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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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REMARKABLE ENTERTAINING.

The Best Furnished Everything for His Guests.

A young woman has confided to a writer in the New York Times a somewhat extraordinary account of the manner in which a wealthy and well-known New Yorker treats those who are invited to the house parties at his suburban home. She was informed by a note from her hostess that a carriage would call for her and her luggage at a certain hour to take her to the ferry, where Mr. X— would meet and take charge of her. At the ferry she found the entire house party, including matrons with their husbands, young men and maidens, assembled to be looked after by Mr. X—. The vessel checked their luggage, and in each instance a round-trip ticket was returned with the checks. At the house, in each room the writing-desk was supplied not only with an ample stock of letter-paper, engraved with the estate name, but also with a box filled with postage stamps of various denominations, including special-delivery ones. A long-distance telephone, connecting with, among other places, the station telegraph office, made it possible to talk or wire all over the country and quite impossible to pay for the service. On the little guest card in each room, which gave the hours of meals and the schedule of mails and trains, was a little notice: "Visitors are kindly requested not to fee the servants." Finally, to cap the climax, on Sunday morning a maid brought to the young woman's door, on a tray which was loaded with similar missives, a small envelope which she proffered with the simple message: "For the church box." It contained money for the offertory plate and one of these envelopes was left with each guest.

WHERE NOAH GOT HIS PITCH.

Natural Spring Which Enabled Him to Make the Ark Water Tight.

An English explorer has recently reached Hit, in Syria, the locality in which Noah dwelt. Here he found a remarkable group of bitumen springs, says the New York Journal.

From these springs, he says, it is probable that Noah obtained his supply of material to "pitch it within and without." In a basin, undoubtedly of volcanic origin, a spring of warm water bubbles up, and with the water comes the bitumen or pitch, in a plastic form, of the consistency of rather moist putty; and the Arabs gather it by simply scraping it off the surface of the water with their bare hands and pressing it into panniers carried by patient little donkeys, who then struggle up the rocky sides of the basin and take the material off to the boat-building yards, where it is used for covering the boats and goupas, after undergoing a certain refining process.

The bitumen is continually rising, but owing to the formation of the basin into which it rises with the stream very little of it can escape, and it remains floating on the surface of the water till taken off by the Arabs. The water itself tastes slightly of sulphur, is quite warm and apparently charged with some mineral which it deposits in its rocky bed as it flows away (through channels and crevices which the bitumen cannot pass) from the basin, coating it with a lovely lilac color, which further down the stream becomes a "peacock" blue.

MICROBES DEVOUR SEWAGE.

A novel disposition of sewage is made at Exeter, England. The method consists of four tanks, a fourth of the sewage passing into each. Light and air are excluded from the tanks; putrefaction and decomposition are rapidly set up; the microbes multiply and the solid portions of the sewage are consumed, and the outflow from the tanks is nothing but slightly colored water, which, after passing through filters, loses all color and taste. No chemical is used and no attention to the tanks of any sort is needed. Each filter bed automatically cleanses itself by being out of use for a short time.

ORDERED A TIN PETTICOAT.

The Pope Insisted That a Nude Statue Be Draped.

One of the most curious instances of the struggle between art and propriety is shown in St. Peter's. The writer, says the Troy Press, was rambling through the great cathedral one day when he suddenly came upon an enormity. It was the superbly sculptured form of a beautiful woman, the head, hands, neck, ankles and feet separate masterworks of art. The word separate is used advisedly, for the torso and legs were modestly hidden under a tin petticoat painted to represent marble, but so ill in color and drapery line that the entire statue seemed disjointed and at war in its component parts. "Si signor," said the guide, apologetically. "It is the impossible. Very true. But what can be helped? The sculptor he make beautiful model nude. It will not do. It is on the pope's tomb. The pope, he comes to see his tomb two, three hundred years ago. He say no. We will not have such thing. He tell the sculptor to put on the drapery. The artist, he say no—it is impossible. Then the pope call a workman and he say—put on the clothes on the figure. The workman not an artist, only a workman. He put on the tin petticoat and paint it. The pope satisfied. He die and is buried in the tomb. But everybody wonder two, three hundred years at the figure."

WORDS PEOPLE SPEAK.

The Educated Person Who Talks English Well Uses About Two Thousand.

Few people realize how limited are their vocabularies, despite the many thousands of words in the English language, says the New York Journal. It is said that a person of education generally gets along very comfortably with a vocabulary of less than 2,000 different words. On the other hand, uneducated people manage to express their ideas all their lives with the use of but a few hundred words, repeating one or two of these, however, a great many times.

