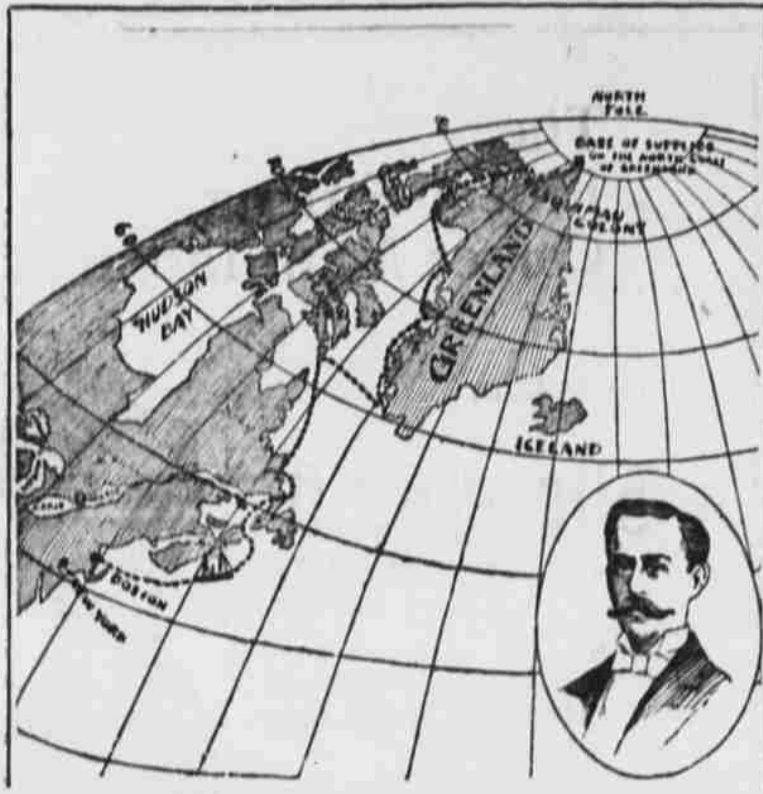


THE RIVAL OF NANSEN.

Map showing the route to be followed by explorer Peary in his quest for the Pole



AN OLD FASHION.

Appropos of the existing fashion in London and Paris, but particularly in London, for women who "hunt together in pairs" to dress alike, it is interesting to read of a similar fashion in France about 120 years ago. Then, however, it was not stators or chums who were similarly costumed, but mothers and daughters, especially if the daughter were a widow, but it was only done when the daughter was a very little girl. The picturesque effect can well be imagined, the child with her tiny bonnet, pelisse, skirt and shoes, a miniature of her mother.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say it was satisfactory in its results is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitation in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by the Estes-Corn Drug Co.

GRAHAM MUSH.

This is one of the most beautiful and delicious of breakfast cereals. One caution must be observed: the water must be boiling hard and the meal sprinkled in rather slowly, allowing it to trickle through the fingers. As soon as it is of a right consistency it is done; subsequent boiling makes it pasty.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Graham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Estes-Corn Drug Co.

A GOOD WASH FOR THE TEETH.

An excellent antiseptic wash for the teeth, which also acts as an astringent. If the gums are spongy and unhealthy, it is composed of tannin, half a drachm; tincture of myrrh, five fluid drachms; spirit of horseradish, two ounces; tincture of iodine, two fluid drachms. Add a teaspoonful of this mixture to a tumblerful of cold or tepid water, and wash the teeth afterwards thoroughly rinsing the mouth out with it. Another capital astringent and antiseptic mouth-wash is made by simply adding three drops of oil of eucalyptus to a tumblerful of water.

Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man with rich pure blood, has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins. Disease germs propagate with lightning-like rapidity. Once in the blood, the only way to get rid of them is to kill them. This is what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is for. It purifies the blood. That means that it kills the germs, but that is only a part of what it does. It assists digestion by stimulating the secretions of digestive fluids; purifies and enriches the blood and so supplies the tissues with the food they need. It builds up strong, healthy flesh and puts the whole body into a disease-resisting state.

Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get his great book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 633 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TOOL BAG OF FEMININE CYCLIST.

