ABSOLUTELY PURE

tates Should Lead.

TE COOLIE TRADE THRIVES

ed by American Consumers, Igt of the Dangers to Which They May Be Exposed.

cople probably the world over, arly in this active, vigorous they drop the little sweet crysto their tea and coffee, ever stop ider the origin of sugar, its cenof use and improvement, its enfactorship in trade channels ng the complete circle of the in almost every nation, of every and the prodigious figures in the volume of its manuand consumption. A brief of the growth of this remarkroduct might not prove uninter-to the reader hereof. Formerly

is called every sweet substance The original habitat of sugaras never been fully established, far as known, was first cultivatne country from China to Bend did not reach the West from until a later date. The art of sugar was known in Gangetic from which it was carried to during the first half of the seventury, but sugar refining was wn, for the Chinese learned the ashes for this purpose only in ongol period and from European Cane sugar was first analyticade practical in 1610 by Fra-Bartoli, who isolated the sugar lk and proved its individuality. wever, until the 18th century arggraf make the important disthat the juices of beets, carrots, ere identical with one another ith sugar of cane. It is remarkw the trade centers of sugar during the ages varied. Sugar g was developed by the Arabian ians. In the age of discovery miards became the producers of cultivation, being planted by in Maderia in 1420, carried to mingo in 1494, and thence into st Indies and South America in th century, and from the duties by Charles V, that monarch obfunds to build his palaces at and Toledo. In the Middle Venice was the great European of the sugar trade and toward of the 15th century, it is re-

d 100,000 crowns for his invenearliest reference to sugar in to London in 1819 in exchange At this same time the acof the chamberlain of Scotland the payment of 1 shilling 91/4 per pound for sugar, or about cents per pound in United States Throughout Europe it conlinued to be quite a costly luxury, beused for medicinal purposes only, until increasing use of tea and coffee, in the 18th century, brought it intoa It is today-the list of staple pro-The first discovery of common in beet root referred to above, in 1747, by Sigmund Marggraf, to practical use of his discovery made until his pupil and succes-

of a Venetian citizen being

Franz Carl Achaed, in Silesia, in tons; in 1800, upwards of 150,- Chinese nation. ns, and in 1385, it had grown to

,250,000 tons. Europe it is an industry of nathe greatest consumers of which

a few years ago was 35,000,000 and its product in sugar 1,811,ms. Crops range from five tons many, while in England it has to twelve tons per acre. It takes fourteen tons of root per ton of generally in Europe, the proporof succharine matter being 7 per now, to 4 per cent twenty years

Where Do Americans Stand? nd the possible dangers constantly e of the rich, to the lowly, humble, vered board, serving as table, in lowliest cottage of its poorest inry; are the most prosperous; have ngular fact that in the consamption sugar they are behind the English ent 781 16 pounds per capita in Great tain, to 591% pounds per capita in United States. For a long term

THE DANGER IN SUGAR and to our own home people of the directly, with all the sincerity words may impress. We have called upon our lawmakers to protect them from ry in Which the United the notoriously cheap labor across the Pacific, by the passage of the exclusion act, yet every day we are aiders and grand march. This is a larger and finer abettors in sending money to that filthy, pestilential, disease-spreading Just think of this for one moment! During the years 1894-1895, the people of Oregon and Washington paid to foreign manufacturers and producers in Hong Kong the enormous sum of \$1,000,000 for Chinese sugar alone; this appalling figure, made up from the quarters, halves and dollars of the people, never to return. Just think of it! Could this amount have been retained among ourselves, what a wonderful factor those 1,000,000 hard earned dollars would have been during the many hard, hard months of economizing and pinching and starving through which we have just passed. If it were necessary that we should buy a a necessary staple like sugar abroad in order that we might sell our surplus of some other products, we might as well, perhaps, buy sugar as anything else, but such is not the necessity. We can sell our products at the world's price, which is our market with others, and what we do when we ex-

> which has grown to large proportions on our Pacific coast, is deplorable to think of. Americans, free workingmen, supporting the labor of a race of people born in poverty, reared in squalor and living in postilence and disease. You have but to walk through any city of any consequence, having a Chinese quarter, made to a certain extent wholesome by the sanitary laws of a better civilization surrounding them to realize the beggary, the stench, the nauseous handling of a moribund population whose labor exists upon the payment of 12 cents for a day's labor. We have seen how the Chinese live in our own midst, thousands of them huddled and bunked together in dark, narrow rooms, void of ventilation, the foul stench of which makes the strongest

port. If in return, however, for our

products we receive back coin in pay-

ment we are just that much better off.

