## EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## DECLINED.

I knew him when a boy at school He stored his youthful mind, And learned the pronouns personal, And how they were declined.

Later, a lover true and bold,
When he sought a mate to find.
His love was unrequited, though,
And heart and hand declined.

To ease his mind, he took to verse, And wooed the muses blind; Alas! the tender songs he wrote Were everywhere declined.

A bachelor—good, honest soul, With a heart so true and kind— I marvel not that poor he grew, Till all his means declined.

I went to L.— last summer, and
I heard this friend of mine
Was dead. I asked what alled poor Dick.
"They called it a decline."
—M. J. Caldwell, in Ballou's Monthly. THE TWO HIGHEST SUMMITS IN

# THE WORLD.

A First Glimpse of a Mighty and Mysterious Range-Most Remarkable

Mountain Feat on Record. Mr. Clements Markham must forgive us for borrowing his admirable title, but no other words can so fitly describe that part of the earth which was reached last year by Mr. W. W. Graham, the Himalayan traveler, who described his remarkable journey in a paper read before the Geographical Society last week, Mr. Graham made several extraordinary ascents, and in the greatest of these reached a point higher by seventeen hundred feet than had ever before been attained on the earth's surface. He showed that men, or at all events some men, can breath and climb with perfect ease at a height at which it has been generally thought that respiration must be impeded and much oppression felt; and, standing near the threshold of that unexplored and previously unap-proached region which is certainly the mightiest mountain district on our globe, he described two summits higher than that which has hitherto been supposed to be the highest peak in the world, but must now, to use the graceful American expression which he has so aptly quoted, take a back seat. To explain the significance of what he

did it is necessary to state some facts well established, but not popularly known, respecting Himalayan geography. The great range running northwest and southeast, in which rise Mount Everest, Kangchinjanga and Dhaolagiri, is not, as might naturally be supposed. the true divide of that part of the continent. In places rivers cut completely through it, flowing from some range behind which must constitute the true water-shed. Now it is scarcely possible to doubt that this inner range is in the main higher than what we know as the Himalayas; and, although it may not be absolutely certain, it is, to say the least, extremely probable that some of its peaks are higher than the loftlest of the outer chain. That higher peaks than any yet measured might be found north of Mount Everest occurred some time ago to General Thuiller, and there have been other surmises as to their existence, and even vague statements of wonderful summits having been seen; but until Mr. Graham's expedition nothing was known respecting these supreme mountains that could, in the widest sense of the word, be called definite. That traveler, as need hardly be said, made no attempt to reach the unknown range; and indeed, to do so with Napal and Thibet closed, as they are now, would id ascend higher Himalayas, and it was in the course of his exploration that he drew near to the threshold of the unknown region, and at a great height saw a second and higher range with two summits, to all seeming loftier than Mount Everest. How long it may be before any traveler reaches even the foot of one of them it is impossible to say; but in getting well within sight of them Mr. Graham has done more than any one has ever done before, and it would be difficult to find in modern travel an incident more striking than this first glimpse of the heart of the mighty and

mysterious range.

The ascent of Kabru, from which he saw these summits, was the last which he made in the Himalayas, and was indeed the culminating feat of his expedi-The previous part of it, however, had been full of interest, and the traveler certainly showed great enterprise and courage, and very remarkable powers of endurance. His first ascent was made in Sikkim, where, starting from the summit of the Kangla Pass, leading into Napal, he made this first attack on the Himalayas, ascending a peak which he estimated as being over twenty thousand feet high. After this he reached the great glacier which flows east from Kangehinjanja, and then he returned to lower ground. His next exploit was in Kumoan, whither he went with the famous Grindelwald mountaineer, Herr Emil Boss, and the excellent guide, Ulrich Kauffmann, to aid him. In his first attempt in this direction he failed, but failed magnificently, as on Dunagiri, 23,186 feet high, he reached an elevation of quite 22,700 feet before a pitiless storm made further progress impossible. Such a beight had never been attained on the earth's surface before, and, according to commonly accepted beliefs, the climbers should have suffered greatly from the rarity of the air. It appears, however, that they did not suffer at all. Mr. Graham says that headaches, nansea, bleeding at the nose and temporary loss of sight and hearing were conspicuous only by their absence, and that the only organ perceptibly af-fected was the heart, of which the beating became quite audible. This state-ment, to which we have before drawn attention, excited considerable surprise and at the Royal Geographical Society when he read his paper there; but there can be no doubt as to its accur .v. and possibly there is one fact hitherto unnoticed which may serve partly to explain it. It may be remembered that Mr. Whymper when first on Chimborazo, suffered

