### EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

UNDER HER PARASOL

BALLADE.

The white sands glimmered in the sun,
And little laughing waves in gie:
Brought tiny tufts of seaweed won
From cool, dark caverns far at sea.
But fairer far than these to me
A well-loved figure, trim and small,
With blue eyes benuing modestly
Beneath her scarlet parasol.

I know not how my words begun-That they were idle we'll agree. I may have talked about the sun, Or murmared mildly of the sea; I may have a constructed mildly of the sea;
But she was very dear to me.
It can not matter after all
What to mail words prefaced my plea
Beneath her scariet parasol.

She looked as grave as any nun,
And yet I knew I heid the key
To both our hearts, for I had won
The faireston this earth to me.
She was no more a maiden free,
And I was servant at her call:
My heart was holding jubilee
Beneath her seaflet parasol. Beneath her scarlet parasol.

ENVOY.

Next season by that summer sea We two were married—that is all. Nor was it strange the knot should be Tied'neath her scariet parasol. —George Day, in Judge.

### MAKING WALL-PAPER.

The Ingenious Machinery Used in Its Manufacture.

Modern Conditions of the Trade-The Changes of Fashion-Hand Printing -The New Material Employed for Wall Decoration.

The householder of the present day certainly has reason to be thankful that the wall-papers with which his rooms may be decorated can not be as easily discarded as a bonnet or a cloak, for if such were the case, it is probable that if his purse were deep enough, he would have to pay for new coverings for the walls of his house every year. Each year the manufacturers of wall-papers issue new books containing samples of the designs in stock, and each year the designs, coloring, and styles of these goods undergo changes more or less marked, and a paper which last year was eagerly sought for may this year meet with no sale whatever, should there be any stock left over. Not only do the styles change, but the colors also; one year the demand will be the greatest for pronounced positive colors, and the next year soft, subdued tints and shades, almost indistinguishable. will be most in demand. Then, again, the manufacturer of wall-papers has to provide different styles and colors to suit the demands of the trade in different parts of the country. In New York and the Eastern States the demand may be greatest for dark browns or greens or other colors of a deep tone, while at the West these goods will find no sale whatever, and the trade there will run altogether in colors of a light tint or vice versa. So with patterns also.

The manufacturers of wall-paper now calculate on a change of fashion every year, and only manufacture enough stock to last through one season. "If." said one of the principal manufacturers in this city a few days ago, "the fancy of the public should be so much taken by any special design that the demand for paper of that pattern should continue more than one season we could very easily turn off as much more stock as may be wanted. We keep the designs from which these goods are printed from year to year. They are all labeled and stored away where they can be produced at any time. It is not often, however, that we use the same patterns for two successive years, except it may be for the cheaper grades of goods. We manufacture enough of goods. We manufacture enough of each style to supply the trade for the year, and if we have any left over at the close of the season, which rarely happens, these goods are sold at a d scount to jobbers, or are disposed of at auction sales. It is a singular thing that goods which will meet with a ready sale right along one year will be refused by dealers as soon as they see a new book of designs. We print each design in from four to six or eight different colors, or shades of the same color. Of course, it is impossible for us to tell whether or not the designs and colors papers will meet with a ready sale, but it is very seldom that we fail to find somewhere a market for the stock. The improvements made in the machinery for the manufacture of the wall-paper enables us to accomplish a much greater amount of work, and also to produce a much more varied assortment of goods than we could in former years.