The pernicious trade in Chinese sugars

heart grow sick, and draw our own conclusions, in buying Chinese sugar. A gentleman who came to America when the cholera and plague prevailed in the Orient, said "that every package of merchandise, and even silk, etc., should be fumigated thoroughly to eradicate the cholora germs lurking

in that disease-stricken country.' These are not idle words, but the deep sounding words of warning from one knowing well the dangers to which we are subjected, from an eye-observer of the natives themselves, and the horrors of the ghastly work of death among that myriad of fast-breeding, tain is that of 100,000 pounds | pestilential people. Such are the risks taken by every person buying Chinesemade goods. Such the chances, unneces sary chances against the homes of our working people, and without cause other than the support of degraded, illpaid labor, as described. These facts are daily becoming better known to our own people. So much so that many stores now display the sign, "We handle the American Refined Sugars only," and it is a safe rule to follow, where no such announcement is made, to be sure you are not getting China-made sugar is to ask the question

or promptly transfer your custom. See that you are supplied with no other than the American-made article, made by American workmen, in took up his sugar predecessor's American cleanly factories, operated and established a beet-sugar fac- by American capital, paying American To show the phenomenal growth wages, in good American coin and is product, the consumption of keeping that American money at home, in Great Britain in 1700 was not sending it abroad to support the

We have here in our own glorious state of Oregon and sister state of Washington as evidenced by the exposiimportance, especially in Ger- tion of the Manufacturers' and Prowhich nation controls an im- ducers' Association, one of the greatest output. The world's product a fields for beets this or any other counyears ago was about 1,750,000 try can produce. In rejecting the the greatest consumers of which coolie-made sugar, and buying only he Gothic and Teutonic stock, the American-made goods, you are encour-ish and their offshoots being the aging and strengthening the hands of your neighbor farmer, and building up an industry in which you will yourself share, and in time proudly realize the greatness of the soil upon which we t per acre in Russis, to nine tons live and which God has blessed with a special providence as unsurpassed on the face of the globa.

Conun Doyle on Cycling.

Conan Doyle, who is an enthusiast on gyeling, says in Demorest's Magazine: "When the spirits are low, when the day appears dark, when work becomes monotonous, when hopes seem hardly iving given the above very brief worth having, just mount a bicycle and sis of the history of sugar, let go for a good spin down the road, withw look for a moment at the posi- out thought of anything but the ride of the United States in this indus- you are taking. I have myself ridden the bicycle most during my practice as unding us, particularly on the a physician and during my work in letern coast, from importations from ters. In the morning or the afternoon, se-made sugar, and realize the before or after work, as the mood o'ersence of paying tribute to foreign takes me, I mount the wheel and am off r, foreign capital and foreign ships for a spin of a few miles up or down article placed upon nearly every the road from my country place. I can in the land; from the banquet only speak words of praise for the bi-

A comical sight it is to see a bluetay nt, and deduce, if possible our eat an acorn! He pecks it gently at by in the matter. It will be con- first to break the shell, pecking it hardwe think, that the American er as he finds the agern matching him, en, as a whole, receive more pay looks at it in an astanished manner, corresponding labor in any other tries once more, when his greed overcomes propriety, and he takes the great money to obtain their desires, and morsel in his mouth and assumes the atme more of the necessaries and titude, and attempts the act of deglutiies of life, generally speaking, tion, much like a child awallowing a those of any other nation, yet it is pill. It doesn't go. But it must. He swullows again, makes a series of powerful gulps and gusps, and it is down out 14 per cent, the proportion being at last, distanding his throat and perceptibly all the way. He subsides a minute, looks rather foolish, gives a working classes have grouned under ton is off for another nut-Lewiston seed times, continued taxation, Tournal d want of employment, and it is of

BOTH GRAY AND BLUE

PROPOSAL FOR A MAGNIFICENT PA-RADE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Colonel Garnett's Suggestion For a Reunion In New York on July 4, 1896-Approved Beartily by Southern Veterans. A Speciacle That Will Be Worth Sceing.