rently from the rarified air; but that in

raham and his companions had to

short time he grew quite accustomed it, and felt no more trouble. Mr.

therefore, thoroughly trained, and, to a certain extent, inured to the effect of thin air. At the same time it is now obvious that the universal effect of thin air on the human frame has been much exaggerated; that, at altitudes where it has been hitherto thought that any one must feel most faint and weak, young and really strong men can do hard work; and that indisputable fact has very roughly shaken hypothesis—we had almost said theory—on this subject.

After this attempt on Dunagiri, Mr. Graham ascended a peak 22,515 feet-high, and got to the foot of Nana Devi. but was prevented from trying it by the misconduct of his coolies, who deserted him, and by the hideous difficulty of the gorge at its base. He left Kumaon and later on, in the autumn of the year. revisited Sikkim, where, after ascending Gubonu, 21,300 feet high, he and his companions accomplished what is, by a considerable degree, the most remarkable mountain on record, as they reached the summit of Kabru, which. according to the trigonometrical survey of India, is 21,105 feet above the level of the sea. Marvelous, however, as their achievement was, the ascent of the mountain is not, to our mind, so remarkable as the view to which it gave them of the unknown region. On the lower summit, 23,700 feet high, and only 5,300 feet, therefore, below Mount Everest, they were able to see over its northern shoulder mountain tops which its huge spurs had previously hidden from all others. At this point Mr. Graham pointed out Everest to Emil Boss as the highest mountain in the world. "That cannot be," said Boss, "those are higher"-pointing to two peaks which towered far above the second and more distant range, and showed over the northern slope of Everest. Looking carefully, the two agreed. Of course, all three may have been wrong, but it is extremely impossible that such practiced observers were wrong, and moreover, as the peaks were farther off than Mount Everest, if they seemed higher than that mountain, they must in reality be considerably higher. Emil Boss has assured the present writer that he has no doubt whatever on the subject, and that he should be glad to conduct an Indian survey to the point from which he could observe the range, feeling certain as to the result of observa-tion. There can then be no real ground for besitation in accepting Mr. Graham's statement, and very striking are the results of his expedition in the Himalayas. He and his companions got into the very heart of the chain, and made, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, some daring and most re-markable expeditions, and, having ap-proached the threshold of the unknown region, they saw the great peaks of the nighest range on the surface of the earth, concerning which we know at present considerably less than we do of the mountains in the moon, -Saturday

### Forest Destruction.

The London Times in its mention of the recent International Forestry Exhi bition says that centuries will hardly repair the havoe wrought by fifty years of unrestrained arboricide on the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Appenines, in Scot-land, Ireland, Denmark and North America. Half Spain has been reduced to a parched desert by the insanity. though of longer standing than this single century, which denuded its sierras of their shade. Italy totters on the brink of a similar fate as the result of more recent folly. Ireland, as was lately explained, has been impoverished by the destruction of sheltering foliage. Vast tracts of Jutland have been timate nature of the abnormality (if resists the action of the acid, or, in changed into heathery wastes by the be almost impossible. His object was felling of the pines. In North America, settlers acted as if timber was a mere incumbrance and obstruction, Since it has been admitted to be commercially of value, its fortune has been almost worse. The population has regarded its forests as a mine of which the proper destiny was to be straightway severed from the soil. For twenty years after the appropriation of California by the United States, the hatchet raged with fury against the noblest woods in the universe. In defiance of laws it contin-

