The New Bread.

ROYAL unfermented bread, made without yeast, avoiding the decomposition produced in the flour by yeast or other baking powder; peptic, palatable and most healthful; may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

Can be made only with Royal Baking Powder.

Receipt for Making One Loaf.

salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for poundcake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required-

ONE quart flour, 1 teaspoonful more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 41/2x8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake at once. Don't mix with milk.

A BACHELOR'S DILEMMA.

Too noble for me, I am sure; She's the queen of all women; rich, true and refined;

She's a leader of fashion, has a home of

Alas, she's too wealthy and stylish for me, Yet I love her far more than my life. But I'm too proud to marry: I never could be A man that's maintained by his wife.

We were made for each other:" of this I am

sure; She likes me—I know by her eyes; But, alas, she's so wealthy, and I am so poor I cannot support such a prize!

Then what in the world should a bachelor do Who is busted testotally flat? Why, I'll ask for her hand and her big fortune,

too.
Then work to support her with that.
-Larry Crittenden in Galveston News.

Bringing the Dead to Life.

by gas, but there are still thousands of deaths every year from drowning and from

erent times.

His mode of restoration was to apply his

Moorish Slavery,

It would do those good who write pas-sionate articles on Moorish slavery to see the well fed, lazy slave of Wazan lounging

m. The reason is not far to seek In Wazan they are fed and clothed by the shereefs, and on holidays and feast days

ther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon

In 1777 a duel occurred in New York be-

tween Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh, of the Seventy-fifth, and Captain McPherson, of the Forty-second British regiment, in

be amputated. Major Noah lost his life in 1827 at the duelling ground at Hoboken in a simple dispute about what was trumps in a game of cards.—London Tit-Bits.

Omaha Papa—So you are going to marry, are you, my son! I presume the young lady you are to wed knows all about housework and looking after the wants of a family! Omaha Youth—Well, you just bet she does. I wish you could see a cotton batting dog she made last week, and some butterflies she painted on walket. Occale World.

The Modern Annie Laurie. Her brow was like the snow drift, Her neck was like the swan, and her face it was the fairest

That e'er the sun shore on."

But she went to the beach for bathing,
And her fair complexion's spoiled;

Her cheeks are tanned and her nose is red
As a lobster when its boiled.

—Boston Courier.

Crushed. Mr. Banklurk (at the close of the game)— What do you think of me as ball player, Miss

Miss Minnie—I think you'd make a splendid

painted on velvet.-Omaha World.

I am only gay hearted and poor.

own. Her mansions are wondrous fair.

I am only a poet; I live all alone; My castles are all in the air.

The use of Ely's Cream Balm, a sure cure for catarrh and cold in head, is attended with no pain, inconvenience or dread, which can be said of no other remedy.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Price, 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BRYTHERS.

56 Warren street, New York.





NEURAL GIA.

SCIATICA, BRUISES. INJURIES.

ALL ACHES. BURNS,

WOUNDS, SORENESS. FROST-BITES,

LUMBAGO. Sold by Dru picts and Dealers Everywhere.

THE CHARLES A. VOCELES CO., Ballingre, MA.

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial-a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All der egist



ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood. SSS PER

GET your garden GET The Timothy Hopkins Collection of Sweet Peas

Containing twenty-one distinct varieties—a large packet of each—for \$1.50, or a packet of the same varieties, mixed, for 10 cents. 12 Carnations (distinct varieties) . \$1.00

12 Chrysanthemums (distinct) \$1.00 12 Pelargoniums (thatlact varieties) \$1.00 12 Roses distinct varieties . . \$1.00

Flower Seeds Twenty-five choice Vegetable Seeds or our selection, for \$i-on.

With either of above collections, our handscenely illustrated soo page catalogue is sent free. This is admitted to be a work of art, and contrains a reproduction, in natural colors, of the twenty-one varieties now universally recognized as The Timothy Hopkins Collection of Sweet Peas.

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERY CO.



IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE

Proof That They Are the Only Supports of Opposition to the Eight-hour Day. An editorial in that excellent newspa-per, the Cincinnati Times, gives the following illogical reasons for opposing the 8-hour working day ides, it being the remark of a newspaper man to a working-man: "If you succeed in your object" (that of reducing the hours of work to eight), says the editor, "you will raise the cost of the manufactured article on which you are employed fully 20 per cent, and don't you know that if that particular article goes up 20 per cent other necessa-ries of life will be apt to follow in sympa-thy with it, and will you not find at the end of the month that it will require \$50 instead of \$40 to pay your current expenses? The article you are making advanced 20 per cent, the price of living, of rent, of clothing, of food, etc., would be likely to advance 20 per cent also, and 20 per cent of \$50 is \$10. How are you to be benefited if your opportunity to save \$10 a month is destroyed? Don't you see that the burden of 10 hours pay for 8 hours' work will finally fall on your own

No, we won't see anything of the kind, and the suggestion is another sample of the failure of the general run of educated men to grasp economic truths. The re-sult of a reduction of the hours of work to eight per day would not raise the cost of manufactured articles anywhere near 20 per cent nor anywhere near the extent it would raise wages.

This can be easily shown.

The cost of the labor on manufactured articles since the advent of improved machinery is hardly a tithe of the cost of the finished article itself. In the old days of hand work the greater factor in the cost of all manufactured goods was the labor put into them. It is not so today. Take almost anything—boots and shoes, clothing, machinery, for instance—and 20 per cent added to the cost of labor would not raise the price of the completed article 5 per cent.

Take the labor employed to make a typewriting machine, for example. A pachine that sells for \$100 costs about \$18, and of this cost not more than \$15 is for labor. Suppose we add 20 per cent to the cost of this labor, and we have \$3, which would make the price of the ma-chine \$103 instead of \$120, as by The Times' reasoning. Take the cost of shoes, again. A shop of 300 hands will make 6,000 pairs of shoes per day, or 20 pairs to each employee. Suppose the average wages of all the hands—men, women and boys—were \$2 per day, and this is a high We don't hear of as many deaths from asphyxia now as we did ten or fifteen years ago, when many of the private houses of our cities and all of the hotels were lighted estimate. Twenty per cent on this in-creased cost of labor would be 50 cents upon each 20 pairs of shoes, or the sum f 24 cents upon each pair.

deaths every year from drowning and from the inhalation of poisonous gases and other fumes which science really ought to be able to remedy. A few years ago—in 1889 or 1889—Professor Poe, of Bridgeport, Conn., invented what the papers called a "pair of artificial lungs," intended to be used in case of apparent death from drowning or sunly visition. What has become of Poel's In the manufacture of clothing we have not at hand exact knowledge of the cost of manufacture, but it is safe to say that a factory employing 100 hands will easily make 300 suits per day. Estimating their wages at \$2 per day—a high average—and we have about 70 cents per suit added to the cost of clothing as a asphyliation. What has become of Poe's great invention? In testing it the professor is said to have "completely" drowned a pet rabbit and restored it to life eleven difresult of the increase in cost of production there, and if we add 10 cents to the creased hours of work we have 80 cents added to the cost of the suit. But we will willingly allow an additional cost of \$1 or \$2, and then the workingman could afford to purchase it if one-fifth were

His mode of restoration was to apply his patent bellows to the animal's mouth and force oxygen into the lungs. The reaction of the apparatus, which was provided with a powerful suction, drew out the water (Poe said it would act the same with poisonous gases), and the artificial respiration produced a muscular contraction and expansion of the lungs until life was finally fully restored. If he has given up his valuable experiment and his invention it is added to his wages.

Again, the fact that under eight hours workmen would ultimately receive one-fifth more pay will probably puzzle reauable experiment and his invention it is time for some one else to take the matter up.—St. Louis Republic. soners like the one just referred to. But as the value of everything depends upon the supply of it and the demand for it there should be no difficulty in realizing that the increased demand for workers would raise the value and cost of their in the sun, kilf pipe in mouth, and scarcely doing a stroke of work from week's end to week's end. The most ordinary English kitchenmaid would accomplish in a couple of hours what a Wazan slave does in a services. Eight bushels of wheat or ap ples are not worth as much as 10 bushels, but when there is no surplus of them when the demand is equal to the supply -people are often glad to pay much more for eight bushels of either than they pay week. All are free to come and go as they please, but none avail themselves of this n their is a glut in the market. There is not the slightest moral or material reason for opposition to a reduction of the hours of work. All objections to it arise either from ignorance or prejudice.-New York Dispatch.