We are pleased that our patriotic fellow citizen, Colonel Garnett, once a Confederate soldier, has taken up our suggestion for the holding of a grand parade of veterans in New York. We accept at once the amendments to our original suggestion which Colonel Gar nett has made. He would not confinthe parade to the veterans of the Confederacy living in the city, but would bring here from the south as many of their brethren as would like to join the thought than that which we had in mind. Again, instead of making the parade one of Confederate veterans on ly, he would unite both Union and Confederate veterans in it. This is a most patriotic and noble conception; it is an inspiration of the new Americanism We can but trust that his ideas will be realized. Perhaps it might be a fine thing to put the Union contingent un der a Confederate officer, General Longstreet or Colonel Garnett, for example, and the Confederate contingent under a Union officer, General Daniel E. Sickles, for example. What a spectacle that would be for Broadway and the Bow ery, for Avenue D and Fifth and Sixth avenues! Let the veterans rally on the Battery, from which the British troops took their departure 112 years ago; let them encamp on Harlem heights, asso clated forever with the name of the immortal Virginian

Colonel Garnett thinks that the parade the gray and the blue, vanquished and victors, should take place on the Fourth of July next, a day that knows no north, no south, no east, no west. It is a choice of which we fully approve That parade upon Independence day of 1896 would be a novel and glorious ept

sode in the history of New York. We should like to see The Sun's sug gestion, as wisely amended by Colone Garnett, taken up by the city govern ment, the regiments of the national guard, the chamber of commerce, the board of trade and all the great patriot ic and business organizations in the city If they do their duty in this case. the parade will surely be held, a parade of unity and henor, peace and Americanism, that will thrill the soul of our

We learn from Colonel Garnett's let ter in yesterday's Sun that he has taken the pains to ascertain the sentiment of the Confederate veterans in the south upon the subject, and that their judg ment is wholly favorable. "I beg leave to say," he remarks in his letter pub lished by us with pleasure yesterday, 'that the idea has met with the most inqualified approval in all directions.

This being the case, it is time to be gin to make preparations for the grand and auspictons event, the more especial ly as the business of preparation must extend over the whole country.

What, then, is needed at this time? Colonel Garnett has answered the question, "The thing now wanted is the formation of a committee to arrange the details of the demonstration." This suggestion is the right one. We say that the committee ought to be municipal, military and commercial; there ought to be both Union and Confederate vet eraps from north and south among it members.

The occasion is one which may well enlist the interest of Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, the national guard, the chamber of commerce and all patriotic citizens

It will be a spectacle for the world that will be seen here next Independence day, if New York does her duty, and that with American energy .- New York Sun.

Religion and Busine In order to bring the religious and business interests of the community into

a more hearty sympathy and co-opera-tion, some of the churches and many of the business men of Minneapolis have arranged for a series of Sunday evening meetings to be addressed by prominent men of that municipality who are not clergymen. The theory out of which this arrangement has sprung is, we suppose, that business ought to be conducted on religious principles, and that there is need of sound business principles in prosecuting much of the work of religious bodies. There is no natural antagonism between business and religion, and the promotion of cordial relations between the business and religious in terests of a city cannot be undesirable -Washington Post.

They Want to Smash Our Records English railroads have been stirred up by the recent feats of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads. They are now preparing to beat all records next year. The Midland railway, which took no part in the race to the north last summer, is building an engine at Derby that will be able to run from London to Sheffield and thence to Carlisle without stopping. The Great Northern is improving its tenders so as to make an unbroken run to York, and the London and Northwestern is substituting bogies for its compound engines. They all declare they will reach Manchester in three hours and a half or a quarter from London, instead of four and a half hours -New York Sun.