the largest manufactories in this city was made a few days since by a re porter. The paper on which the de-signs are printed is manufactured especially for this purpose, and it is of varying weight. It is received in large heavy rolls, resembling the rolls of paper used in newspaper offices. This paper is first passed through the "grounding" machine, where the ground color, be it light or dark, is applied to the surface of the paper by rollers, and then is rubbed in and thoroughly distributed by means of a set of brushes, some of which move from side to side, while others are stationary. Some of the improved machines can apply this ground color to two rolls at the same time. If it is desired that the paper shall have the silvered appearance seen in some papers a "mica" coat, as it is called, is applied. This coloring matter is pulverized isinglass mixed with white lead. The colors of this mixture can not well be shaded. and therefore in such cases the differences in shade are made by using paper of different colors. ground color has been applied the roll of paper is placed on a framework and is slowly unrolled, and then carried on an endless band over a large drum, resembling the cylinder of a printing-press. The machine on which the paper is printed, in fact, resembles very closely a cylinder printing press, except that the process of printing is

reversed; the paper passes over the

A tour of inspection through one of

printed by the rolls, which are placed

The colors are applied to the nrint ug blocks or rol's by an endless band of muslin passing through a tank filled with the color for that part cular brock. As the band covered with the color passes from the tank it travels over or beneath a piece of metal having a toothed edge, technically known as a and all superfluous paint "doctor," is removed, running back into the tank. The printing rolls are so adjusted that each portion of the design is closely joined together, producing a har-These printing mamonious effect. chines print from two to twelve colors at the same time. The colors are prepared by a special process, so that they do not "run" or blend. The heavier shades are applied last, as a general thing, though the arrangement of the colors and the printing blocks depends in great measure upon the design which is to be produced. After passing over the cylinder the

printed paper is carried to the dryer on

an endless chain. This dryer extends the whole length of the factory, and by an ingenious arrangement the endless chain carrying the paper passes around a pillar and returns to the other end of the room. As the paper passes off from the cylinder, it is caught up at intervals of about eight feet on wooden sticks called "carriers." These sticks are moved along by little projections on the endless chain, the paper hanging in loose loops or folds between the "carriers." The paper is carried along for a distance of two or three hundred feet over coils of steam-pipe, and thus s quickly dried. After hanging for a length of time varying from six to twenty-four hours, the paper is taken from the carriers and laid in a dry room, where it remains until the drying process is thoroughly complete. It is then taken to another room, where, by ingenious machinery, it is rolled in lengths of marketable size. If it is des'red to apply a coat of bronze powder to make a figure, the figure which is to be thus treated is stamped on the paper as it passes through the printing machine with a heavy coat of varnish. Then, after passing once over the coil of steam pipe in order that the other colors may be dried, the paper is sent through a long air-tight box in which this bronze 'dust' is sifted over the surface from a perforated tray, and the paper then passes around the end of the traveller and back over the hot-air or steam

The finest and most elaborate designs, however, are printed by hand. Each color must be stamped separately, and any one can at once distinguish paper that is printed by hand from that printed by machine. In the former at one of of the margins will be found, at distances of about eighteen inches, fine lines or dots containing the colors forming the design. These are the marks guiding the men in their work of stamping the pattern. The block or die for each separate portion of the pattern which is to be printed in a certain color is about eighteen inches in length. The workman presses the die upon a pad covered with the color, and then places it upon the paper es on the table in front of him, taking care that the guide at the edge of the die joins the mark left on the margin of the paper. Placing a swivel over the block, he presses a lever with his foot, thus stamping the form of the die on the paper. A boy attendant spreads the paper on a rack, where it is permitted to dry, and it is then taken to another machine, where the same prosess is gone through in printing another portion of the design in another color, and this process is repeated in some instances a dozen or more times, until the entire design in all its more or less harmonious blending of colors is produced. With hand work the process of applying a velvet coat to any figure is much different from that used in producing a "bronze" effect in papers painted by machine. The figure which is to be thus produced in velvet is stamped with a heavy glue; the paper is then passed through a long trough having the bottom and sides of stout canvas. In this trough the floss or material which is used to produce the velvet effect is placed. A boy scatters this material over the surface of the paper, and then, taking a couple of sticks in his hand, he beats a tattoo on the pliable bottom of the trough, thoroughly distributing the floss over the figure. In fact, the boys raise such a dust that it is almost impos-

