and the United States in regard to Hayti and the present condition of that republic, James A. Froude says in a recent memoir: "Hayti has passed through many revolutions, and is no nearer than at first to stability. Close to where our ship brings up, after passing the narrow channel between Gonsive island and the mainland, we see the Canada, an English frigate, and about a quarter of a mile from her an American frigate of about the same size, with the Stars and Stripes conspicuously flying. We (the English) have had some differences of late with the Hayti authorities, and the sat sfaction which was asked for having been refused or delayed, a manof-war had been sent to ask redress in more peremptory terms. The town of Portau-Prince lay under her guns; the President's ships, which she might perhaps have soized as a security, had been taken out of sight into shallow water where she could not follow them. The Americans have no particular right in Hayti, and are as little liked as we are, but they are feared, and they do not allow any business of a serious kind to go on in these waters without knowing what it is about. Hayti is the most riductions caricature of civilization in the whole world. Doubless the whites are not disinterested witnesses, for they are treated as they once treated the blacks. They can own no freehold property, and exist only on tolerance. They are called 'white trash.' Black dukes and marquiese

The Great Mexican Monolith.

The removal of the great monolith, the Goddess of Water, from the ancient Toltec city of Teotihuscan, in Mexico, is attracting widespread attention. The top of the satue is below the surface of the surrounding plain, and as it is over ten feet lower it is seen that the task of its removal is no ordinary one. It is of granite, contains 262½ cubic feet of solid rock, and 160 pounds per cubic foot is a low estimate for it. Mr. Bates estimates its total weight at twenty-five tons. A temporary railroad track nearly three miles long will be laid from the station on the Mexican Railway over to the place where the statue now stands. Its age is supposed to be about 1,400 years. Its square shape and severely grim Toltec features all bespeak its fifth century sculpture. In clearing away the rubbish that had accumulated around the goddess, the mouth of a tunnel was uncovered. It is nearly seven feet high, and runs straight back into the mound about 60 feet, and has four side tunnels of little length. In its roof, sides, bottom—in fact, everywhere—are to he found fragments of pottery, bones, obsidina, etc. The ground was covered with a smooth coating of pure lime mortar. Traces of steps of terraces are seen on all its sides.

of steps of tentaces sides.

The Indians at first made strennous objections to the removal of the goddess. They said that its mission was to guard the treasures of the sacred city, but they finally gave a reluctant consent. The day that the statue is moved there will be a great celebration. The President of the Republic is impressed with the

sto the snakes, he says they are gentle, affectionate creatures, which, if man would cease to persecute them, would be his faithful friends.—[Philadelphia Times.

\*\*Cuttle-Fish and Sharks.\*\*

\*\*A sword fish captured in the Gulf Stream was found to have in its stomach over thirty eyes and twenty beaks of the small cuttle-fish, together with a few partly digested individuals. Sword shares and sharks are natural enemies, although the way I asked a very rich man to compribute some money to a certain relief fund. He shook his head. "Childs," he said, "I can't give you anything. I have worked too hard for my money." That is just it. Being generous grows on one, just as being mean does. The disposition to give and to be kind to others should be inculcated and fostered in children. It seems to me that is the way to improve the world and make happy the people who are in it.—[G. W. Childs, in Lippinoott's.

Southern Staple.

and Financial Chronicle, of New York, the cotton crop for the current season—1888-89—18 the largest ever produced in the South.

It reaches six million nine hundred and thirty-five thou-and bales. The crop of 1887-88 was something over seven million bales. But in weight this season's product exceeds that of last by thirty million pounds.

To appreciate the magnitude of these figures and to realize the progress made by the South in the culture of cotton, it is only necessary to glance backward.

The greatest crop known in the days of slavery was that of 1859-60. I amounted to four million eight hundred and twenty-three thousand bales. During the war the industry was paralyzed. After the war the annual y-led increased, with some fluctuations, from two million five hundred doubt and seventy thousand in 1875-76, and six million five hundred and fifty thousand in 1885-86. The progress is even greater than appears from these figures, since there has been a marked increase in the average weight of bales.

As the Southern States contribute about four-fifths of the cotton supply of the world if will be seen to what extent English and Continental, as well as American manufactures, are dependent on them for their raw material.