Working Women In Columbus.

shereefs, and on holidays and feast days receive presents of money.

Thus all the necessities of life are found them without their having to work for them, which otherwise they would be obliged to do. Nor is it only the necessities of life that are thus supplied to them free, but they are given each his room to live in and married at the expense of the shereefs to slave women. Their children, by law slaves, are not necessarily so, and are often apprenticed to workmen to learn some trade, or if they wish are free to seek their fortune in other lands.—Blackwood's Magazine. State Labor Commissioner Lewis of Ohio has made a special investigation of women's work and wages in the principal cities of the state. It appears that Columbus makes a better showing than any of the other cities, and this is attributed chiefly to the fact that the sweating system does not exist there. It is shown that women who work by the piece make bet-Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Colonel Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a by the day or week.

Of the 622 women working by the piece

in Columbus it is shown that 57, or 9 per recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about a bottle of anchovies. One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to pass him a goblet; another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining wine at a dinner on a steamboat, although the general pleaded, as an excuse, that wine invariably made him sick; and Lieutenant Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was cent, earn from \$1 to \$3 per week; 195, or 31 per cent, earn \$3 to \$5; 210, or 24 per cent, earn \$5 to \$7, and 160, or 26 per cent, earn \$7 to \$10. Piecework is done chiefly in cigar, coffee and spice, knit goods, pa-per box, printing and binding, shirt, shoe, ailoring and watch industries. The best average wages at piecework are made in watch factories. None of them earns under \$3 a week, and 66 per cent earn

The Landlord's Iron Heel.

A Kentucky coal miner, in a communiof the Forty-second British regiment, in regard to the manner of eating an ear of corn, one contending that the eating was from the cob, and the other contending that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattering the limb fearfully, so much so that it had to be amountated. Maior Nowh lost his tife is in which he discusses the wrongs done to they pay most extortionate rents. I see that did not cost more than \$40 paying rent at the rate of \$42 per year. These grees below zero does not inspire love of government, but is more apt to generate anarchy and hatred of laws and prejudice for classes."

"Of Two Evils, Choose the Lesser." Mrs. Lumkins-Joshua, I am going to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled out. You mind the baby while I'm gone.

Mr. L. (jumping for his inst)—Say, you mind the baby, and I'll go and get a tooth pulled, you know.—New York Sun.

Social Triumphs. Miss Gotham-Does Mary Minkum, who went to school with me, move in the best so-

went to school with me, move in the best so-clety in Chicago!

Mrs. Lakeside of Chicago!—Dear me, yes.

All of her husbands have been pork packers.

—New York Weekly.

JAUREGUI'S LAST SHOT.

Bandit Deader Who Feigned Death in Order to Make One More Victim. During six months the state of Jalisco Mexico, was the field of operations for that unscrupulous bandit, Demerlio Jauregui. The authorities made many efforts to put a stop to the robberies and murders which Jauregui and his band had been committing, but in spite of these efforts burglaries, abductions and murders by the score were committed by the daring desperado. Things finally rame to such a pass that the people of Jalisco grew desperate, and decided that a supreme effort must be made to rid the country of Jauregui. Accordingly a company of infantry was put in readiness to pursue Jauregui at a moment's notice and capture him and his band. The soldiers did not have long to wait

for they were informed that Jauregui intended to rob the plantation of El Carrizo. The chief of gendarmerie was authorized to station his forces in the vicinity of the plantation and to capture the bandits, alive if possible. While Colonel Jurrea and Lieutenant Celso Gomez, of the Seventieth infantry, were stationed with their soldiers in the vicinity of the plantation they saw Jauregui and his band of six men entering the residence of the owner.

The soldiers at once surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Jauregui's party. This demand was answered by a murderous volley of bullets from the repeating rifles of the bandits. The soldiers at once returned the fire. The shooting continued till nightfall, when the bandits ceased firing. By this time the soldiers, convinced that discretion was the better part of valor, decided to wait till morning before reopening the battle. The following morning, bowever, the

soldiers, led by Colonel Jurrea, effected an entrance to the house and there found six of the bandits dead. Their leader, on seeing the soldiers, fled to the attic and barricaded the door. He was followed by two soldiers. One of these was killed instantly by a bullet from the pistol of the bandit chief. The other quickly fired at the port hole from which came the bullet which had killed his companion, and his shot was answered by a groan which showed that it had been effective.