ues vindictive attacks. Fear for the supply of fuel brought the first pause in the devastation of Europe. Frenchmen and Germans began to be alarmed that cutting without planting must end in nothing to burn. In this country, which could dispense with wood as fuel, a similar return to common sense proceeded from a discovery that soil incapable of agriculture might give a profit as woodland. Only gradually has the more important discovery been made, or popularized, that trees may be in the highest degree profitable though they be neither timber or fuel. A mass of irrefutable evidence has demonstrated that trees play a part in the economy of nature for which no equal substitute can be found. Coal may supplant wood as fuel. Iron may replateak and pine in shipyards. Danish peasants may do without wooden clogs, and authors may learn to dip their pens in other gall than that from the oak. Nature very seldom arrives at an effect in one way without leaving room for human ingenuity to accomplish it in another. Some natural pro-cesses are at once so beneficent and so complex that for man not to avail himself of them as they are is to sacrific irretrievably the most manifest advantage. Nature fits up in every wood a perfeet laboratory auxiliary to the ends for which the farmer labors. Agriculture, which strips a country of wood, condemns itself to the superfluous cost of trying, with a success at best only par-tial, to create artificial alternatives. The Laputan condensers of sunbeams out of showers of pine polien have fallen at tracted mother. encumbers were not more foolish than St. Louis, Mo., transported from forests the exterminators in the Old World and at least four hundred miles to south-

erwise styled forests. The whole case is here stated with the utmost brevity, clearness and effect. It is high time that this matter be better understood. The parching fields, failing streams, and long drouths, with the increasing necessity for artificial irrigation, tell a story that could with difficulty be made any more impressive.

-Massachusetts Ploughman.

the New of the vegetable reservoir oth-

-The New York Star describes an attack by a goat on a policeman, and says the man's piteous cries would have drawn tears from the eye of a darning ols as high as eighteen thousand feet to officer mistaking the butt end of the animal.

#### Hay Fever.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie, in an interest-

ing pamphlet, explains the true origin and nature of that mysterious ailment, and nature of that mysterious alimen, hay fever, as being essentially nothing more than pollen poison. Of course, such poisoning differs immensely from infection by bacterial germs, because the floating pollen of the air does not increase and multiply in the human system, as they do; it merely sets up irritation of the mucous membrane, which rise to extern and asthma. But giving rise to catarrh and asthma. But the two cases have this much at least in common-that the origin of the disease has been traced in either instance to a definite external cause, in living germs or spores, and that by avoidance of this cause we may reasonably hope to bring the malady under proper control, if not to extirpate it altogether. The theory that hay fever is due to the pollen of grasses is no new one. On the contrary, it has for some time been growing in favor with pathologists, and Dr. Mackenzie's able exposition may be looked upon rather as the conclusive vindication of the pollen hypothesis than as the first statement of a new truth. Indeed, as long as hay fever has been known at all, the popular name by which it is familiarly called has associated it with the flowering time of the ordinary meadow grasses; though the irritation has generally been ascribed rather to the odor of sweet vernal grass and scented holeus than to the distinctive action of the pollen itself. The latter species is unknown la English meadows, but sweet vernal grass is familiar to most of us as the peculiar spiky plant to most of us as the peculiar spiky plant to which new mown hay owes with us the whole of its delicious fragrance. Still hay fever, like influenza or cholera, did not occur in Europe, according to Dr. Mackenzie, in "the good old times" (whenever that may be) or if it did occur it was over-looked in the multiplicity of mediaval looked in the multiplicity of medieval diseases. As the complaint does not actually kill, it may have been considered unworthy serious attention in the days of the Black Death and the Great Plague: but it is singular that the first detailed account was given by Bostock at as late a period as 1819. Since that date, hav fever seems to have grown so alarmingly in frequency that Dr. Mackenzie is fain to account for its rapid development by supposing a new acquisition of irritating powers on the part of certain vegetable bodies. Surely, lowever, it is more likely that, "'tis Helmholtz was the first author to set