sible to breathe. Many of the finer qualities of paper are now made with fine lines pressed in the paper. This is done by passing between two rollers, one of which is brass, on which is engraved the design to be stamped on the paper, the other roller being of wood covered with paper, which by constant pressure has become almost as hard as metal. Between these rolls the paper is subjected to a tremendous pressure, and it is impossible to efface the lines thus created. These brass rollers, as well as all of the wooden dies used in stamping the designs by hand, and also the cylinder dies used in the machines, are engraved on the manufacturer's premises. Many of these dies, especially for work where it is required to produce fine lines, are made by setting pieces of brass into blocks of wood. These pieces of brass are moulded or bent into all sorts of curves and figures, and vary in thickness from an eighth of an inch to a line which is scarcely visible to the eye. On many of these hand-dies, which are not more than two inches long by eighteen inches wide, as many as one hundred to two hundred pieces of brass are thus in-

Within the last few years the demand for something more substantial and dressy" than the ordinary wall-paper has sprung up. To meet the demand, heavy embossed paper has sprung up. This new wall-covering is made of wood fiber, pressed on a background of linen which has been subjected to a special treatment of oxidized oil. By the use of this material the walls and ceiling of ard. After awhile you might add an a room can be finished in a manner giving the appearance of handsome wood carvings or moldings in stone or metal. There is a steadily increas no demand for this class of goods, not oil

drum or cylinder, and the designs are for use in covering the walls of dwelling-houses and public buildings, but on the lower part of the framework and | also for furnishing the cabins of steamrevolve in the same direct on as the ships, yachts, and for decorating rallcylinder. Each roller is stamped with road cars. It is light and water-proof. a different part of the figure forming and can be washed and cleaned as the general design to be produced, and each of these portions of the design is printed in distint color.

and can be washed and cleans d a readily as wood or marble. The wood pulp is applied while in a plastic s at and the design which is to be stowned. on the paper is engraved on a die, which is pressed down upon the bed of pulp as it is spread upon the I'nen covering. The molded material hardens quickly, but does not become brittle; in fact, it is so pl'able that this new wall-e weeing is rolled up the same as wall-paper,

though, of course, not so compactly. For the interior decoration of hase's. specially halls, drawing-rooms and d ning-rooms, this new material is gaining in popularity very rapidly. It is a poor conductor of heat, and thus the moisture in the room does not gather upon it. It has a smoother, warmer look than wood or marble carving, and has no glare to break up and reflect the light like tiling, nor does it become warped by heat. The fact that this material is made in continuous rolls ren-ders it especially adaptable for dado work or friezes. A dado formed of this mater al can be carried all around a room, into any angle, corner or baywindow, without a break. It harmon-izes with wall-paper much better than carved wood or stone, and does not chip or break when struck by any piece and helpers in that department were

of furniture. The variety of designs in which the the colorings used are by no means as varied. After it has been hung upon the walls, however, it can be painted or gilded so as to resemble burnished metal, or can be colored and grained to imitate any kind of wood, leather, bronze, tapestry, ceramic or other style one which is the most popular at this time is the Japanese, but Egyptian, Greek, Byzantine, Moresque, Mediaval, Renaissance and many other patterns are produced.—N. Y. Post.

### THE SENOUSSITES.

Mohammedan Sect with an Uncompro mising Hatred of Christianity.

