

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE EXPRESSIVE HUMAN HAND.

Strength of the Fingers is an Index to Mental Balance.

Much has been written about the hand. Artists have depicted its perfection, physiognomists have interpreted its shape and expression, chirologists and the gypsy queens have tried to prophesy from its markings. But a study of its peculiarities by the inductive method takes one into entirely new fields and shows that to interpret the significance of the hand one must start on quite new lines. There is something perhaps in the fact that the artistic hand has somewhat tapering fingers, but beyond this one deals with uncertainties, and I recollect an idiot youth whose extremities had the contour of a genius or a Trilby.

If one examines the hands of a large number of persons with a nervous endowment, he will find curious effects in the length and relative proportions of the fingers. The length of the finger is determined by that of the middle one. If the index and medius are closed upon the palm, the ring and little finger being left extended, the middle finger will reach close to the place where the so called life line runs down, between the ball of the thumb and that of the little finger. It will touch the palm just below the highest part of the ball of the thumb. The middle finger is taken as the standard of length by which to gauge that of others. In a normal hand the forefinger reaches just to the root of the middle finger, the ring finger is longer and should reach nearly to the middle of the nail of the medius, while the little finger should reach to the last joint of the third finger. Now, in epileptics, epileptics, neurotics and the degenerative generally these proportions are often not observed. The most common defect is shortness, especially of the third and little fingers, though sometimes a disproportionate length occurs. Sometimes these fingers are unnaturally slender, or the little finger is slightly bent. The most common abnormality of the thumb is excessive shortness, with a defective mobility. These peculiarities, well accentuated, from what we may call the "decadent hand"—the hand that writes our sensational novels, the Hauptmann drama, paints symbolic pictures and exploits pure atheism. Such hands may be well formed to the ordinary eye and may be attached to slender and graceful limbs, but this kind of beautiful hand and arm is found quite as often among the children of alcoholics and among those highly cultivated families which have become degenerated by vicious vices and vicious crossing.—Medical Record.

PGYMIES.

Some Information About These Strange Mites of Humanity.

The Greek word pygma means a measure from the elbow to the hand. The pygmies were a fabulous race of dwarfs about whom many interesting stories have been told. According to Homer, they were so very small that they were attacked every year by the cranes on the coast of Oenone and were unable to defend themselves.

Writers of later date locate the pygmies at the mouth of the Nile. We also read of northern pygmies inhabiting the region of Thule, and of others that lived in subterranean dwellings on the eastern side of the Ganges. It is said that once when Hercules visited the country inhabited by these little creatures two whole pygmy armies attacked him while he was asleep. One army fell upon his right and the other upon his left, but the hero easily and quickly rolled them up in his lion's skin.

They were not, it seems, at all afraid of Hercules, for by the aid of a ladder they climbed up his drinking cup and helped themselves to its contents. Aristotle says: "The pygmies were probably some diminutive race in Upper Egypt who rode very small horses and lived in caves." He did not believe that the stories told about them were altogether fabulous.

It has often been declared that there are pygmy races of human beings in the heart of Africa. Indeed Dr. Challinor some time ago discovered a pygmy race in the mountainous country on the east of the southern great branch of the Ogobi. They are about 4½ feet in height and are called Oringoes. "They live in the midst of negro tribes of ordinary size," says Dr. Challinor, "and there is nothing remarkable about them except their diminutive size."



MANNERS OF THE GREAT.

Milton was quiet and reserved in conversation, but thoroughly refined and well bred.

Marcus Aurelius was said to be the politest Roman emperor who ever sat on the throne.

Dante was solitary in his habits, and by his austerity chilled most of those whom he met.

Henry VIII ate with his fingers, and when hungry would take up his victuals and swallow them in handfuls at a time.

Alexandre Dumas was gruff to most persons, but when he felt in a good humor could be as polite as a dancing master.

Mozart was accustomed to good society all his life and had pleasing manners and address. He charmed every one he met.

Titian was polite even to his wife. It is said he never entered her room without bowing and always rose when she entered his.

Raleigh's courtesy in throwing his cloak in the mud for Queen Elizabeth to step on was characteristic of his usual behavior toward ladies.