we, 'tis ours, have changed, not it." forth a definite theory of hay fever, which he believes to be produced by vibrios (the modish bacilli were not then in vogue,) and he held that the vibrios, though always existing in the mucous membrane of the nostrils, were especially excited to spasmodic activity by summer heat. But it was Dr. Blackley, of M: chester, who led the way in showing that this disagreeable complaint is really due only to the pollen of flowers and grasses. Instead of making his experiments in corpore vili, Dr. Blackley made them on his own person; he inhaled pollen, and artificially acquired the complaint; and he proved that in certain other instances the severity of the disease bore a direct relation to the amount of pollen in the air. Dr. Mackenzie, treating the matter in the most rigorously scientific manner, divides the cause of summer catarrh into two classes, the predisposing and the exciting. The predisposing causes is of or in the small veins and nerves with pleasantly with each succeeding sumfor the first time, and you will most gold or silver.' probably never eatch it for the second. Oddly enough, the idiosyncrasy seems almost confined to the English race, at home or in America; Seandinavians, Frenchmen, Germans and Italians all enjoy a comparative immunity. French and German doctors in New York noticed no cases among their compatriots there, though the disease is painfully common among the Americans proper. It is flattering to our Auglo-Saxon intelligence that hay fever also specially affects "persons of some education and fair social position." In the West Indies, where vellow fever rarely attacks people of colored blood, light brown families are quite proud if one of their number catches the aristocratic infection, and it may, perhaps, be equally consoling to the sufferers from hay fever to learn that in Dr. Merriman's experience the complaint belongs "principally to the upper and middle classes." So much is this the case that farmers and agricultural laborers, who are most exposed to the exciting causes, seldom suffer from it. But in persons who possess the requisite idiosyncrasy, Dr. Blackley showed quite conclusively that bay fever can be artificially produced by inhalation of pollen. Rye, wheat, oats and barley affect the mucous membrane even more powerfully than the wild grasses. In America, however, it is a sort of wormwood that oftenest gives rise to the peculiar catarrhal symptoms. It must be remembered that everywhere pollen is liable to float in the air in large quantities during the flowering season of wind fertilized plants, like the grasses, cereals and wormwoods, and hay ferer may therefore possibly be caught even at sea or in the heart of the great cities. Thus

-The chief difficulty about a woman doctor is that if she was suddenly called to attend a man who had fallen down a shaft, and they told her he was a young man and unmarried, she would stop so long to fix her crimps that the man would be liable to die from the violence of his contusions.-Rockland

ward .- Pall Mall Gazette.

-It is said to be the correct thing for

## Making Cheap Jewelry.

"Plated jewelry is far more serviceable than rolled gold jewelry," said Mr. Charles Faas. "Rolled plate is made by sweating down the gold on the metal. In a process of that kind about the thickness of very thin tissue paper is used. This process was used because the name was newer and more taking' than 'plated.' but it is not much practiced nowadays. "Red gold, as you call it, is simply an alloy of gold and copper; the parts can be just the same as in an alloy of gold and silver-just so much as is necessary to harden gold to a given point. "Alloy is a combination of metals

