

FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Special to the Independent.

The World's Columbian Exposition in honor of the fourth hundred anniversary of the discovery of America is the most magnificent spectacle of its kind ever seen in the history of the world. There is, no doubt, a tendency among people to exalt the things of their own generation above those of other times. But with World's Fair as with most other successful institutions, it is very largely a question of money, and judged from that standpoint it can be safely asserted that the fair now in progress is, by far, superior to anything ever heretofore witnessed on this or any other continent.

The great Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, occupied but 236 acres of space, the total attendance was, in round numbers, ten millions, and the total receipts less than four millions of dollars, and it cost somewhat more than the receipts.

The Paris exhibition of 1889, covered but 173 acres of space, its receipts were but \$5,000,000, and its total cost but \$6,000,000, while the great fair at Chicago, in honor of the greatest historical event of modern times, occupies an area of 1,067 acres or more than four times that of the Philadelphia Centennial. Its attendance to date is several millions greater than the Centennial was, and still the people come in nightly throngs of more than a million a week from every part of the inhabited globe. The total cost of the Chicago fair will exceed \$30,000,000, or five times as much as the one at Paris in 1889, and more than six times as much as the one at Philadelphia in 1876. The receipts of this world's exposition are already \$1,000,000, in excess of those of any other exposition, and yet it is absolutely certain, that November 1st, the date fixed for closing the fair will see a deficit of several millions of dollars.

It is unfortunate that the Fair should have been held at a time when the country is in such financial straits. But for that it would have been a success in every respect. As it is, it is a decided success in everything except the financial feature.

For the benefit of the readers of the INDEPENDENT who have not seen the Fair, and they outnumber by far those who have witnessed its splendor, it may be well to devote this letter to a general description of the grounds and buildings, and afterward to speak more particularly of the objects of interest there to be seen.

As before stated, the area occupied is more than 1,000 acres located in Jackson Park, in South Chicago, and fronting Lake Michigan, for a distance of two and one-half miles. Three years ago Jackson Park was a marsh, covered with heavy underbrush and scattered oaks. To remove it from that condition, to drain the swamps, to construct the canals and lagoons and grassy slopes which now adorn it, and help to show to advantage the great buildings, was a part of the Herculean task to be performed.

Today, where before was an unseemly waste has risen as by magic, great city, known to the world over as the "White City." It has broad streets and avenues, some running in perfectly straight lines, while others describe graceful curves. Today, where before were sluggish and stagnant pools, are lagoons of sparkling water, reflecting the forms of immense buildings along their shores, and on whose bosom ply steam and electric launches, and Venetian gondolas, propelled by swarthy gondoliers, brought from far off sunny Italy, near the birth place of the man in honor of whose discovery this gorgeous display has been planned.

Almost 400 buildings adorn the ground. Thirty-eight states and territories of our native land, have erected buildings of their own, for the purpose of displaying the products of their field and farm, their mines and manufacturing industries, and where their own people may congregate during their attendance at the exposition.

Oregon, be it said to her everlasting discredit, has no state building, and with a single exception, is the only state in the shining galaxy of the great and growing West that is in this predicament. Hereafter we must be classed with the "Rotten Borough" of Nevada and a few of the "hide-bound," "moss-covered," "clerical," states of the South. Even Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, sections of our common country, for which the average "Moss Back," "Web Foot," has the utmost contempt, all have state buildings, containing fine displays of their natural and manufactured products.

In Horticultural Hall, Oregon has a very creditable display of fruits and vegetables, but it is surrounded by hundreds of other exhibits of the same character, many of them equally as good, and consequently it does not attract any particular attention.

In Agricultural Hall is the Oregon agricultural exhibit, if I may be permitted to dignify that miserable showing by the name of "exhibit." This so-called exhibit is merely the leavings taken from the state fair of 1892, and it is shabby and contemptible to a degree. There never was a county fair held in the state of Oregon, that did not make a better showing of agricultural products of that particular county, than the one here which is alleged to represent the resources of our whole state.

The quality of the grain shown from Oregon is of a high class, but there is such a small amount of it that it escapes attention, and its good qualities go unnoticed. It looks as if we couldn't spare any more for lack of seed at home.