Julius Caesar owed his death to an incivility. He neglected to rise when the senate showed him some honors, and the rudeness was resented.

George III, so far from being the ferocious tyrant described in the Declaration of Independence, was as gentle as a child to all with whom he came in contact.

Berlioz was generally courteous, but so abstracted that he often forgot all about his surroundings and allowed the conversation to lapse simply because he had forgotten all about it.

Madison made it a point to touch his hat to every one who bowed to him, and the front part of his hat brim was always worn threadbare in consequence of this punctiliousness.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STAGE GLINTS.

Leonora Bradley may play "In Old Kentucky" next season.

"The Prude's Progress" is the title of Jerome K. Jerome's new play.

Kahn and Myers will next season produce Frank Harvey's "The Land of the Living."

Margaret Robinson has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play the leading part in "The Fatal Card" next season.

"Trilby," "Thirby," "Friby" and "Twilby" are what will it end? There is too much Trilby—Too Much Trilby.

Reah Starr has joined Joseph Callahan's "Famst" company to play Marguerite for a special season of four weeks.

What is the correct title of Odette Tyler's novel? It has been announced "Bess," "Bass" and "Boss, the Virginian."

Maurice Barrymore has newly distinguished himself as the hero in William Gillette's new war play, "The Secret Service."

Ben Teall has been engaged by Harry Williams to rewrite Ada Lee Bascom's "A Bowerly Girl," and to manage its production next season.

John C. Slavin, until recently the short conspirator in Rice's "1492," is now cleverly performing Bingo Jones in Hoyt's "A Temperance Town."

J. Cheever Goodwin and William Furst have signed a contract to write a comic opera for Della Fox, the work to be ready for production next September.

Gertrude Elmore, a sister of Maxine Elliott, is playing the ingenue roles with Rose Coghlan, and is reported to be very successful in this line of work.

AN OLD GERMAN TRADITION.

The Germans have a saying, which has almost become a proverb, that "a duke of Brunswick never died at home." It received corroboration by the death of the last duke, who followed in the footsteps of five of his predecessors—to wit, his grandfather, who died at Ottersen from wounds received at Austerlitz; his father, who fell at the battle of Ligny; his brother, who died at Geneva, where he lies entombed in the well known place-montee; his ancestor, Julius Leopold, who was drowned in an inundation of the Oder, and William, who died in a hamlet far from his estates, though nearer to them than the death spot of any of the others.

Mark Twain's Dog.

Mark Twain was once asked to go to the Elmhurst reformatory and give a reading to the boys there from one of his stories. He replied: "Now, that's a good idea for me, because I have been asked by a literary club to read down in the town. The boys are unarmed and under guard, and it will be perfectly safe for me. By watching them I can get an idea of how safe it's likely to be to read the same thing to that club." He gave both readings and still lives.—Exchange.

A Misapprehension.

"Only think," exclaimed Fenderson, "of the many uses to which paper is now put!" "I know," replied Bass. "I was at the chancery the other night, and told it was all paper, and it's substantial looking stuff."—Boston Transcript.

THREE CHIEF CITIES.

Population, Resources and Expenditures of London, Paris and New York.

New York, by the census of 1895, is a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants. The population of London is 4,200,000. The population of Paris is 2,400,000.

The area of London is 75,000 acres. The area of Paris is 18,700. The area of New York is 24,000.

London has 600,000 houses. Paris has 90,000 houses. New York has 115,000 houses. London averages seven residents to a house. Paris twenty-five. New York eighteen.

London has 1,380 miles of streets. Paris has 600 miles of streets. New York has 575 miles of streets. London has 2,300 miles of sewers. Paris has 410. New York has 444.

The water supply of London is 175,000,000 gallons a day. The water supply of Paris is 100,000,000 gallons a day. The water supply of New York is 190,000,000 gallons a day. New York stands at the head of the three chief cities in this particular.

London has 1,000 firemen. Paris has 1,500. New York has 1,100. For speed and efficiency the New York department stands at the head of the three cities. Fires are much more frequent in proportion to the population in New York than in either London or Paris. London loses \$7,500,000 a year. Paris \$1,500,000, and New York \$5,000,000 by fires.