The Plague of Words.

The appalling statement is made that Gladstone is at present engaged in editing the letters which he has received and which he thinks worthy of preservation, and these are said to number not less than 200,000.

It is risking nothing to say that Gladstone has not 200,000 letters that are worth preserving. There are not 200,-000 such letters in the world. Letters worth preserving are very few in number.-New York World.

His Strange Mission.

Henry Shull, an old and wealthy farmer living near Auburn, Ind., has just left for Montana on a strange mission. Several days ago he had a vivid spot where some miners, pursued by In- novation. dians, had buried a large amount of gold years ago. At first the old gentleman puld no attention to the dream, but the memory of it chang to him so tenaciously that he at last made up his mind to investigate the matter and set his mind at rest. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

SAVED OVER A MILLION.

locrotary Morton's Record For a Year of

The report of the secretary of agriculture for 1895 has been submitted to the precident. It is a volume of 64 printed ages, devoting considerable space to mutters of meat inspection and to for sign markets for American meat prodnets, including the Inspection of animals for export trade. Among the items of economy it shows that the \$120,000 appropriated by the Fifty-third congress the purchase and distribution of seeds this year is entirely intact, and consequently not drawn from the treas-

ury of the United States. The total amount remaining unex pended out of the appropriations for the rears 1893, 1894, 1895 aggregates \$1,-800,000 available for return into the reasury. Of this sum, bowever, \$1,-120,000 has been saved in 1894 and 1895 out of appropriations slightly exceeding \$5,000,000 for the two years. The point is made that while the saving of \$1,800,000 may attract but little commendation, yet in the best counties in the Union it would be difficult to find 1,800 farmers who have together earned and saved as much in the same time. 'Farmers pay the most taxes on their property," says the secretary, "and are especially interested in an economical and judicious management of the government. Governments are born withont money, and never get any except by taxing their citizens. That tax is paid which they were taken from the people."

ment. - Washington Post.

HILL'S NEW MOVE.

Rumor That the New York Senator Is

Senator Hill has set all his friends and enemies to guessing again by giving up his hotel lodgings, which he has occupied ever since coming to Washington, and renting a big honse in one of the most fashionable parts of the city. There is nobody here to speak for Hill, and so it is all a matter of conjecture what his future course will be. The leasing of the honce naturally gives rice to the rumor that he is to bring a bride to Washington at the opening of the ses sion of congress, but no one in Washington appears to have information on this point. Indeed Senator Hill is always a mystery to everybody and gives little advance information about his plans, either of a public or private nature.

It has been announced in the newspa-pers that he will commence a lecture tour in Chicago a few days after the opening of congress, but there is no confirmation of that announcement obtainable in Washington. Whether he is to be married or not and whether he is to be present when congress meets are questions that his best friends in Washington cannot answer. The house that Senator Hill has leased is on the west side of Lafayette square, within a stone's throw of the front door of the White House and directly across the park from the new opera house erected on the site of the historic mansion in which James G. Blaine lived and died. The house was built and for some time occupied by Major Rathbone, who occupied the box at the theater with President Lincoln and family on the night Lincoln was killed. Since that time it has been used alternately as a boarding house and private residence. Its latest tenant was Senator Dolph, an old friend of Senator Hill, who frequently dined there with his Republican colleague .-Washington Cor. New York Sun.

A HORSE PICKS UP A GUINEA. It Sticks In His Frog and With the Aid of a Small Stone Lames Him.

A horse belonging to John Brady, a Flatbush, N. Y., teamster, who has been employed hauling earth from the street excavations on the Vanderveer farm in Flatbush, was noticed to be lame on Tuesday. Brady took the animal to a blacksmith's shop. There it was found that driven into the frog was a small, round stone, and when that was re-

moved what appeared to be a copper coin dropped out. A little rubbing brightened up the coin, which proved to be a guinea bearing the head of King George II and the date 1759. It was in excellent condition. Mr. Brady gave it to Henry A. Meyer

of the Vanderveer farm property, and

he will wear it as a watch charm. The horse is supposed to have picked the guines up in the loosened earth of the excavation in the neighborhood of East Twenty-ninth street and Avenue G, on the farm property. This is the third coin that has been found there. The British soldiery occur led the farm just before the battle of Long Island, and it is a coincidence that the guines was found within a few feet of the pot where Captain Vanderveer, whose irents then owned the farm, was arrested before the battle of Long Island. He narrowly escaped being shot as a spy of the Revolutionary army.—New York