The Oregon exhibit of minerals occupies a small space in the mining building, and is completely overshadowed by the displays made in this direction by California, Montana, Colorado and New Mexico, all of which immediately surround it.

As for the school exhibit, it will be sufficient to say that a large portion of it, including that sent from Hillsboro before the commencement of the fair, was never opened or placed on exhibition until a few days ago. But to return to the fair in general.

Almost one hundred nations, colonies and principalities are represented at the fair, and more than twenty foreign governments have erected special buildings, in which to receive their guests and to display their valuables. The largest building on the ground, and in fact, the largest in the world, is the manufacturer's and liberal arts building. It is 787 feet wide and 1687 feet long and has a floor space including the galleries of over 40 acres. In its construction seventeen million feet of lumber, twelve million pounds of steel and two million pounds of iron were used, and its cost amounted to \$1,700,000. In it could be seated 300,000 people. It is twice as large as the pyramids of Cheops. It is more than twice as long as the capitol at Washington, and in it half a dozen games of baseball might be played at once. The exhibits displayed in this one building alone are valued at more than \$50,000,000. The agricultural building is 500 feet wide and 800 feet long, having a floor space of nine acres together with an annex 350 feet wide and 500 feet long, covering four acres.

The building of mines and mining is 350 feet wide and 700 feet long, containing five and one-half acres, while the electricity building is the same size. The transportation building is 350 feet wide and 900 feet long. Art gallery is 320 feet wide and 500 feet long.

The horticultural building is 250 feet wide and 908 feet long, while the United States government building is 345 feet wide and 415 feet long. These buildings whose dimensions are given above for the purpose of showing their magnitude are but a few among the larger buildings to be found at the fair.

Among the state buildings the largest is that erected by the state of Illinois at a cost of \$250,000. The New York state building is one of the finest on the grounds, while the Pennsylvania building which immediately adjoins it, is modeled after Independence Hall at Philadelphia. At the entrance of the Pennsylvania building surrounded by a strong railing and guarded day and night by soldiers, is the old liberty bell, which proclaimed liberty throughout all the land and to the inhabitants thereof, upon the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The Virginia building is a model of Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

Iowa, Michigan and Indiana all have very fine state buildings, but perhaps the two which attract the most attention, especially from eastern people, are those of California and Washington. California makes a wonderful exhibit of citrus fruits, which cannot help being admired by all. The Washington building is constructed partially from huge logs, which, together with the tremendous flag pole standing directly in front of the building, made from a Puget Sound fir, almost 300 feet in height, never fail to attract the attention of the multitude.

Next week will appear a description of a few of the things to be seen in the buildings above described.

C. E. KINTD.

The almost criminal character of the senseless joke of imposing upon a community by putting an alleged message from a wreck in a bottle is illustrated by the distrust with which the message purporting to be from the lost Naronic is received. In all probability the message is bona fide, but so many witless persons have amused themselves by bottling up bogus messages and sending them adrift to be picked up that all bottled messages are regarded with suspicion. The sea's postoffice should be respected as much as that under the care of the government, for it too often happens that the only mode left to the sailor of sending a last message is by sealing it in a bottle.

Too Drunk.

"Why do the bands always play 'St. Patrick's Day in the morning' when the Irish have a blowout?"

"Guess it is because they are not able to play it at night."—Truth.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1891.

My Dear Mr. Pittman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I want to ask a great favor of you. I want you to please send a boy down to the hotel drug store next to the cafe and have them send half a dozen boxes of Krause's Headache Capsules. I bought some while I was in Pittsburgh and found it wonderfully effective. I do not know how much they will cost, so would ask to have them sent C. O. D. care of the Colorado hotel, Philadelphia. Hoping that I will have an early opportunity to return the favor, I remain,

Very truly,

BAILEY AVERY,

"McCaull."

A DAY IN THE PLAINLAND.