Still more remarkable and insignificant is the advance made by the South in the manufacture of its great staple. For some time after the war it was a producer, but not a consumer. In 1879-80 the number of Southern mills was a hundred and sixty-four. They had five hundred and sixty-four. They had five hundred and sixty-four. They had five hundred and sixty-four, they had five hundred and sixty-four. They had five hundred and s

scotton than was taken by Southern musthen.

It is believed that the cotton crop of
the coming season will exceed that of
the past. Indeed, there appears to be
no limit to the productive capacity of
the South. If the annual yield keeps
on increasing as it has the time is not
far distant when the c op will be ten
million bales.—[New York Herald.

### The Burglar Couldn't Frighten Him

Five years ago, says the Chicago Herald, a burglar effected an entrance into the house of a wealthy e-mission merchant and succeeded in getting away with a lot of valuable plunder. It so happened that the merchant had been attending a college reunion that might, and did not get home until early morning. Upon nearing the house he nearly run into a man who was hurrying along with a heavy sa'chel. A neighboring gas jet enabled him to take a good look at the midnight traveler, but he thought no more about him until he arrived home and found that he had been robbed. Of course he real'ed his meeting with the man, and the description he gave to the police enabled them to spot the fellow very quickly. When the case came up for trial the evidence was so overwellming that the burglar saw he had no chance to escape unless he made a bold kluff, so he asked permission to speak to the broker alone. It was granted, and when they faced each other the thief hissed: "So help me God, if you prosecute me and I am sent up, I'll have your lie sooner or later, if I have to swing for it, so I give you far warning!" But he had mistaken his man; instead of searing the merchant this talk only incensed him, and he replied: "You miserable wretch, I'll put you through now, and keep you there just as long as I can for daring to threaten me in this way." And he did, too, for the burglar received a heavy sentence. Last month the broker was accosted by a seedy individual who called him bp name and wanted to shake hands. But the merchant didn't know the fellow, and refused the salute. Then the man spoke up and said: "I guess you don't remember me; my name is Hendrickson, whom you sent to State's prison five years ago." "Oh, you're the fellow that threatened to kill me on sight, whenever you got out; when are you going to start in?" The man frowned. "That was a bad break, mister. I have learned bet'er since them." "Oh, you have, el; and now I sugoes you want to borrow \$10, don't you'r." "No, sir, not a cent; I'm in earnest, I've reformed." "Well,

As a supplementary to Edison's improved phonograph, a Mr. Gueroult proposes to introduce a small apparatus that will represent the face and the gestures of the person speaking through the instrument. Mr. Gueroult suggests that, while the cylinder of the phonograph is being turned to register the speaker should be taken at equal intervals of one-tenth of a second. Supposing, for instance, one as each of the phonograph is a second. Supposing, for instance, one laken at equal intervals of one-terth of a second. Supposing, for instance, one revolution of the cylinder to last thirty seconds, 300 photos wil be obtained in that time, which, of the being spread out, are attached to the small apparatus and made to rotate at the same speed as the cylinder. As the photos pass in succession before the cyes of the spectator, the apparatus reproduces the movements of the speaker, simultaneously with his words, owing to the fixiety of the impressions made on the retina. Moreover, the precision of these successive images is secured, as there is not a syllable that can be pronounced in less than one-tenth of a second, so that the gestures and facial expression will correspond with the sentences uttered by the phonograph. In this way it is possible to reproduce the text of a speech together with the gestures and physiognomy of the orator.

Says Joaquin Miller in, the Independent: "The copper mines of Montana to-day are the most extensive, productive and profitable in the world. "The deeper we go the better they git," is the laconic and ungrammatical statement all along the top of the Rocky Mountains away up here to the north. And this applies to copper mines, silver mines, gold mines, and all sorts of mines, indeed, in Montana."

Umpires Lead a Happy Life.

AM a base-ball enthusiast, and I am not a bit soft in my upper story either. I delight to revel in the luxury of hot balls, and foul tips, and sky scrapers, and grounders, and all the other little nick nacks which take up so much of the at-

ers, and grounders, and all the other little nick nacks which take up so much of the attention of our amateur base-ball readers. One peculiarity of the national game of this country is the fact that you can enjoy a good game of base-ball without participating in it.

There is much pleasure in reading a versalite and humorous report of a game of ball. Some read the report for the humor that is in it, and others prefer to have a hand in the game themselves. Others prefer to play ball from the auditorium, as it is not so fatiguing, while there is less danger of being shot by hot being shot by hot balls.