The Senoussite sect, founded in North Africa about the middle of the present century by an Arab of the Beni Senous tribe, from neighborhood of Tlemsen, in Algeria, 's organized on the system of secret soc eties of Europe, with uncompromising hostility to Christ an civilization as its mainspring of action. From its cradle in the Tripolitan Sahara it has extended its ramifications through all North Africa, from the Somali coast to the mouth of the Senegal. M. Henri Duveyrier, the eminent explorer of the Sabara, estimates the number of the khouan, or brothers, at not less than a million and a half, while that figure day. may probably be doubled. "Each of these adepts," he says, "is not only ipso facto a missionary, but is ready at the signal of his superior to transform himself iuto propagandist agent, a soldier, a brave or even a cowardly prisoner."
To the agency of the sect he ascribes many recent risings in Algeria. and numerous massacres of European travelers, such as that of Mile. Tinne's gerian Sabara in 1881. The Sultans of Morocco and Wadai are believed to be more or less subservient to its decrees, while its influence is felt as a disturbing element in many cities of Egypt, notably in Tantah and throughout the land of Yemen on the further shore of Western ideas, are held by it in a like abhorrence with the odious Nazarene, and its watchword is that Turks and Christians, being on a level, must be annihilated by the same blow. The founder of the society, dying in 1859, transmitted his authority to his son. Sidi Mohammed-ben-Ali-es-Senoussi, the present Sheik, regarded throughout North Africa with a reverence almost eclipsing that felt for Mohammed himself. Like h's Soudanese rival, he claims the title of Mahdi; hence a coalition of the two, despite the identity of their aims, was always, on personal grounds, improbable. There was, indeed, a certain ellervescence of enthusiasm for Mohammed Ahmed among Senoussi's followers immediately on the fall of Khartoum, but it rapidly subsided with the subsequent wane in the fortunes of the Warrior Prophet of the Sondan .- Gentleman's Magazine.

## Believed in Fortifying.

A tramp entered a Washington saloon the other day and blandly asked the bartender:

"Can you tell me, sir, if Congress has passed the Fortification bill?"

"Well, 'sposen it has or hasn't, what's

that got to do with you?" "Oh, nothing much, only I feel a good deal run down and would like to fortify a little. I thought mebbe, in case Congress had made an appropriation, you might fortify me about 'en cents worth and charge it to the Government. Your forty-rod will fortify as well as any thing e'se, so don't hand out the best bottle.

The bartender was about to hand out his best bung-starter when the tramp made a hurried exit. - Washington Critic.

## Don't Spread Too Much.

Young fancier, don't imagine that you are destined to sit upon the highest pinnacle of poultry fame the first year of your experience, nor even the second: don't for one moment think you will spring into such prominence as that enjoyed by Spaulding, Felch, Williams and others, by a few short years of breeding and caring for poultry. Don't, please don't try to commence with a dozen different breeds at once, but choose a variety that suits your taste, and devote your attention to that un til you thoroughly understand the art of breeding it up to the desired standother good breed, but don't be in a hurry about it. - Western Plowman.

—A large deposit of blood-agate is re ported near Cisco, Utah.

HONEST CHARLEY.

Daring Criminal Escaped From the Wisconsin State Prison. A burglar named Charles O'Leary,

lias Honest Charley, was sent to the Wisconsin State prison for a term of even years, but even before he entered the prison his friends offered to bet two to one that he would make his escape nside of a year. O'Leary was posted about the prison before he became an inmate. He was not looked upon as a desperate man, but rather as a sly one: but after he had been in prison for wo months and no fault had been found with him, any extra surveillance was relaxed. O'Leary was at first placed in the dining-room, but at his own request was changed to the kitchen, he being a fair hand at cooking. All the food of the convicts was received at the kitchen doors from teams driven into the yard. The supply for the day was then carried to the store-room, which adjoined the kitchen. It often happened that two or three teams were in the yard at once, while on regular days wagons came for swill and ashes.

O'Leary had planned from the first to short-time men who would not have taken advantage of an open gate. None new wall covering is made is as great of them could, therefore, be relied on almost as with ordinary wall-paper, but to help him out. The wagons were alof them could, therefore, be relied on ways under the eyes of the guards on the walls, and were quite often inspected at the gate before driving out. Had two convicts placed O'Leary in a barrel. covered him up with refuse and lifted him into a wagon, the chances were that he would have been safely of decoration. Among the many styles carried out, but there was not a man in in which this material is produced, the the kitchen whom he could trust. It was a part of his duties to rake the ashes out from under a large oven and keep them raked in a pile and wet down until an old Irishman with a one-horse cart came to draw them off. This happened every other day at ten o'clock in the morning. The Irishman brought a large ash pail with hime and when it was full O'Leary helped him to carry it out and empty it nto the wagon. The time occupied in filling the wagon was about forty minutes, the man making two calls before coming to the kitchen.