A Remarkable Marriage. Hylon L. Skinner and Annie B. Cur-

ry, daughter of the warden of the state prison at Eddyville, Ky., have been married under peculiar circumstances. Skinper was imprisoned in 1892 for seven years for killing Martin Bigwood, and came near dying in prison. The warden's daughter nursed him and interceded after his recovery with Governor Brown for a pardon, after which

the couple eloped to St. Louis. Warden and Mrs. Curry have forgiven bem, and they will return to Kentucky Pittsburg Dispatch,

Want a Rest Supper.

That the Lord's supper ought to be a real ment, and not a sham supper of rumbs of bread and drops of wine, was the radical proposition put before his congregation by the Rev. I. M. Gibson of Plattsburg, Mo., a few days ago. And it is stated that many of the condream, in which was pictored the exact gregation are heartily in favor of the in-

From the Horse Standpoint.

The American horse, now at the summit of his glory as a social attraction, has yet another distinction to gain by writing a book and calling it "Society, as Seen From a Box Stall."—New York Muil and Express.

A LIVING SHADOW

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

range, But True, Story From the Lumber Regions of a Southern State - Vertiled by a Reporter of the Greenville Reflector.

The following interview has just en given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Colonel Isaac A. Sugg. of Greenville, N. It will interest anyone who has

said in part: "I was living in Beaufort county, and on the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time, and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort county, and, having secured one in Pitt county, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was takfor protection to property, life and lib-erty, and no class can legitimately de-mand the expenditure of public funds I was mighty low-spirited. I moved for any other purpose than that for out to Colonel Sugg's about four or five thich they were taken from the people." months ago and commenced taking It also appears from the secretary's Dr. Williams' Pills. I took three a report that the appropriation for the day for about three months. I began epartment for 1895 was more than to regain my appetite in a week's time, \$100,000 less than the appropriation for 1894, and yet it was \$183,000 more that the amount estimated for by the departedness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good

a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams; may he live for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can always satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one.'

We are forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his state ments may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palplitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Are you the new woman?" "Yes." "Well, come in and I will give you some of my hus band's old clothes."

GROSTS ARE PALE AND SHADOWY

Say those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spooks are tallow-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and watery in consequence of inperfect assimilation. When invalids resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that unequalled tonic persistently, they soon "pick up" in strength, fiesh and color. It should be used also to prevent malaria, rhou matte and kidney complaints, and to remody constipation, sick headsche and nervousness.

"John, did you find any oggs in the old hen's next this morning?" "No, str; if she laid any, she misiaid them."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is only constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can beaken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammed condition of the nuccous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars to any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hail's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Pain-Killer is the well tried and Mechanic. Farmer, Planter, Saller, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine aways at hand, and serie to use interpully or externally with certainty of relief.

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Go East from Portland, Pendleton, Walla Walla via O. R. & N. to Spokane and Great Northern Railway to Montana, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Omaha, St Louis, East and South. Rock-ballast track; ine scenery; new equipment; Great Northern Palace Sleepers and Diners; Family Tourist Cars; Buffet Library Cars, Write A. B. C. Denniston, C. P. & T. A., Portland, Oregon, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for printed matter and information about rates, routes, etc.

Kentry-Is your flat are proof? Towne-You'd think so if you'd shivered there all winter.

THE ABSENCE OF IT.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, menever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker tal and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as oure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they den't use it. physical is concerned, it is within easy

She—Jack told me that that hospital was built entirely at his expense. Is that possible? He—Well, Jack's uncle cut him off with \$1,000, and left the rest of his money to build the hos-pital.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.— LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, 94.

We advise any one wishing a cure to address rof. W. H. PEEKE. F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

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