Thinking that the coast was clear the oldiers made their way to the attic and found the bandit king lying on the floor behind an old bed. He was nearly ex-hausted from loss of blood, but he managed to hold a large revolver in each

hand and at once opened fire. Suddenly he fell back apparently un conscious. A soldier went forward and bent over the old bandit to see if there were any traces of life, when, with a mighty effort, Jauregui raised himself to a sitting posture, shot the soldier through the heart and then died.

In this battle four soldiers were killed outright and eleven were wounded, some

of them mortally.

Jauregui's band was one of the worst that ever visited the state of Jalisco. One of the outlaw's favorite schemes was cost of the production of the clotk for the to surround the house of a wealthy suit as an additional result of the dedemand large sums of money, valuable horses, and in fact any article that might be of value to the bandits. If these demands were refused the bandits would sometimes murder the planter, and at other times they would make him a prisoner and hold him till an exhorbitant ransom was paid.—Cor.Cleveland World.

> Troubles Brought by an Opal "People laugh at me," said Mr. Hen-derson, a drummer, "because I returned an opal ring and took a diamond instead.

I am not superstitious, but I will tell you why I will never wear an opal again. "I started on a tour through the south. Business was good and I put on the ring, for it was a beauty. A few days after-ward I lost a valuable charm from my watch chain. Though I offered a reward and advertised diligently I never recovered it. About three days later I was robbed of my pocketbook containing a fine diamond, considerable money and important papers. I began to sus pect the ring was the cause of my ill luck, but I couldn't make up my mind

to dispose of it. "A week after I boarded a train going to Columbus, but changed my intentions and got off, taking another one. We were hardly out of town before the train rolled over an embankment, and I was pretty badly hurt. Then I was convinced that the opal was responsible for my bad streak, and I put it in my trunk. I have had no accidents since, and this is the reason why I won't wear an opal ter wages than those who are employed by the day or week.

again. The jeweler who sold me the stone wouldn't put on the ring for \$500, and he now has it up for sale in his show window."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How Shells Are Classified Shells, as we popularly call them, are grouped by naturalists under the head of mollusks, and in the scale of life they represent the sixth great branch of the animal kingdom, following the worms, though some naturalists classify them differently. The branch is divided into classes. First we have the shells with two valves, as the oyster, which is a Lamellibranch, a long word referring to

the folds in the animal.

Some of these have siphons and some cation to the Louisville Courier-Journal, have not. Then we come to the single shelled mollusks, or gasteropods, so the poor, says: "Take the poor miners of called because they are belly footed.

Then there are the shell-less forms, the our state, for instance. Go to their homes and you will see that they dwell in shanand you will see that they dwell in shansingle the consideration mollusks, as snails, and and you will see that they dwell in shan-ties that are not fit for cow stables. Yet they new most extertionate rents. I see miners in this county living in houses cultarities, and are well worth special shanties afford no comforts from either heat or cold. The thickness of a 1-inch board between your little ones and 20 decious morsel. - Cor. San Francisco Chron-

Rough on De Dude. De Dude (who does not like a very high collar)-These collars are too high. Show me something lower.

Salesgirl (with dignity)—Those are the cheapest we have, sir. We don't keep slop-shop goods.—New York Weekly.

He Misunderstood The Young Woman (on top platform of Eiffel tower)—Doesn't it seem strange to you, Mr. Spoonamore, that so little oscillation is

mr. spoonamore, that so little oscillation is noticeable up here?

The Young Man (eagerly)—Not at all, Miss Ethel. I have no doubt there is a great deal of it indulged in up here, but it can't be seen from below. The elevation is too great. And now, Miss Ethel, you will, I am sure—you will raydon.

A Prize Catch.

Mrs. Prudent—But do you think he's a good catch?

Miss Eager—Well, I should rather think he is! He's the captain of a baseball club and gots \$5,000 a season for standing behind the bat.—Life.

From "New Orleans, Our Southern Capital."

The Louisiana lottery being legalized, tickets are openly displayed in the shop windows, and are rold on the sidewalks by men, women and children. One store for the sale of these tickets bears such a legend as this on its sign: This is lucky Number Eleven. More winning tickets cold here than anywhere else in

tickets cold here than anywhere clee in town.