The visitor begins his tour by going into the Irish village, the first show he comes to on the left as he proceeds to the west from the woman's building. He finds this show perfectly tame, but exceedingly interesting. Winding through the shops, you watch with interest the girls at the spinning wheels and the fair damsels who churn butter in full view of the public, and if the sighter happens to be of Irish extraction he ascends a seemingly endless flight of stairs to imprint his kiss on the famous "Blarney stone," a piece of which the managers claim has been inserted solidly in the upper walls of the imitation of the old castle. Descending the stairs one arrives at the court yard, as it may be called, and here it pays to occupy about an hour's time in watching the Irish jigs and other dances indulged in by the youth in green stockings and the bonnie lassies, who give a thrill of patriotism to the gallant son of the land of Erin, by means of their national songs and jigs. About an hour's inspection gives nearly every one a fairly good idea of the life lived by the sons of St. Patrick in their native land.

By this time it is desirable to go across the street to the Lacey Glass Company's palace, where the employees go through all the operations in the manufacture of cut and common glass of all varieties. Besides the usual interest expressed by out-of-town people who come here to see new things, the public seem to find a vast amount of instruction in this large glass factory, for there is no "fake" about it, and it represents a glass factory in full operation. If the production exceeds the demands of the visitors, the surplus stock is shipped to Toledo, Ohio, and from there sold to the trade, for the glass is made in the same manner here as in the company's factory in the Ohio city, where it has its headquarters.

Adjoining the glass display stands the building called the electric theater. An electrician takes his seat beside the stage, and upon an ordinary switch-board regulates the scenes and lights thrown upon them. Altogether it makes a splendid picture of the scenery in the Alps, and the whole process of manipulation of the stage effects, all of which work like clock-work, mystifies the stranger, who cannot understand the precision with which the scenery appears and disappears and how in a few seconds the whole stage has changed in aspect—now giving a perfect imitation of sunrise, and in a few moments later a strikingly true picture of sunset or moonlight. An excellent pianist sits in front of the curtain and dispenses charming selections of appropriate airs, all national in character, and the whole panorama presents a glimpse of real Swiss life in the mountains.

But the scenery soon ends, and in a few moments you wend your way to the Java village, after passing several shows of small importance. The Javanese are the most interesting people on the Plaisance. They know the benefits to be derived from the courteous treatment of visitors, and never fail to give any information asked, and make one's stay in their village as agreeable as they can. In small, yet decidedly neat and tidy hats of bamboo and rough straw, the Javanese live here just as they do at home. Their allotment of space, liberal as it was, is none too much, for the entire grounds have been taken up with houses and bamboo sheds, attractive to the eye, and exceedingly realistic in their representation. In these little houses the inhabitants of Java live a natural life, their customs and habits being varied in no way from the real thing. They drink the same strong coffee and live the same free and easy life which they do in their native country. The men and women are ever industrious. While the men dispose of their out-of-door duties, the women go about the house and attend to the needs of the family. When they are not engaged in this work they do a little sewing or crocheting. Around the grounds the men wander, wearing straw hats almost as broad as a sun umbrella. But the best thing in Java is the theater, where the actors give a very interesting though peculiar entertainment. Their dramatic action can not be said to be very far advanced, and in more ways than one the Javanese acting could bear a vast amount of improvement. One man who sits behind a dark screen, does the talking for all the participants in the play. He imitates both the voices of the men and women, and thus the actors themselves have nothing to do save go through a series of movements, slow and somewhat tiresome. The orchestra, composed of about twenty pieces, perform on strange instruments, which give forth sounds of various qualities, from the decidedly sweet to the decidedly obnoxious. The instruments usually have but one string, while those they beat with a wooden hammer give the sound of a blacksmith's anvil. However, the music has a harmonious effect, which catches the ear to a degree.

The visitor then casually drops into the Johore village, under the patronage of his royal highness, the Sultan of Johore. A crude lot of negroes dance in their ignominious and sing songs unfamiliar to the American ear. But there are worse shows than the Johore village. There is an excellent band music in the German village; but this bit of German, strange as it may seem, does not do a thriving business, despite the thousands of German visitors. Then there are the Turkish and other theaters. They do not exactly please you, yet they offer a new experience and you stop and listen until the afternoon is well spent. When sunset is not far distant you discover that your pocket book begins to grow weak, and a new resolution is made to visit only the best shows. Passing by the Eiffel Tower, Moorish Palace and Egyptian mummies, you at last land in the Ferris wheel. At first you experience fear. The wheel looms up high in the air and a venture into the car seems a desperate affair, yet thousands of others have ridden in safety, so you buy your ticket and begin the journey. By degree the huge wheel ascends far up into the realms of the clouds. In awe you look down upon the masses of visitors in the great street below and on Jackson Park, but the great circle of iron does not rock, and it revolves with perfect symmetry of motion, so that the visitor finally concludes he is just as safe 300 feet from the surface of the earth as on the land, and so with a changed opinion, one resumes the adventures of the Plaisance.