The tool bag of the feminine cyclist is like her purse—it is replete with a variety of things that, at first sight, do not seem to have much to do with the bicycle. At a club meet the other day one girl, while hunting for a spanner, turned out the following articles from her tool bag: One adjustable wrench, two flat spanners belonging to the machine, two spanners that came from the shop but knew where, one oil can (empty), one pocket handkerchief used as a rag, one pump (out of order), half of another pump, one

paper of pins, two receipted bills, one notebook, one piece of pink and blue hair ribbon, two bone collar studs, several dimes and nickels, a scale corky, a brooch without a pin, a '97 repairing outfit (full) and a '96 repairing outfit (half empty). It may be remarked that the bag was a big one and had four pockets.

Certainly you don't want to suffer with dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, sallow skin and loss of appetite. You have never tried DeWitt's Little Early Risers for these complaints or you would have been cured. They are small pills but great regulators. Charles Rogers.

BEN BUTLER AND YELLOW JACK.

How He Made New Orleans Clean Up and Stay So.

About the first summer in the history of New Orleans when yellow fever did not prevail was that of 1862. The city had been captured from the confederates, and Gen. B. F. Butler was in command. After careful research the general became convinced that all countries where frost was known would be free from this pestilence if it were not imported. He obliged the reluctant city authorities to give the streets a thorough cleaning—something they had not undergone in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—and then established an absolute quarantine. The latter measure encountered great opposition, as senseless as it was irritating. The state department was appealed to with misrepresentations and protests, but he conquered in the end. He wrote and no one at the national capital gainsaid his words: "My orders are imperative and distinct to my health officers to subject all vessels coming from infected ports to such a quarantine as shall insure safety from disease. Whether one day or one hundred is necessary for the purpose, it shall be done. It will be done if it is necessary to take the vessel to pieces to do it, so long as the United States has the physical power to enforce it. I have submitted to the judgment of my very competent surgeon at the quarantine the question of the length of time and the action to be taken to ensure safety. I have by no order interfered with his discretion. If he thinks ten days sufficient in a given case, be it so; if forty days in another, be it so; if one hundred in another, be it so."

The result of this resolute course on the commanding general's part was that the summer heats came and went without the appearance of yellow fever. Ships from Nassau and Havana, where the contagion raged unchecked, brought their tropical stores and delivered them, but left the fever behind them at quarantine. Twenty thousand men, not simply unacclimated to the south, but born and bred in an extreme north, spent the entire hot season at New Orleans without the slightest touch of "Yellow Jack."

For the first time since it became a municipality, the city and the strangers residing in it passed unharmed through the ordeal of a summer's constant intercourse with the cities where the pestilence walked for weeks in power, and whose ships had always before brought pure, fatal, irremediable contagion into its borders.

THE OBJECTION NOT GOOD.