Hyde Park, the most distinctive of London parks, covers 400 acres. The Bois de Boulogne, the most distinctive of Paris parks, covers 2,200 acres. Central Park, the most distinctive of New York parks, covers 840 acres. Collectively—and including those parks in the suburbs tributary to London—there are in London 22,000 acres of park lands. Including as parks the neighboring forests of Fontainebleau, with 42,000 acres and St. Germain, with 8,000, the park acreage of Paris is 172,000 acres.

There are twelve London bridges. Paris has twenty-six. New York has five. London bridge was built in 1824. The Brooklyn bridge was opened in 1883.

New York city has no regular army garrison except on Governor's island. London has a small garrison, the Guards and a few regiments of infantry and artillery, 7,000 in all. Paris has as a garrison a large army—the largest city garrison in Europe.

Executions are by hanging in London and by guillotine in Paris. In the former city they are private; in the latter they are public. There are no executions, public or private, in New York. Electric current is the means of execution in New York since the passage of the Gerry bill.

There are 12,000 cabs and 2,500 stages in London. There are 3,000 cabs and 1,250 stages in Paris. There are 1,000 cabs and 300 stages in New York.

The municipal expenses of London are \$70,000,000. The municipal expenses of Paris are \$65,000,000. The municipal expenses of New York (state taxes included) are \$40,000,000.

The death rate in London is twenty-one per thousand of population; in Paris twenty-eight, and in New York twenty-one. The number of deaths in New York city last year was 41,000, in Paris 67,500 and in London 89,000.

London has 14,000 policemen. Paris has 6,000 policemen. New York has 3,800 policemen. The ordinary arrests in New York in a year are 85,000, in Paris 100,000 and in London 150,000.

Street lighting costs \$2,800,000 in London, \$3,500,000 in Paris and \$800,000 in New York. Gas was introduced in London one year in advance of Paris. Eight years later it was introduced in New York. London has 75,000 street lamps, Paris 50,000 and New York 28,000, exclusive of electric lights.

London was founded in the year 80. Paris was founded in the year 360. New York was founded in 1614. All three are on rivers. London is sixty miles, Paris is 111 miles from the sea.

The number of railroads entering London is fourteen. The number of railroads entering Paris is eight. New York being chiefly on an island is actually entered by five railroads only. By ferry it is entered by twelve more—in all seventeen.

The number of inhabitants per acre in London is fifty, in Paris 120, and in New York eighty. The density of population in London is greatest in the Whitechapel district, in Paris in the Temple district—290 per acre, and in New York in the Tenth ward—Jewish quarter—700 per acre.

Good Roads in America. The "good roads" agitation is encouraging a different place to live in when we have highways as good as those of France and Italy and Switzerland and Germany. The farmer must not fancy that the trolley will solve the problem for him. Doubtless trolley cars will do a great service in connecting towns and hamlets with market centers. But first-class highways which are not disfigured by tracks and whizzing cars are a prime necessity. It would be an excellent thing to send the county commissioners of some of our states on an educational excursion to Switzerland, for example. Let them see for themselves what an example good roads really are, and they will begin to work for them within the orbit of their own authority.—Once A Week.

Training for a Pirate. An item concerning Washington Irving, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, although it contains a deal of good advice for certain youngsters of the present time, has lately come to our notice. It is to this intent: Washington Irving in his youth had a longing to go to sea and be a pirate. He determined to make the attempt, but wisely decided to prepare himself for it by previous experience. He began by eating salt pork. That made him sick. He then slept for a night or so on hard boards. That made him sore. It was enough. He had no more desire to go away. Other boys who want to capture men-of-war, or who desire to go scouting or scalp Indians, would do well to imitate young Irving. Example.—Harper's Round Table.

PERSONS OF NOTE.

Fortunate Paragraphs or People of Prominence Throughout the World.

The late Secretary Gresham's estate is only worth \$40,000.