A recent experiment proves how apt our words are to run in grooves. Twenty-five men and 25 women students in a psychology class were hidden to write down at full speed 100 words, all chosen at random. They did so, with the previous result that out of the total 4,000 words there were only 1,200 which occurred but once, 2,000 of the remainder being repetitions of 124 words. Of the 1,200 written only once, 746 were set down by the men, against 320 by the women. Of the 204 articles of dress enumerated, 224 were found in the women's papers, while of the 237 articles of food they claimed 179. Clearly they were not new women or their range would have been wider.

A MECHANICAL HORROR.

The Hour of the Day Struck Off by Grinding Skeletons.

"Machinery" is a monthly journal published at Johannesburg, South Africa. In a recent number is an account of a most remarkable clock belonging to a Hindoo prince which the editor thinks the strangest piece of machinery in India. Near the dial of an ordinary-looking clock is a large gong hung on poles, while underneath, scattered on the ground, is a pile of artificial skulls, ribs, legs and arms, the whole number of bones in the pile being equal to the number of bones in 12 human skeletons. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of one, the number of bones needed to form a complete human skeleton come together with a snap, by some mechanical contrivance the skeleton springs up, seizes a mallet and, walking up to the gong, strikes one blow. This finished, it returns to the pile and again falls to pieces. When two o'clock, two skeletons get up and strike, while at the hours of noon and midnight the entire heap springs up in the shape of 12 skeletons and strikes, each one after the other, a blow on the gong, and then fall to pieces, as before.

PIN FEATHERS.

The roosts should be low, especially for large, heavy fowls, and should all be of the same height.

When the hens stop laying perhaps they can be started again by changing the feed, Give less grain and more meat and skim milk.

Turkeys must have a good range to be profitable. They are but eaters by nature, and must have a good stretch of territory to forage in order to do well.

The revival of activity in the poultry business is gratifying, and its good effects are shown in the energy with which enthusiastic poultrymen are taking hold of shows and exhibitions and pushing them to success.

Chickens must have grit, and they seem to like a variety. Glass is quite a dainty for them and they will swallow large pieces. Pounded glass is as good a grit as pounded oyster shell and makes a pleasing variety.

Making War Balloons.

Women make the aerostats, or war balloons, used by the British government, and also do some part of the roping of the balloons. They work in sheds built specially for the purpose. There are about 35 women engaged, and all earn good wages. They are mostly the wives and daughters of soldiers, and have all been carefully trained by the superintendent of the balloon department. The making of the balloons requires a very delicate touch, one thin film of bullock's skin having to be laid over another with the greatest care. The ends of the ropes have also to be woven into each other with extraordinary deftness.

Tamarisk a Durable Wood.

Timber of the tamarisk or shittim wood has been found perfectly sound in the ancient temples of Egypt in connection with the stonework, which is known to be at least 4,000 years old.

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SEPTEMBER
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1841.

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IT HAS faithfully labored for their prosperity and happiness, for the improvement of their business and home interests, for education, for the elevation of American manhood and true womanhood.

IT HAS told at the fireside, interesting and instructive stories of the doings of the world, the nation and states.

IT HAS advised the farmer as to the most approved methods of cultivating and harvesting his crops, and the proper time to convert them into the largest possible amount of money.

IT HAS led in all matters pertaining to the welfare of farmers and villagers, and for over half a century has held their confidence and esteem.

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Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

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The poet unquestionably had reference to the

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TIME CARD.

No. 4, to Spokane and Great Northern arrives at 9:25 p. m., leaves at 5:30 p. m. No. 2, to Pendleton, Baker City and Union Pacific, arrives at 12:45 a. m., departs at 12:30 a. m.

No. 3, from Spokane and Great Northern, arrives at 9:25 a. m., departs at 9:00 a. m. No. 1, from Baker City and Union Pacific, arrives at 8:20 a. m., departs at 8:30 a. m.

No. 23 and 24, moving east of The Dalles, will carry passengers. No. 23 arrives at 5 p. m., departs at 1:45 p. m.

Passengers for Heppner take No. 2, leaving here at 12:30 p. m.

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Passenger depot, foot of Jefferson street.

Leave for OREGON, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 6:25, 7:35 p. m. (and 11:30 p. m. on Saturday only, and 9:00 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. on Sundays only). Arrive at Portland daily at 7:40 and 8:30 a. m.; and 1:30, 4:10, 6:20 and 7:55 p. m.; (and 10:05 a. m., 3:10 p. m. on Sundays only).

Leave for Sheridan, week days, at 4:30 p. m. Arrive at Portland, 9:30 a. m.

Leave for ARLIE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:00 a. m. Arrive at Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3:05 p. m.

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Stages from Antelope reach The Dalles Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 p. m.

RATES OF FARE.

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do Grass Valley	2.25
do Kent	2.00
do Cross Hollows	4.00
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do Kent	2.00
do Grass Valley	2.00
do Moro	2.50
do Deschutes	3.00
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