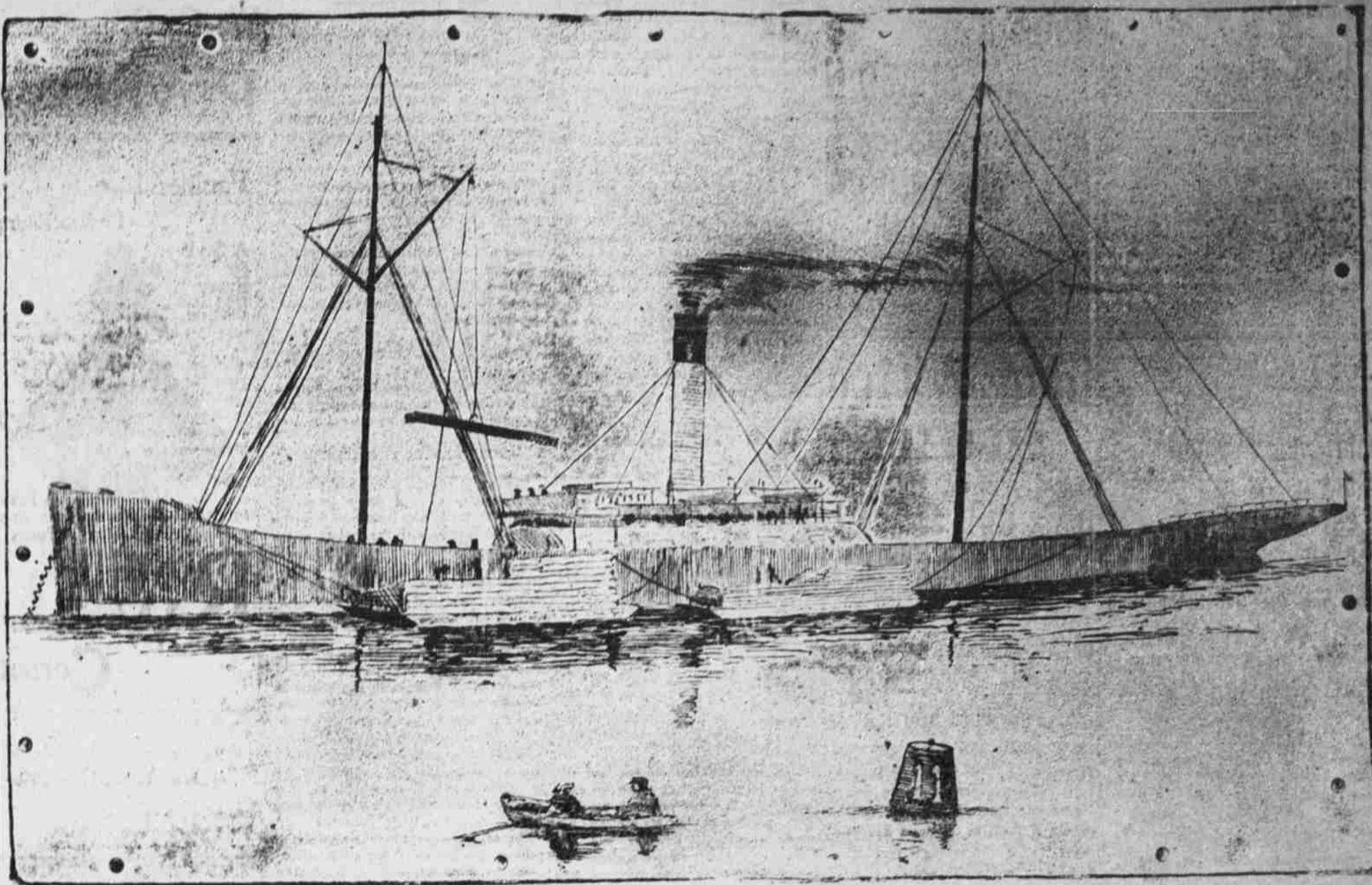
There are people who have objections to advertising matter in the columns of a newspaper. The ground of objection is that they do not want to read advertisements. Now this objection is not good, for oftentimes these advertisements convey valuable information. For instance, how else would the traveling public learn of the excellent dining car service of the Wisconsin Central lines between St. Paul and Chicago, or the general comfort of traveling over this popular line. For particulars call on the nearest ticket agent or address J. C. Pond, G. P. A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Balty, General Agent, 248 Stark street, Portland, Or.

A RICH TREAT IS PROMISED.

The Oregon State Fair for 1897—September 30 to October 2.