M. Cachard, the legal adviser of the United States embassy at Paris, has just translated the Code Napoleon into English.

More than 200 letters of Pestalozzi, the pedagogist, have been discovered at Yverdon, in the Canton de Vaud. They relate to his school work while in the town.

Dr. Max Nordau has turned from theories of "degeneration" to lighter literary labors. He is at work on a play for the Lessing theater, in Berlin, and a novel.

Lady Mary Scott, the winner of the ladies' golf championship in England, is the second daughter of the Earl of Eldon and great-granddaughter of the great lord chancellor.

Sir Frederick Bathurst is about to sell the historic estate of Clarendon, near Salisbury. Its palace was the residence of the English kings from Henry I to Edward III.

The remains of General Winfield Scott Hancock will not be removed from the Montgomery cemetery at Norristown. The effort to have them removed to Arlington, Va., has been abandoned.

The managers of the Ohio state prison have just released on parole the notorious convict William Berner, whose escape from the gallows in 1884 was the direct cause of the bloody Cincinnati riots.

M. Berthelot has devised a means of measuring the temperature of an enclosed space without a thermometer by examining a ray of light sent through the space at the points where it enters and leaves it.

John Roger's statue of Abraham Lincoln, which has been set up in the Manchester, N. H., public library, represents the president as studying a war map. The figure is one-third larger than life-size.

Henri Rochefort, the French editor whose long term of exile in England recently terminated, finds that he prefers London to Paris. Upon his return to the French capital he felt himself to be a stranger.

Gaston Pairs, who has just been appointed rector of the university of Paris in place of M. Gaston Boissier, the new perpetual secretary of the French academy, is the greatest living romance philologist.

At last accounts Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, was in Berlin to attend the wedding of his sister-in-law to an Italian nobleman. The bride is a sister of General DeKay, United States consul-general.

Comte de Monty, formerly ambassador of France at Rome, has declared himself a candidate for one of the fauteuils in the Academie Francaise, left vacant by the death of MM. Victor Duruy and Ferdinand de Lesseps.

It is said that during the term of Henry A. Barling as executor of the Robinson estate, of which Mrs. Hetty Green is legatee, the latter has changed her lawyers seven times and filed 1,700 objections to items in the executors accounts.

The descendants of old Governor Thomas Wiggins have had their second annual reunion and banquet in Boston. Thomas Wiggins came to America in 1631, and for many years was the virtual owner of a part of what is now southern New Hampshire.

Of the \$6,000 needed to erect the Tennyson beacon on the Isle of Wight only \$4,000 has been subscribed so far in England and \$720 in America. The beacon will be a granite monolith in the form of an Iona cross to take the place of the wooden Nodas beacon.

Prince Dimitri Khlikov, a rich Russian nobleman, has followed Tolstoi's advice and divided his estates among his peasants, reserving only seven acres to himself, which he cultivates to support his family. He devotes his spare time to teaching the peasants.

Abbe Rambaud has received the \$3,000 D'Audiffert prize for self-abnegation from the French Academy. He became blind in his old age and found difficulty in getting ordained, but devoted himself and his fortune of \$60,000 a year to relieving the poor of Lyons. He established schools for the street children, and a lodging-house for aged people, with 500 dwellings, where they are helped with work.

General Francisco Carrillo has arrived in New York from Havana. He is a happy combination of Cuban patriot and American citizen, having taken out his naturalization papers four or five years ago. The general, who has been in prison in Havana these many weeks, "not because he has been agitating at all," the Spanish authorities say, but "as a measure of precaution," has been well treated and is looking healthy and strong.

Christianity and Hog Raising. The Rev. Leatherhead Smith was conducting a very successful camp meeting up in Contra Costa county and had the most notorious old hog thief in the country on his knees at the "mourning bench" boo-hooing like a scared school girl.

"That's all right, my penitent brother," said the Rev. Leatherhead as he patted the convert consolingly on the shoulder. You are saved. Is there anything that remains to be done to make your salvation complete?" he inquired, by way of enticing the old sinner to "give his experience."

"Yes, Brother Smith," sobbed the saved. "I'm goin' home—an' kill ev'ry did dad darned hog on the ranch."