with each other, except when mercury is a constituent, in which case the combination is called an amalgam; thus, bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, brass an alloy of copper and zine, etc. An amalgam is the combination of mercury with some other metal. Amalgams are used to render a metal fit to be spread out, as in gilding, or else to reduce it to powder. Two methods are generally employed in making amal-gams. The first is merely trituration in a mortar, and without heat; the second is fusing the metal to be amalgamated, and adding to it, when fused. the intended quantity of mercury. An amalgam of tin and mercury is used for looking-glasses. Gold amalgamates the most readily of all the metals with quicksilver. When in a state of fusion it very easily and very intimately com-bines with silver, and when mixed with that metal will also run into a mass with iron. No metal destroys the malleability of gold so completely as lead; one two thousandth part renders it too brittle for rolling, and its very fumes produce a serious effect upon it Gold is almost universally alloyed with copper or with silver, in order to increase its hardness. In speaking of the fineness of an alloy of gold, the mass is supposed to be divided into twentyfour parts, and the same is called carats. An ounce of gold is divided into twenty-four carats, and gold of twen-ty-two carats fine is gold of which twenty-two parts out of the twentyfour are pure, the other two parts being silver, copper, or of other metals. Gold alloyed with silver is the yellow gold of the old market. To day gold is freely alloyed with copper, and pro-duces an alloy that is of a rich red col-or, and that is what you call 'red' gold.

In a little room as closely shut off from the rest of the factory as is usually the working-room of a photogra-pher from the rest of his establishment, was a Smead battery in full operation. In several of the jars were small, thin pieces of yellowish red metal, attached to a small wire hanging from the highest of two rods running from the battery. "That metal," said Charles Faas, Jr., the operator and head member of the firm, is the alloy prepared by us. The gold is purchased in square blocks 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide and 1½ inches thick. It is rolled down, and then alloyed for 10, 12, 14, 16 or 18 carats. From 10 to 16 carats is the most common, and 14 is the preferable, as it combines the hardest and brightest and most lasting

qualities. "The brass comes to us in straight, hollow rods. It is then twisted in coils to fit an ordinary wrist, and then cut in single rings. The article is first put in lye to be thoroughly cleansed. It is then hung in the jars on the lower rod, course the possession of a certain peculiar idiosyncrasy, dependent perhaps on if their positions were transposed the if their positions were transposed the abnormality in the mucous membrane, brass would be washed on the gold. The bracelet is taken out and occasionwhich it is supplied. As usual, the ul- ally tried with nitric acid. When it any) is too delicate for direct investiga- other words, does not turn black, it is tion. The idiosyncrasy is generally de- taken out of the jar and put in sawveloped quite suddenly, and when once dust to dry, after which it is burnished acquired it tends to increase most un- and passed up to the finishers, who add some neat-looking trifle to the ring to mer. And the moral of that is: "If finish it off, such as a small gold pad-possible, avoid catching hay fever at all lock or a pretty little bird in Roman

"How much gold is used in one jar?" "About three grains a minute; but sometimes the battery will work quicker and plate twice as much as it will at other times.

"How many bracelets will one ounce of gold plate?"

"One hundred and fifty pairs." The casting of the ornaments used on jewelry, such as birds, flowers, leaves, etc., is a very important branch of a factory. Everything is done by steam. The burnishing is done exclusively by women. The joints for bracelets are the most delicate. The cutting of the smallest hook or tiniest trimming is done on what is known as a watchmaker's wheel, a costly tool-\$700 lowest price-which can be used to cut a large bar of metal or to turn out the most delicate screw. - Brooklyn Union.

Incidents at a Fire in Constantinople. We saw a young woman brought out of a burning house with a copper ket-tle in her hand. She was screaming wildly: "My baby! O, my baby! The woman had been engaged in the kitchen, with her infaut in her arms, and had been busily occupied saving her cooking utensils by throwing them into the eistern, quite unconscious that her dwelling was already on fire. The firemen, having discovered her in that perilous place, had rushed into the kitchen and forced her to hasten out. On her way she had espied a coppe kettle, and had instinctively selzed it. but in her fright and bewilderment, she had thrown her baby into the cis tern instead of the kettle. Fortunately a sturdy fellow succeeded in rescuing the baby and restoring it to the dis-

The other incident was even more dreadful. As we stood looking at the fire we beheld a man struggling, and the next moment saw him thrown deliberately into the flames.