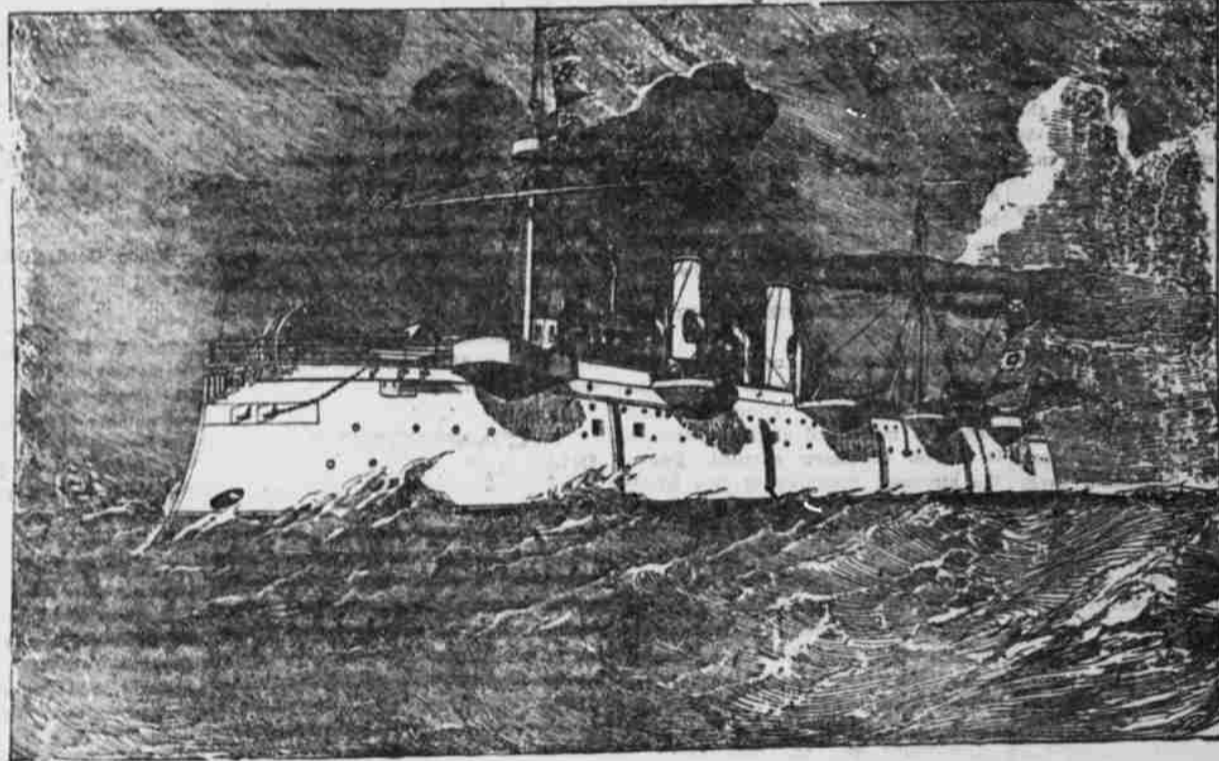
Railroad rates reduced.

The Southern Pacific will sell tickets at one fare rates for round trip from all points on their lines in Oregon. You will be entertained from morning until night. No time to rest. Liberal prizes offered for all kinds of sports, such as baseball, tug-of-war, chopping contests, foot races, hammer throw, shot put, and various other sports in charge of a competent committee. Don't overlook the date and the cheap railroad rates of one fare for the round trip. Popular admission of 25 cents.



THE GLENLOCH.

The big British Steamer Glenloch, now receiving cargo in midstream from lighters, is the largest ship which ever entered the Columbia River. She is simply a monster and will carry for the Columbia for Vladivostok, 3,200,000 feet of lumber, the largest cargo ever shipped from the Northwest coast. This steamer is a modern freight carrier and of the class destined sooner or later to supplant the sailing vessel. After discharging her cargo in the Russian port the Glenloch will return to the Columbia for wheat.



The Battleship Wisconsin, now building at San Francisco, as she will appear when completed.

WORK ON THE WARSHIPS.

Reports Received by the Navy Department from the Various Yards.

According to reports received at the navy department from the various ship yards where naval work is in progress, with the exception of four torpedo boats last ordered, good headway is being made with all the ships under construction. These four boats are distributed among the Herrschoffs, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wolf & Zwickler and the Gas Engine and Power Company, and while the actual work of construction upon them has not been begun, much has been done in the gathering of material to start the work. Of the big ships, the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, at Newport News, are 41 per cent advanced toward completion. The battleship Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin were ordered later, and they are not so well along, the figures being 30 per cent for the Illinois at Newport News; 21 per cent for the Alabama, at Cramps, and 11 per cent for the Wisconsin, at the Union Iron works.