There was a drawing while I was in the city, and knowing that the lottery company was not to ask for a renewal of its privileges, I avaited myself of the opportunity to wirness its chief public operation and the historic characters who have been induced by large salaries to figure for it. The drawing took place in a theater called "the Academy of Music," at eleven o'clock in the morning. The yellow gas-jets battled feebly with the daylight in the lobby into which the people were pressing without let or qualification. The theater was two-thirds full at last. On the stage, set with a parlor scene, was a knot of men with a parlor scene, was a knot of men between two wheels. The wheel on the right was a band of silver, with sides of giass and with a door in the metal rim. A bushel of little black gutta-percha en-A bushel of little black gutta-percha envelopes the size of dominoes had been coured into this wheel, and a white boy, blindfolded with a handkerchief, stood at the handle of the crank by which the wheel was turned. He had one arm in the door of the wheel, and with the hand of the other arm was offering a tiny envelope to the Baurgeard. envelope to Gen. Beauregard-:he last surviving general who served on either surviving general who served on either side in our late war. A fine, most gentlemanly-looking man he is, with the features of a French courtier, with enough hair, a white mustache, a little goatee, and the pinkest skin a baby ever knew. He was faultiessly dressed. Across the stage, beside a very much larger wheel of parti-colored boards, sat Major-General Jubal A. Early—a perfect type of the convent onai figure of Father Time; tall, portly, stoop shou'der, partir tald, and with a loog, heavy, white beard, the was dressed all in the color of the uniform he distinguished by his valor as a soldier.

a soldier.

By each general stood a blindfolded boy, taking numbers out of the wheels, and handing them to the generals from the big wheel to Major-General Early came the numbers of the tickets; from the little wheel to General Beautonard and the state of college that regard came the number of dollars that formed the prize each ticket had won. By each general stood a crier. Early read out, "Twenty-one thousand one hundred and fifty two;" and Beauregard, having shelled the gutta-percha case of the billet read out." "Twenty-one hundred dollars that the control of the billet read out." "Twenty-bundred dollars the control of the billet read out." "Twenty-bundred dollars the control of the billet read out." "Twenty-bundred dollars the control of the having sheled the gutta-percha case oil a billet, read out, "Two hundred dolars." Then the criers took the billets and cried the numbers, "Teenty-one thousand one hundred and fity two" from one; "Two hundred dollars" from the other, who, by-the way, called out two hundred dollars at least two hundred dollars. times. But all the prizes were not of that amount. I chanced to hear the

capital prize read out.
"Twenty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine," said Early. "Three-hundred thousand dollars," said Beau-

hundred thousand dollars," said Beau-reyard.

The effect was startling; indeed the startled senses refused to grasp the meaning of the words. The criers re-peated the figures. The people in the theaver craned forward, a hundred pen-cils shot over pads or bits of paper in men's and women's laps. Then a mur-mur of voices sounded all over the house The routine on the stags was halted, for the criers took the two bits of paper to some clerks who sat at tables in the farther part of the stage, to allow them farther part of the stage, to allow them to verify the important figures. Then the routine began anew.—By Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine for Feb-

"My fare is my fortune," quoth the maid,
"I'm a fortune hunter then," he said.

Coughs, colds and sore throat quickly reHeved by "Brown's Broachial Troches." 2
cents a box.

Who wants a woman with her hea out of an enormous wire rettrap? Hip, hoop, hurrah!

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO { ss.
LICAS COLES.

FRANK J. CHENRY MAKES ON THAT HE IS THE EMOY ANTHON OF THE STATE OF THE STATE J. CHENRY A CO., doing business in the city of Tolesjo, county and State aforesid, and that sain firm will pay the sum of ONE H. NORED DOLLARS for each the sum of ONE MC NORED BOLLARS for each and every case of catarra that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's CATARRA CORE.

FHANK J. CHENEY.

Sw up to before me and subscribed in up presence this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

[EEAL]

A. W. GLEASON. [BEAL.]

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

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

Sold by druggists; 75 cents.

ise Enameline Stove Polish; no dust no smell

AFTER TO-MORROW You should write to A.
AFTER TO-MORROW Porliand, Oregon, the
Leading Jeweler of the
AFTER TO-MORROW Parific Northwest, for

NATURE'S SUREST ALLY.