All that is required of those who play ball from the grand stand is enthusiasm and applause and a little free information frequently. If Kelly isn't half running, advise him of it in a loud tone of voice and in a boisterous manner. You must tell Kelly to slide at the proper moment, and if he makes a three-bagger applaud vigorously, and if he makes a home run shout until you grow weary.

For the benefit of those who don't know anything about playing ball I will explain the modus operandi of the game. The club on the outside, or the "outs," as they are called —that is, those who play in the field—take their position, each in their respective places. The twirler twirls the leathers sphere to the man at the bat, and if the sphere is fickle-minded and shoots off at a tangent from its original direction when it arrives at the home-plate should be a sky-scraper away out into the dim distance over the fence, and if the audience does its duty and cheers vociferously, the man who smote the leathern sphere will probably make a home run; if not, he will surely make a three-bagger unless there is an impediment in his locomotion. If the batter does not fan the air, and if he succeeds in sending the sphere squarely and with exceeding great force, he may send it far out into the field. If he does not get a satisfactory whack at the ball, he will probably send it with great swiftness—like unto a cannon ball—into the yearning grasp



times makes an erroneous decision because his eyes are not gifted with omniscience. Then, again, the spectators are not all infallible. Some people are cross-eyed, some are laboring under undue excitement and liquor, and others are not well read in the literature of the game. So there are mistakes made on both sides. In Pittsburgh and other tewns, where the "tough" element is numerous and pre-eminent, the umpire does his umpiring in a little, strongly built house, constructed somewhat in the shape of a small-sized flag-house, capable of holding only one man. After the umpire has made his decision he retreats into his little fort and awaits developments. When the storm has subsided he comes out again to attend to the umpiring business.—O hicago Ledger.

A Day of Rest.

### A Day of Rest.

A Day of Rest.

Sunday-school Superintendent—Cas any of you tell me why Sunday is called the day of rest?

Little Dick (holding up his hand)—I kin. It's 'cause we get up early and hurry through breakfas' so's to dress in time for Sunday-school, and then hurry to Sunday-school, so we wont be late, and then skip inter church fore the bell stops ringin' and then go home to dinner and get fixed up for afternoon service, and then get supper an go to bed so pa and ma can get ready for evening service. That's all we do.—New York Weekly.

# A Good Investment.

the don't know whether you would pay me sing or not."

"Well, great Scott! isn't it worth \$5 to find out what kind of a man I am? of I might strike you for a hundred some day."—Harper's Bazar.

### The Laziest Man in the Country.

The Laziest Man in the Country.

One of the laziest men in the country is John Curtis, who is serving a three years' sentence in the State prison at Salem, Oregon. Curtis worked in the foundry, and about three months ago took off his boots on the plea that they hurt him, and then burned his foot so severely that he was laid up. When the burn was healed he put vinegar on it, and aggravated it to prevent its getting well. The prison physician treated him, and managed to cure the wound. Curtis was set at work again. He worked four days, and then with a hatchet cut off his left hand. It took two blows. One cut through the fleshy part of the hand, the other clean through the wrist joint. He confessed that he did it to avoid work. New York World.

A good conscience is to the soul

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body; it preserves a constant ease and sevenity within us, and more than countervails all the calfamities and afflictions which can possibly befall us.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES recently remarked that death bears as pleasing a face to an old man as sleep to one

Are Your Hens Moulting &
Many people have learned by experience
that Sheridan's Condition Fowder given once,
daily, in the food, will supply the needed material to strengthen and invigorate sick chickens or moulting hens and get them to laypint of clabbered milk I add a teaspoonful of the powder, mix well, and let the chicks eat all they will once a day; it does seem to be just what they need, they soon become so vigorous. People laughed at me when I be-gan to use Sheridan's Powder, and I had no idea I should win a premium. They laugh best who laugh last, however. I got more eggs than any of my neighbors, and some of them had over 100 hens." For 50 cts. I. S. Joseph & C.O., Boston, Mass., will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & S.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 28 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 29 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 29 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 29 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 29 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send two 20 coses & C.O., Boston, Mass, will send tw

An interesting discovery is stated to have been made in India. This is nothing less than the lost books of Euclid, of which a Sanskrit translation is said to have been found at Jey nors.

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U41.

## Weak Women

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