Only one gunboat is now being built, namely, the Princeton, at Diabolo's yard in Camden, and this is 50 per cent advanced toward the end. The queer submarine boat, the Plunger, being built at the Columbia Iron works, is going on slowly, probably because the plans are not very novel, and the work is more or less experimental. The state of work on the torpedo boats is as follows: Dodger, 26 per cent; Winslow, 37 per cent; Rowan, 50 per cent; Dahlgren, 4 per cent; Craven, 4 per cent; Farragut, 6 per cent; Davis, 52 per cent; Fox, 45 per cent; Tabor, 40 per cent; Gwin, 40 per cent; Mackenzie, 48 per cent, and McKee, 18 per cent.

Small precautions often prevent great mischiefs. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very small in size, but are most effective in preventing the most serious forms of stomach and liver troubles. They cure constipation and headache and regulate the bowels. Charles Rogers.

HIS REASON.

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the housewife. "It all comes o' bein' too well educated," replied Meandering Mike. "A proper education does not encourage a man to despise honest toil." "I don't despise it. I've made up my mind dozens of times to go to work. But without fail, jes' ez I'd got it all settled that I was goin' to ask somebody for a job in a week or two, I'd run across one o' dese planets dat says de sun or one o' de planets is going to let loose an' smash de eart' into a bunch of sizall'

debris, un' den I'd hafter jes' lay down an' say, 'What's de use?'"

A REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

Washington Star. "He whispered through the eager town, And echoed o'er the waving plain, 'No more does moody Fortune frown— The president is home again!'"

The older statesmen of renown Sets out to lead the hopeful train That cries, "Once more the bars are down!"

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by Estes-Corn Drug Co.

LAUGH.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sickroom. Learn to keep your troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world keep the best to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the ache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

DAILY LIFE OF THREE PRINCES.

William II's sons are subjected, just like our public school boys, to the constant torture of a "methodical" education. The two oldest boys are already under military discipline; the daily life at Potsdam of the three other little

princes, Adelbert, August Wilhelm and Oscar, is as follows:

They get up at 6 and have a quarter of an hour in which to wash and dress. From 6:20 to 7:30 they have their first lesson, then their breakfast of milk and coffee and buttered rolls, with a boiled egg on alternate days. At 7:35 they start for the hunting box at Lenstedt, one on a bicycle, the next on a tricycle and the youngest led by the governess. There they study from 8 to 10.

At 10 they have another breakfast of sandwiches and fruit and a glass of water with a little wine in it; they then must eat while walking round the table to keep their digestion in order. They study then from 10:20 to 11, when they return to the New Palace at Potsdam and have dinner. This consists of soup, fish and a roast with preserves. Every third day a sweet dish is added to the bill of fare. On holidays only William II's sons are allowed to drink wine undiluted, generally champagne.

From 3 to 4 they study; then comes the swimming lesson, which generally lasts till 6 and is the least disagreeable part of the day. At 7 they have supper, consisting of cold meats and sandwiches. Then at 7:30 or 8 they are put to bed. The boys are 15, 10 and 9 years of age, respectively.

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

TAX ON FREE PASSES.

An impression prevails among many people in this country that American railroads are the only roads imposed on by politicians and others for free passes. But a recent agitation in France concerning passes brought out the fact that about 7,000,000 passes are issued annually by French railway companies. It is proposed to put a tax upon those free passes in France and a howl of rage has gone forth from those who enjoy the privilege of riding for nothing. The proposed tax is very light, and it might be supposed that those enjoying the privilege of riding free would pay without any protest, but the political class seem to be the same everywhere, and a few cents imposed upon a free pass is considered a real grievance.

A KLENDIKE BOOK.

The Chicago Record's book for gold seekers is now ready. A reader of this book will know more of Alaska and the wonderful Klondike district than he could

learn by months of personal observation and research on the ground. In comparison with other works on the subject it is the "Webster's Dictionary of Alaska,"—a perfect and peerless volume, at once the model and despair of rival publishers. It tells of the richest and most extensive gold fields the world has ever known—How they were discovered—Fields yet unexplored—Ten years' work already in sight—Where is the mother lode?—The fortunes already made—The millions to be taken out next year—How to get there—R. R. fare and other expenses from all points—Medical hints—Climate—Official maps—Government reports—All land and water routes—Projected railroads—Mining laws—Customs. In brief, all that is known of this wonderful land or fabulous wealth. It is the only authentic, practical book, official and endorsed. About 600 pages. Handsomely bound in art canvas. Price, \$1.50.