George and I exchanged looks of horror, but the bystanders seemed to pay little heed to the occurrence, merely remarking that the man was an incendiary who had been caught in the net of spreading the fire for the purpose of robbery .- St. Nicholas.

# BLUE GRASS BREEDERS.

—It is said to be the correct thing for ladies to have riding horses with tails and manes of the same shade as their hair. If ladies cannot procure horses to match their hair, the animals should be dyed.—N. F. Heruld.

Mr. R. S. Withers of Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes "I have such confidence in St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, that I use it on everything; myself, my horses, my negroes. Everybody and every horse, for all kinds of aches and pains, believe in its sovereignty as a cure."

Filters.

A good filter has come to be a necessity at least in our cities and large towns, and wherever the drinking water is drawn from rivers, lakes, ponds, etc. Into these every sort of impurity may find free entrance from sewers, the drainage of farms, dead fish and other animals, and masses of decaying vegetables. Boiling the water may the microscopic parasites (bacteria) that cause infectious diseases, but it does not free it from its visible, disgusting matter.

A good filter accomplishes two things it strains out the grosser impurities, and it also destroys-so many eminent chemists now believe-much of the finer impurity by oxydizing it-really

burning it up.

This fact, that filters actually destroy impurity, is among the late discoveries of science. It was found, when the Thames received all the sewage of London and the other towns on its banks, that the filter-beds contained but little impurity compared with the great quantity of filth they must have inter-

cepted. The chemists were at first puzzled, but they were at length satisfied that

sponge nor any other substance capable of decay should be used—is lost within from three to six months, and hence it should be renewed as often.

But much of the impurity is retained at the top of the strainer, and hence, unless it is frequently removed, it works down into the filtering substance and all the water must work its way through a mass of filth.

A filter whose straining-pot can be turned bottom upwards without taking it from the faucet is the only safe one. Of course, when turned the impurities are at the bottom, and are washed off by the flowing water .- You'h's Compan-

-A man arrived in New York a few days ago with 3,280 fiddles. And yet England makes a great fuss if a little dynamite happens to go off on the island.-N. Y. Mail. -Alcohol is said to be an antidote

for snake bite polson only when the pa-tient is not addicted to drink and his system already saturated with alcohol. -Chicago Herald.

-"Mamma, is papa a bull or a bear?"
"He's a f-Odear, Willie, don't ask so many questions! Go and ride your velocipede!" "Well, I just wanted to know whether I was a cub or a calf, Zulu. cause -- ." - Oil City Derrick.

spur. How do you expect to get the mule along with a spur on but one side?" "Well, honey, you see, ef ! side?" "Well, honey, you see, ef i two letter stamps for references, pamplist hat side of the mule along, ain't ha other side a win to home you will be added a sociation, Buffalo, N. Y. the other side a-goin to keep up?"-Golden Days. -"You are very late sending your evening male out," said the editor to

his daughter when he came home at two in the morning and met a timid. shrinking young man between the front door and the gate, "Not at all," answered the thoughtful girl, "Charles Henry is now a morning edition." -"It seems to me," said a Vermont

week. My court doesn't sit anywhere near as often as yours does.' "O, well, papa," was the blushing reply, "I am engaged to him, you know, and d to him, you kr that entitles us to a court of special ses sions."-Burlington Free Press. -A woman will calmly leave the

cover of a jar containing ground coffee open when she knows the air will take the strength out of it. But she will never leave the stopper out of a cottle containing perfume she bought in Paris last summer. Any one sending us correct solution of the whyforeness of the thusly will receive, by return mail, the cornet used by Washington to blow his fire at Valley Forge. - Puck.