If nature did not struggle against dis If nature did not struggle against disease, even in weakly constitutions, swift indeed would be the course of a malacity to its fatal termination. White nature thus strug les jet us like worse befull us, aid her efforts with judicious medicinal help. Experience must be our guide in battles with disease, and that "lamp to our feet" indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bliters as a safe, tried and therough sily of nature. If the blood be infected with blie, if the bowels and atomach are inactive, if the kineys fail to expel impurities of which they are the natural outlet, a course of the Blitter's is the surest reliance of the aufferer, one, moreover, that is sanctioned by professional indorsoment and use for hearly half a century. No Aussican or fareign rune; y has carried greater distinction as a remedy for and preventive of chronic liver compaint, a siarfa, constipation, kidney and rusument carroule and debitry.

If you have the wrong kind of religion in the

If you have the wrong kind of religion in the treet cars, you don't have the right kind at hurch.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED.

We positively oure rupture, plies and all rectal diseases without paid or detention from hust ness. No cure, no pay. Also all Private diseases. Address for pamphiet Drs. Porterfield & Losey, 858 Market street, San Francisco.

When the legislator "calls for a division" he doesn't always refer to the vote

A WONDERFUL MACHINE. There is no doubt that man is a fine nechanism, but like every other machine he wears out by friction. It is said that he is born again every two or three years. His body is virtually remade from food. To retard this making over is radical y wrong, as a man loses so much vitality in the delayed process that it takes a long time to recuperate. The process of masing anew is so accelerated by purging with Brassorera's PLLS that a new man, as it were, may be made in two or three months, and the change in the mechanism is such that the worn-out part is replaced by the new without the usual running down of the entire machine. You don't have to stop for repairs. Purge away with Brannearin's PLLS the old, diseased and worn-out body. They are purely egetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time. body is virtually remade from food. To

An Acquired Taste.—"Why do they call their daughter 'Olive'!" "Because a liking or her has to be acquired."

Our readers will serve themselves by noticing the remarkable offerings advertised in another column by the Sherwood Hall Nursery Co. of Menlo Park and San Francisco, who are leaders on the coast in furnishing everything for the farm and garden.

There will be race troubles in this country just as 1 ng as man bets on the wrong horse.

Hood's Cures



Made Over Anew Chronic Headache Cured-Weak

Lungs Made Strong and Well. "For years I had sick headaches every day, and I also had very weak lungs. Since I have
then taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have
been entirely cured of headaches, and my

- lungs are strong and well. Friends often say How Well You're Looking. I tell them it is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

— am small in stature—never weighed over
— 100 pounds before taking Hood's Sarsapa—rilla, and at the time I began taking it I had -run down to 85 pounds, but now I weigh -111½. My friends thought I would be dend — long ago, but I am perfectly well. I am
— unable to express my thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me." Mrs. C. B. CARD, 1215 Adeline

Street, Oakland, California. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billious

INVALID GOODS. W. A. SCHROCK, 21 New Montgomery St. S.f.

THE COST IS THE SAME. Postery Hills AFTER TYEARS THE HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE

osts no more than an ordinary clumsy wood picket affair that obstructs the view and will rot or fail apart in a short time. The "Hartman" Fence is artistic in design, protects the grounds without consuming them and is practically evacuation. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH PHICES AND ESTIMONIALS MAILED FREE. (Always mention this paper in writing.)

HARIMAN MFC. CO.

David M. Clarkson, Jr., Portland, Or.

Holly, Mason, Marks & Co., Spokane Falls, Wash.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."

every nationality. It has been em-

GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO



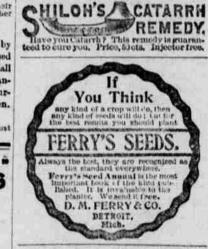
RHEU WATISM CURED BY THE USE OF Moore's Revealed Remedy. ASTORIA, ORBION, January 10—i can state—ith pleasure that by the use of MOORE S REVEALED REMEDY my husband was relieved from an old case of RHEUMATISM and my young at boy, ured entirely of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM when the best doctor I could get did him no good—Yours in graffinde, MRS. N. V. STEELE.

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