HOW BEAVERS LIVE.

So long as warm weather lasts the beaver lives an easy life, disturbed only by the ungainly moose that wades out and shares his crop of lily stems. But in a country where the winters are severe and the snow piles up 6 to 9 feet on a level he must prepare for the future.

A family of beavers, consisting perhaps, of a pair of old ones and their children, have eaten everything in the way of bark that can be eaten, and must change their quarters. Selecting a stream where food is abundant they will build a dam—for a ready-made pond is, of course, not to be found every day.

On these northern brooks alders spring up wherever they find a foothold, often quite choking the stream. Usually mere bushes, they some times attain a height of 20 feet and a diameter of 6 inches, and take entire possession.

Such places a beaver loves, for they furnish abundant building material, and help to hold their dams in place. At the point chosen for the dam sticks are cut of varying size and laid in the brook, butts pointing down stream. Others are laid on top of these, not always parallel, but in every direction, yet moderately smooth on the lower side. Dirt, sticks and stones are piled on top, then more sticks, until there rises an irregular, narrow pile of brush and dirt, the whole thoroughly matted together. Groups of alders standing in midstream are taken in whenever it is possible, and to obtain the support of these a dam may change its direction several times. Freshets can not tear them away.

As the dam grows higher the water begins to flow around the ends. So the dam is added to, bit by bit, until even in a small brook it may reach a length of 300 or 400 feet, in some places a slight ridge that one would scarcely notice, in others a pretentious structure, 2 or 3 and sometimes 5 or 6 feet high, over which the water trickles.

As in every "knawer," the beaver's skull is armed with two long chisel-like teeth in each jaw. These teeth are exceedingly powerful, and are to a beaver what an ax is to a woodsman. One such tooth taken from the lower jaw of a medium-sized skull is bent into nearly a semicircle, and measures 5 inches along its outer curve. Only 1 inch of this length projects from the skull.

The corresponding one from the upper jaw is bent into a more than complete half-circle, and measures upon its outer face 4 inches, of which less than an inch protrudes from its bone casing. In width, each tooth is five-eighths of an inch. Examination of one of them reveals the secret of how a beaver can perform such feats as chopping down a birch tree 16 inches in diameter, not to speak of softer woods, like the basswood, of much greater size.

The tooth is composed of two materials. Along the outer face or front of the tooth is a thin plate of exceedingly hard enamel; on the inner, forming the body of the tooth, is a substance called dentine. The dentine, being softer, wears away with use; the thin enamel remains comparatively unworn, so that the tooth assumes the shape of a keen chisel that never grows dull.

The tooth is hollow at the base for half its length and is filled with a nourishing substance, which keeps it constantly growing. Thus not only is the natural wearing away provided against, but a certain amount of wear becomes an actual necessity. With such instruments the beaver is admirably fitted for obtaining its natural food, the bark of shrubs and trees.

Upon an elevation in such a pond, just covered by the water, the beavers build their house, after the manner of the one just described, except, however, that the usual house, when newly built and covered with fresh-cut limbs, resembles more a heap of brushwood.

A family apartment, accommodating five or six, may be 6 or 7 feet across the floor or "shelf," while the walls are built up to the height of a foot. Poles (some of which are as large as one's wrist,) laid slantingly upward and covered with earth and other sticks to a thickness of over a foot, compose the roof of the chamber, which is 3 or 4 feet from floor to ceiling. Between the sticks at the peak is a space for ventilation.

Each member of the family owns a bed, which it lines warmly with grass or shreds of poplar wood, split as fine as if for basket work. There are several exits under water for additional safety. In the middle of the pond is a fan-shaped pile of brush, all the butts pointing toward the entrance of the house. There is a wagon load of it—the store of winter's food, covered with water and ice before the pond was drained.

Every stick had been cut in the surrounding woods and dragged separately to that place. Paths, a little less than a foot in width, lead back a distance of a quarter of a mile from the stream. These paths are found in every beaver settlement. The birches and whitewoods are separated from the resinous evergreens, and dragged along these little roads.

Saplings growing in the way are chopped off close to the ground. In one place where a large pine log lay across their hauling road, a section of solid wood 1 foot wide and 6 inches deep was cut out. Indeed, when large logs fall across their ponds, an entire section is sometimes removed for the passage of their bodies.—St. Nicholas.

DANGER ON THE RAIL.

In view of the fact that many people stayed at home—or said they did—during the past summer on account of the frequency of railway accidents and the consequent danger of getting killed or injured, and because people naturally think of the number of victims of an accident without figuring out the proportion to the number of persons traveling, the following question becomes pertinent. "If a man takes a ride of the average length, which is almost twenty-four miles in a railway train in this country; what is his chance of getting killed?" The Pittsburg Times which propounds the question, proceeds to answer it as follows, displaying not only an aptitude for figures but a smattering of a knowledge of human nature:

According to the interesting report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, just out, it is one chance in 1,491,910. If a young man of 20 jilted by his sweetheart, should determine to commit suicide without sin by getting accidentally killed in a railway accident he might do it. Certainly he might do it. If he were to get on a train as a passenger and ride, ride, ride at the rate of thirty-five and a half miles an hour, day and night, every hour of every day and every day in the year, if he had average luck he would eventually get surcease from the gnawing pain at his heart somewhere in the course of passing over 35,542,282 miles, for according to these official figures, one passenger is killed for every 35,542,282 miles that a passenger is carried. According to the same he would be injured in some way eight and three-quarter times, or eight times and a bad scare. His possible journey would have taken him around this weary world and past the place where she went to housekeeping with the other fellow 1421 times, and would have cost him, at the rate of 3c a mile and $2.50 a night for a sleeping berth, $1,087,016,48. In this melancholy state of mind he wouldn't care how his shoes looked, and the porter needn't disturb his grief for a daily quarter.