Agents are wanted to handle this valuable work. It is a chance of a life time. Experience is not necessary, as full instructions are sent and the whole people are clamoring for the book. Reports from agents just started show wonderful success. Sales run as high as 20 books an hour. Big commissions and valuable premiums are allowed. Credit is given and freight paid. It is an opportunity to gain a competence in a short time. The book is not sold through book stores or newspapers. Complete canvassing outfit will be mailed for 25 cents, stamps. To places where we have no agent a full copy of the book will be sent to customer, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address, exactly, Moore Book Company, department K, 213, Chicago.

"For several months, I was troubled with a persistent humor on my head which gave me considerable annoyance until it occurred to me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before using one bottle, the humor was healed."—T. T. Adams, general merchant, Turbeville, Va.

A woman may resolve to be economical until cool weather comes, and then she immediately sets to work racking her brain as to how she can get a two hundred and fifty dollar fur coat out of a fifty dollar allowance.

Baldness can be averted, and many times heads that are already bald can be made to grow fine, healthy hair, of a natural hue, by Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE QUEEN'S FOREIGN REGIMENT.

The silver kettle drums which the queen presented to her Prussian regiment (First dragoon guards) is by no means her majesty's first gift. When she was made its honorary chief in re-

turn for the rank of admiral of the fleet conferred upon the emperor on the occasion of his visit to Osborne in 1885, the queen presented the officers mess with a very handsome service of silver plate; and, later on, her portrait was added to the picture gallery of the regiment. It may be mentioned that, as a special distinction, the emperor ordered the queen's initials (V. I. R.) to be embroidered on the epaulettes of officers and men, and when the Kaiser came to Windsor on the occasion of his state visit the queen wore the colors and insignia of her Prussian regiment.

Moments are useless if trifled away; and they are dangerously wasted if consumed by delay in cases where One Minute Cough Cure would bring immediate relief. Charles Rogers.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The ancient Egyptians made artificial flowers of horn shavings, stained in various colors, and leaves of painted linen have been found in tombs at Thebes. From a remote period the Chinese have used the pith of a certain kind of bamboo for making flowers. Crassus, one of the Roman triumvirs, was the first in Rome to have them made of gold and silver.

During the Middle Ages, flowers made of metal, satin, silk, wax and paper were used in the Roman Catholic church with symbolical significance; on festival occasions they were worn merely for ornament.

In 1728 Seguin, a botanist and chemist, began the manufacture of flowers in Paris, employing parchment for the flowers and bristles for the stems. His work was so perfect and artistic that the jealousy of some of the leading painters was aroused. From that time the manufacture of artificial flowers steadily grew and developed in France, and today the French excel in them.

The art was introduced into England during the French revolution by refugees who made use of it as a means of subsistence. It has been successfully naturalized in the United States. Knives of various sizes and shapes, stamps, gaffer iron of different kinds, moulds coated with silver and agate or glass burin-stones, are the chief tools made use of in the manufacture.

The leaves and petals are usually made of silk or cambric; the material to be shaped is folded several times, laid upon a leaden table and a stamp is driven through it. Gaffer iron are made use of to follow the petals; veiners, as the name implies, are used to vein the leaves, and the burnishers are employed to give the petals a polished appearance. The stamens and pistils are formed of wire covered with silk; the silk is made of wire coated with a green material, and is fixed to the stamens and pistils, around which are attached the petals and, lastly, the calyx. Buds are made of cotton or glass balls covered with silk or cambric. The florist's fingers, guided by skill and taste, have much to do with the beauty of the flowers produced; great ingenuity is often displayed even in a cheap article consisting of several materials well put together and arranged.

French wholesale houses engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers have each some special branch; thus, one makes only roses, another wild flowers, a third leaves, etc. The best and most expensive flowers are hand-painted.

One time the county superintendent of schools was questioning the pupils of a country school. He wrote on the black-board the sentence, "The fly has wings," and asked the class what part of speech each word was. They passed the "the" without serious trouble.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.