O'Leary determined that this Irishman should be the means of restoring him to liberty, and he set to work after carefully matured plan. He noticed that the man's breath always smelled of whisky, and that about every third time he came he was quite stupid with drink. He took a strong liking to O'Leary, and after a few weeks volunteered to bring him in a bottle of whisky. The offer was accepted, and Thanks giving Day named as the time when he should bring it in. The afternoon of this day would be observed as a hol-

O'Leary could not further his plans during the interval. He would gain all loose all at a single stroke. the day finally arrived he was as ready as he could be, and he noticed with great satisfaction that the Irishman had good deal of drink aboard. The place where they got the ashes was in an alley-way between the oven and the wall of the kitchen. It was in one sense party in the Soudan in 1869 secluded, and yet some of the men were and of the Flatters Mission in the Alliable to pass at any moment. The teamster had started out with a pint of whisky, but on his way had drunk a third of it. It was a cold, raw morning. and he had on an overcoat, a comforter, a slouch hat, a pair of mittens and a pair of overalis over his trousers. The two were no sooner in the alley-way the Red Sea. Musselmans, tainted with than the heat made the teamster so stu-id that he wanted to be down. This he was permitted to do while O'Leary carried out four or five bushels of ashes, and in a few minutes he was in a drunken sleep. When the burglar had carried out enough ashes for a blind, he turned to on the sleeping man and he was not three minutes stripping off his outside garments and getting into them. He then took the ash bucket and walked out, climbed upon the wagon under the eyes of three guards, and drove to the gate. It was opened after a little delay. and O'Leary drove in the direct on of the city. He expected every moment to hear the alarm, but he dared not push the horse faster than a slow trot for the first half mile. When a safe distance away, he quickened his pace, and pretty soon he reached a locality where he abandoned the rig and struck out on foot. He had been gone thirty minutes before an alarm was raised, but this was time enough. He suffered somewhat from cold and hunger, but eluded all pursuit, and he died three or four years later in an Eastern prison. - N. Y.

## A Good Thing for the Agents.

There's another scheme to get money out of imaginary heirs to a great property in this city. At present it is being worked' chiefly in the West, and the stake is an estate here valued all the way from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. The property is alleged to be chiefly around Mercer street, a poor street just west of Broadway. There it covers about one hundred acres, and there's some more in Jersey. It was owned by Moses Mercer, a Scotchman, in 1760, and was leased for ninety-nine years. The lease having expired some years ago, the "heirs" of old Mercer are invited to contribute funds to recover the property before the courts. It is said that several Western men of sense and standing have joined in the enterprise, but as the Vanderbilts and Astors own most of the New York property now, claimants will have a hard job to wrest it from them .- Rural New Yorker.

-A Chestnut street miss of less than five summers, who was playing in the yard and observing the works of nature, surprised her father the other day with the following questions and original conclusions: "Papa, does God make the worms?" "Yes, daughter." "Pa, does God make the hopper toads to eat the worms up?" "I s'pose so." "Well, I should like to know what he bothered his head with the worms for if he had to make the hopper toad to eat them?" Her father did not attempt to unrave this juvenile puzzle. He felt that it was too much for him. - Norwich Bulletin.

A NOVEL TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

If you ever had a touch of this disease you will appreciate what is said by the following corre pondents in reference to the results of treatment by Compound

Mrs. Margaretta B ir. a Philadelphia lady living at Nineteenth and Filbert streets, says; "Nearly twenty years ago I was attacked by rheumatism. I suffered from it for years and was reduced aimost to a skeleton. My condition led my physician to conclude that I could not live more than a few weeks. About this time, in 1 81, a friend had been wonderfully helped l Sl. a friend had been wonderfully helped by Compound Oxygen. With hardly a hope of success I began the treatment. I am no longer an invalid in any respect, Kheumatism is gone long ago." This is only a specimen. Hundreds of letters of similar character are on file in the offices of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia; some of them are printed in full in a monograph on "Rheu-matism" and others in a volume of nearly two hundred pages, both of which you two hundred pages, both of which you may receive fr e by mail for the asking.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home 1 reatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Max and Paul are the favorite boys' names in Germany, and Anna and Martha the favorite girls' names — One boy out of every eight or nine is called Max. Of 4700 school girls, 438 are called Anna and 455 Martha.