#### NERVOUS EXHAUSTION. A very large number of persons are suf-

A very large number of persons are suf-ferers from physicial or nervous exhaus-tion and a low state of vitality, brought on by various causes. They are not sick enough to be classed with invalids, nor well enough to enjoy life, or do any bodily or mental work without excessive weariness or complete prostration—a most miserable and unhappy condition, as thousands can testify. For this class of persons the new Vitaling Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa., is especially adapted, acting as it does directly on the great paryons and the prostration of the great paryons. Pa., is especially adapted, acting as it does directly on the great nervous centers, rendering them more vigorous, active and efficient. Send for their pamphlet describing the nature and action of this remarkable Treatment. It will be mailed free. All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

A young lady in Boston is one of the most skilled lapidaries in the country.

# CONSUMPTION.

Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconcoils around thousands who are unconscious of its deadly presence, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will cleanse and purify the blood of scrofulous impurities, and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send three letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. T. Barnum is settling a colony of connecticutians in Dakota.

Messas. Evory & Co.—Sirs: Enclosed please find five dollars for which please send to me, at Sacramento, its value of your DIAMOND CATARRH REMEDY, your DIAMOND CATARRH REMEDY, by express or otherwise, as may be a safe conveyance. Your Remedy has already brought me great relief, on very short trial. Please inform me at what store or place Lean obtain your Remedy here. I know of others who would like to try your Remedy if they could obtain it here.

Respectfully, H. FELLOWES,

Sacramento, Cal.

Sacramento, Cal.
Price 50c per bottle. For sale by Hodge,
Davis & Co., C. A. Plummer & Co., and
Clarke, Woodard & Co., Portland, Oregon.

DO YOU KNOW A MAN

Whose wife is troubled with debility, ner-Whose wife is troubled with debility, nervousness, liver complaint or rheumatism Just'tell him it is a pity to let the lady suffer that way, when Brown's Iron Bitters will relieve her, Mrs. L. B. Edgerly, Dexter, Me., says. "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of debility and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. H. S. McLaughlin, of Sear-borough, Me., says the Bitters cured her of debility. Mrs. Harding, of Windham Centre, in the same state, says it cured her of dizziness in the head. So it has cured thousands of other ladies.

#### TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

Palmer & Rey, Type Founders and Press Dealers, make special quotations on Type and Printing Material to Purchasers in the Nortwest. Nos. 112 and 114 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

#### WHAT IS CATABRH!

### A Revolution in the Treatment of this Disease.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle The chemists were at first puzzled, but they were at length satisfied that the great bulk of it was burnt by the oxygen of the air, it being known that a film of air clings tenaciously to all surfaces, and hence to every particle of sand of which the filter consisted. Hen ea filter is a strainer and a great deal more.

The power of the filtering material, charcoal or pure white s and -neither sponge nor any other substance can able of decay should be used—is lost within vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to dis-cover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the amoeba are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 Kingstreet West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

—[Montreal (Canada) Star.

If you want a handsome photograph go to the only first-class gallery in Portland, Abell & Son, 29 Washington street.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs,—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

TRY GERMEA for Breakfast.

# The Bible has just been translated into

RUPTURE CURED -Smart boy (to Sam, the mail car rier): "Heigho! you've got only one cure method of treating rupture, without the knife, enables us to guarantee a cure. Trusses can be thrown away at last. Send

The electric light is fizzling out in Len-

# TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LIVE.

From John Kuhn, Lafavette Ind. who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live Judge to his daughter, "that your twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased young man calls a good many times a a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEHH T. INMAN, Station D. New York.

If you want a good smoke, try "Seal of North Carolina," plug cut."



Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters is a fine blood
depurent, a rational
cathartic, and a superior
anti-bilious specific. It
rallies the failing enengies of the debilitatdo, and checks premature decay. Fever and
ague, bilious remittest, dyspegusia and
bowel couplaints are
among the evils which
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where the liver and
bowels are organis most
unfavorably affected
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