"Old Vienna" is visited for dinner, it is a superb representation, for on all sides you see the antique buildings and the shops, which sell the finest of Austrian wares. There is no "fake" in old Vienna, for the charming music played by the band repays you for every cent you have spent. This band can not be surpassed by any in America. At every intermission you hear the frequent college yells of Yale, Harvard or Princeton for the college boys assemble here every night in great numbers to rend the air with their noisy yells and recall college days. Before you know it 10 o'clock arrives. The evening has been delightfully spent listening to the music of the Old Vienna band and orchestra. Then you drift to the street of Cairo, where every night the crowd congregates. The dances in the theater are of a questionable character, yet the crowd patronizes it and you follow. It is getting late and boisterous youths and lights thrown upon them. Altogether it makes a splendid picture of the scenery in the Alps, and the whole process of manipulation of the stage effects, all of which work like clock-work, mystifies the stranger, who cannot understand the precision with which the scenery appears and disappears and how in a few seconds the whole stage has changed in aspect—now giving a perfect imitation of sunrise, and in a few moments later a strikingly true picture of sunset or moonlight. An excellent pianist sits in front of the curtain and dispenses charming selections of appropriate airs, all national in character, and the whole panorama presents a glimpse of real Swiss life in the mountains.

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HER HUSBAND SUCCEEDS.

"What I like and respect about so many New England women," said a man who has amassed a fortune in California, "is that they can rise to the situation; they are equal to any emergency; in fact, they are not babies. You ask what qualifications are most needed in a wife who goes West with her husband to start a new life. I should say at once, a cheerful disposition and a thrifty nature. It may amuse you, but it is the actual truth, that I have known my wife to call the children together on some occasion when there was scant coal meat for dinner and, man like, I had inopportunely invited some stranger home with me, and stuff them with all the bread and milk they could eat, on purpose, so they would not be hungry when we all sat down at meal time. I never myself had guessed she had such a thrifty streak, but it has been mighty lucky for me.

"You Eastern women, who marry and settle down here in comfortable homes, have little idea of what some of your friends go through with a wife to help their husbands earn a living in some small western town just started. There's our friend, Mrs. Green, for instance. She was a college girl and had never known what it was to go without luxuries, much less comforts but such a noble, helpful wife as she has been. Now that they are on the road to success, they can afford to make merry over their hard trials, when they were both too proud to ask help from home. She has two children, and until the last year or two she has done her own work rather than pay a girl \$25 a month. Her first child was born in a real estate office, which they had rented while their little home was being built. When the doctor came home discouraged and out of sorts because he had sat in his office all day without a call, or because he could not collect his bills, she it was who laughed and joked, telling him it was just what they must expect. There was weeks when they had to practice the most rigid economy, even counting the stamps they used on home letters. That slender, graceful, sweet-faced woman was an example for many others in the same position, for though she had her diamond engagement ring hidden away, she never hesitated to put her hands to any kind of work necessary to make home comfortable. Had she got discouraged or gone about with an injured air, as if the doctor had done wrong in bringing her out there, he would finally have thrown up all he put into his place, as many others have done, and there would have been failure, where now there is success and prosperity. Yes, more depend on the kind of a wife a man has at such times than on anything he can himself do, for the smartest man in a new town will find difficulties. There will be a time when money is hard to get, and when patience and good cheer must be taxed to the uttermost."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Old Bank Notes.