EVERYTHING GOES WRONG

In the bedily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation, are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred took of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the habit of body are blessings also secured by the road are sure of courteous treatment. action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred took of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blossings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

There is no monument over the grave of President Tyler, and it is grass grown and

#### neglected. INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTI-TUTE.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillfur Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal. throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs. bladder diseases diseases peculiar to women, blood taint and skin diseases. rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindr d affections. Thou sands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydro-cele and strictures are guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stam s for the Invalids' Guide Book (63 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The navy of the United States is to be increased by eighteen war vessels at a cost of \$ 0,09.1,000.

### SHAKING PALSY.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY, is efficacious in cases o shaking palsy, which have defied all other remedies, exercising its influence directly upon the nervous system, which is weak and excitable. At druggists, \$1.70. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address J. J. Mack & Co., S. F.

## A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. Robert Newton, late President of the Eclectic College, of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered to the constitution of the constit sidered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed free y by every physi ian as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung dise ses. It cures Consumption, and all pectoral complaints.

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Sent with your full address to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., will bring you one of the following named publications, issued for free distribution by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway :

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We call the particular attention of the readers of this paper to the advertisement of the Pierce Well Exceptor Co. of New of the Pierce Well Excavator Co. of New York, whom we know to be a perfectly reliable concern and the largest manufac-turers of Well Drilling and Well Boring Machinery in the United States. They will send a beautifully illustrated cata-logue, showing how artesian and oil wells are drilled, to those who will send them four cents in stamps to pay postage.

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Soid everywhere, Price, Cutificura, Soc., Soap, 25c.: Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

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A GREAT RAILWAY The Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

way Company now owns and nearly fifty-six hundred nile oughly equipped road in like consin, Minnesota, Iowa, Ma consin, Minnesota, Iowa Ma Dakota. Each recurring year's extended in all directions to necessities of the rapidly pop-tions of country west, Born, southwest of Chiengo, and a market for the products of the agricultural and stock-raise. market for the products of the agricultural and stock-raising the world. In Illinois it miles of track: in Wisconsin in Iowa 1,575 miles; in Missimiles: in Dakota 1,190 miles; and in now building) 150 miles, and in not yet. It has terminals in scities as Chicage, Milwaukes in St. Paul. Minneapolis, Farm Council Bluffs, Omaha and Ka and along its lines are hundred and small thriving cities, towns lages. Manufacturing interess vated, and all branches of the encouragement. The Railway has a just appreciation of the patrons, and its magnificent at the result of the good business characterizes the management affairs. affairs.

affairs.

The popularity of the line is the fact that notwithstanding the est kind of competition of all lines, the chicago, Milwasket Railway continues to carry falls cent. of all the business between Milwaskee, St. Paul and Mina Milwaskee, St. Paul and Mina lines heat patronized route. is the best patronized route a kota and Iowa, and on the mits Kansas City line early in undoubtedly take equal raise older lines leading to and from

On all its through lines de take it all in all, the Chicag kee & St. Paul is the peer of a in this or any other country.

The Treasury Department suppopulation of the count yat &

SICK and bilious he dache rangements of stomach and but by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" or a granules. 25 cents a vi l. Note to allow waste of virtues. By

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Every one has heard of his FIGS, and some persons have in they grow in Hamburg. Thy are simply a crystalized fruit which is unsurpassed for the matrix than the surpassed for the matrix than the surpassed for the matrix than the surpassed for the matrix which is unsurpassed for the matrix than the surpassed for the matrix than the surpassed for the surp

When Baby was sick, we gave befor When she was a Child, she cried from When she became Miss, she clurgita When she had Children, she garelin!

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