"Sh-h," admonished the minister. "That is strong language for a Christian to use."

"But I feel strong."

"I hope you feel strong in the faith, brother, but why do you want to kill all of your hogs?"

"To remove temptation. A man can't be a Christian an' raise hogs in this country."—San Francisco Post.

A Bad Rule. "What has become of your club, Harry?"

"Oh it's broken up," said Harry.

"We made a rule that no boy could be president twice, and after we'd been president once we couldn't go on with it."—Harper's Round Table.

HOLT'S SCHOOL.

Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Holt's School, Burlington, San Mateo county, Cal. The school is in charge of Ira O. Holt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 8th.—S. F. Chronicle.

Has Joints In His Nose. A few months since a man who had had his nose bitten off in a street fight applied to the authorities of the great West End hospital, London, requesting them to "graft" the nose of a corpse upon his face. This they refused to do, telling him that if he escaped blood poisoning from the effects of such an operation the dead flesh would "slough off" and make the job a failure. Finally they did attempt to affix an amputated finger to the place where the persistent young man's nose had formerly been, but the severed member had become cold and lifeless before the operation could be finished and the "graft failed to set."

As a last resort the surgeons suggested that one of the patient's own fingers should be cut off and fashioned into a nasal appendage. But in order that the finger should not be lost in the event of the operation proving unsuccessful, the patient had his arm incised in plaster, and for four weeks held his mutilated finger to his face with a hope that it would "take root" and thus furnish a basis for a new nose. This it finally did, and when it had become firmly affixed the finger was amputated and now hangs above the young man's mustache as a very respectable looking nose. It has been worked over by the bone and flesh carpenters until it no longer resembles a finger. Among his friends this man with the magnificent nasal organ is referred to as "the man who has joints in his nose."—St. Louis Republic.

Short Names. A correspondent, who asks whether "Ira May, Avon, Mass.," is not probably the shortest address in this country, may be surprised to learn that there are dozens of postoffices with names of three letters, like Ayr, Bly, Dot, Elk, Ute, etc., several with two, like Al, and there is at least one, not a mere station, but a postoffice, with a single letter, "B. Ind.," and, as for names, there are plenty like Jo Az.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH. In the edifice of health is vigor, which means not merely muscular energy, but an active discharge of the various functions of the body, such as digestion, secretion of the bile, the action of the bowels, the circulation of the blood. Nothing more actively and thoroughly contributes to the united performance of these functions than the renowned tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The result of its use is a speedy gain in strength, together with the agreeable consciousness that the tenure of life is being strengthened—that one is laying a store of vitality against the unavoidable draughts which old age makes upon the system. The fortifying influence of the Bitters constitutes it a reliable safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Appetite and sleep improve through its use, and it protects the system against the effects of colds and damp.

He-French enables one to express such delicate shades of meaning, you know. She—Yes, I know. And such delicate ones, too.

HOW'S THIS! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and know him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

W. & T. W. & T. W., Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDRON, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

ARE YOU SICK? Send for circulars of Radam's Microbe Killer, 360 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

MUSIC STORE—Wiley B. Allen Co., the largest, 211 First St., Portland, Ore. Chickering, Hardman, Fischer Pianos, Estey Organs. Low prices, easy terms. 10-CENT MUSIC—Send for catalogues.

THE GEMMA for breakfast.

Always Tired Describes a dangerous condition, because it means that the vitality is becoming exhausted by reason of impoverished blood. Give new life to the vital fluid and the nerves and muscles will grow stronger. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, because it makes pure, rich blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; 6 for \$5. The after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

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of Bees, Wasps, Hornets, Centipedes or Scorpions—bites of animals, reptiles or insects, are instantly soothed and quickly cured with Pain-Killer. It counteracts the effect of the poison, allays the irritation, reduces the swelling and stops the pain. When you go fishing, on a picnic or on any outing trip, be sure and take a bottle of

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For all pain—internal or external—it has no equal, and for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, it is almost a specific. Sold everywhere at 25c. a bottle. (Quantity has been doubled.) Accept no imitation or substitute. The genuine bears the name—PERRY DAVIS & SON.

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