A despatch to an eastern exchange dated Baltimore, Maryland, September 27, speaks of several old bank notes, that the day before, had been presented for redemption. All of the old banks of Baltimore which adopted the national system are still sound and doing business at much more elaborate and handsome stands than those in which they began transactions. With but few exceptions, there have been none of these notes presented for many years. Yesterday Mr. J. Hawkins Dorsett, commission merchant, received in the course of business \$50 in bank notes of the following issues: Farmer's and Merchants', \$50; and Citizens' \$20 in \$10 and \$5 notes, and a \$5 note each of the Farmers' and Planters' banks of Baltimore, Union Bank and Bank of Commerce. The notes were taken by Mr. Dorsett to the several banks, where they were promptly redeemed. They came from D. T. Dixon, a merchant in St. Mary's county, and bore the appearance of having been kept in press or between the leaves of books. How they came into the possession of Mr. Dixon is not known, but Mr. Dorsett is under the impression that they have for years been laid away between the leaves of some old family bible. The notes had evidently not been handled much. They were a little faded but distinct in every outline, except the written dates on some of them were hardly discernible.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds.—If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Pharmacy. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

Grafton, Pa. Aug. 23, 1891.

NORMAN LIGHTY, Esq., Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR: Your Krause's Headache Capsules are good sellers and do the work every time.

Yours truly, GEORGE HARDY.

Krause's Headache Capsules—warranted.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind Bleeding or Protruding, yields at once to Dr. Rosank's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. State, Druggists or mail Circulars free. Dr. Rosank, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Brock & Sels.

"I belong to a party that is not sectional," said Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, who has charge of the federal election bill, "while you (meaning the republicans) live on sectionalism." A good many parties have appeared in this country in the 104 years of existence of the government under the constitution, but not one of them was ever so persistently, so destructively, so infamously sectional as the democratic party. Tucker is an ass.—Globe-Democrat.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Omaha, Neb., May 5, 1891.

I have tried a great many remedies for headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules knock it quicker than anything I ever tried.

D. W. McVEA.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Stephen Commins, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Monday the 4th day of November, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for hearing objections to said final account and for the settlement thereof.

J. R. C. THOMAS,

Administrator of the estate of Stephen Commins, deceased.

Stockholder's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maxine Building Association, will be held in Masonic Hall, Hillsboro, Oregon, Saturday, October 28, 1891, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

RODOLPH CHANDALL, Sec.

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GOOD Food - Digestion - Complexion.

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable—though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than cold. Let the bright house-keeper use

COTTOLENE

The New Vegetable Shortening

and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, beautiful and popular. Try it for yourself.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for a small booklet containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Made only by N. K. Fairbank & Co., ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WELSON, Brooklyn, New York.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds.—If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Pharmacy. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

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RODOLPH CHANDALL, Sec.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Stephen Commins, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed Monday the 4th day of November, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time for hearing objections to said final account and for the settlement thereof.

J. R. C. THOMAS,

Administrator of the estate of Stephen Commins, deceased.

Omaha, Neb., May 5, 1891.

I have tried a great many remedies for headache, and Krause's Headache Capsules knock it quicker than anything I ever tried.

D. W. McVEA.

GOOD Food - Digestion - Complexion.

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable—though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than cold. Let the bright house-keeper use

COTTOLENE

The New Vegetable Shortening

and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, beautiful and popular. Try it for yourself.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for a small booklet containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Made only by N. K. Fairbank & Co., ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WELSON, Brooklyn, New York.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds.—If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Pharmacy. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.

Grafton, Pa. Aug. 23, 1891.

NORMAN LIGHTY, Esq., Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR: Your Krause's Headache Capsules are good sellers and do the work every time.

Yours truly, GEORGE HARDY.

Krause's Headache Capsules—warranted.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind Bleeding or Protruding, yields at once to Dr. Rosank's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. State, Druggists or mail Circulars free. Dr. Rosank, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Brock & Sels.

"I belong to a party that is not sectional," said Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, who has charge of the federal election bill, "while you (meaning the republicans) live on sectionalism." A good many parties have appeared in this country in the 104 years of existence of the government under the constitution, but not one of them was ever so persistently, so destructively, so infamously sectional as the democratic party. Tucker is an ass.—Globe-Democrat.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Stockholder's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maxine Building Association, will be held in Masonic Hall, Hillsboro, Oregon, Saturday, October 28, 1891, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

RODOLPH CHANDALL, Sec.

Notice of Final Settlement.