For the benefit of those who consider that the only safe place to stay is at home "down on the farm," it may be added that the classification of risks maintained by most accident insurance companies places farmers either in the same class as trainmen or the one next to it, and that where the office man who rides forty or fifty miles a day by rail to and from his office pays $5, the farmer pays $12 for the same amount of insurance. As insurance tables are figured out from well-established statistics, the tendency of the evidence seems to be that even in the worst of times it is safer to travel than to stay at home.—Railway Age.

A Needed Reform in Telegraphy.

At a competitive trial of skill between telegraph operators, absurdly called a tournament, which took place last month, one of the most interesting features was a test of the capacity of a receiving instrument technically known as the "audison"—a small instrument fitted to the head of the operator, giving a sound which, although perfectly distinct to him, is wholly inaudible to any one else. It is high time that the use of a receiving instrument of this character became general in the telegraph service.

Under the present condition of affairs, it is almost literally true that he who runs may read. Hundreds of telegraphic stations in hotels, railroad depots and other equally public places are equipped with noisy sounders, enabling every message that goes over the wire, to or from that or any other station, to be read by any person within hearing who is able to do so. There is not the slightest attempt to preserve the secrecy of communication which ought to be one of the all-important requirments of the service.

There are thousands of ex-operators and other persons in the community who can read these signals as easily as they could read a bulletin board, and there is obviously nothing whatever to prevent any one of them from obtaining information of other persons' business or personal matters in this way and using it to their own advantage. It is a state of affairs which calls loudly for immediate reform.—Engineering Magazine.

Joaquin Miller's Cabin for the Fair.

If the commissioners will give us space, we will exhibit at the midwinter fair the old log cabin, which was built and occupied by Joaquin Miller in the early '50's near this place. The cabin stands there now in about as good condition as when it sheltered the famous poet of the Sierras. The walls have been pierced in several places by bullets, and some broken off arrow heads are still imbedded in the logs. Joaquin stood off about a hundred Indian warriors one winter's day, who were storming his retreat. One arrow entered through a crack where the chinking had been knocked out, cut a swath thorough Miller's luxurious hair and buried itself in the wall beyond, nailing a lock of the poet's hair to the wall. The arrow head, with the hair wound around it, is to be seen there till this day.—Dunsmuir News. The tragic effect of that siege might be heightened by firing a few more bullets into the old logs, providing the authorities refuse to permit some doubting Thomas to dig them out. The leaden messages of 40 years ago were round.

Krause's Headache Capsules—warranted.
For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

TWISTERS FOR THE TONGUE.

Read the following aloud, advises the Phidelphia Times, repeating the shorter ones quickly half a dozen times in succession.

Six thick thistles sticks.
Flesh of freshly fried flying fish.
The sea ceaseth and is sufficeth us.
High roller, low roller, rower
A box of mixed biscuits, a mixed biscuit box.

Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snarled slickly six sickly silly snakes.

Swan swan over the sea; swim, swam, swim; Swam swam back again; well swum, Swan.

It is a shame, Sam; these are the same, Sam. 'Tis all a sham, Sam, and a shame it is to sham so, Sam.

A growing gleam glowing green.

The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossom.

Susan shines shoes and socks; socks and shoes shines Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.

Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round; a round roll Robert Rowley rolled round. Where rolled the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round?

Oliver Oglethrop ogled an owl and oyster. Did Oliver Oglethrop ogled an owl and oyster? If Oliver Oglethrop ogled an owl and oyster, where are the owl and oyster Oliver Oglethrop ogled?

Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs's fob. "That is," says Nobbs "the worse for Hobbs's jobs," and Snobbs sobs.

Sammy Shoesmith saw a shrieking songster. Did Sammy Shoesmith see a shrieking song-ter? If Sammy Shoesmith saw a shrieking songster where's the shrieking songster Sammy Shoesmith saw?

I went into the garden to gather some blades and there I saw two pretty babes. "Ah, babes, is that you babes, braiding of blades babes? If you braid any blades at all, babes, braid broad blades, babes, or braid no blades at all, babes."

You snuff shop snuff, I snuff box snuff.

Anomalies in Fish Lures.

Trout are generally accredited with being fish of a most fastidious diet, scorning any sort of food save such delicate morsels as may happen to tickle their palates for the time; in the common belief, they are epicures of the very first water. It is no doubt true that the richer and more plentiful the food supply the less ready are trout to feed on any lure artificially presented; and the closer we imitate their natural food at the time the greater is our success in attempting to make the trout take. At the same time there can be no question that the trout is as omnivorous as most fish, if not more so, and will eat almost anything. It can not with truth be predicted of bread, for example, that it is either a natural or a common food of the trout, yet, by perseveringly throwing pellets into the stream trout may be soon educated into taking them; and, as a matter of fact, the fish in any particular stream may soon be educated up to such a pitch of rivalry that there will be a rush for a piece of bread cast upon the water.

In a stream where the fish have been accustomed to be fed, it might, at first sight appear that they could easily be taken by means of the staff of life as a lure; yet, though trout may be taken for a time by means of bait, they eventually learn to discriminate between the dangerous and an innocent crust or crumb. There are many pools in which the fish at no period can be persuaded to take it as a lure, however readily they may rush toward it in its innocent state. Once they have tasted bread, however, trout develope a great partiality for it. Why salmon, again, should take boiled and prepared prawns must ever remain more or less of a mystery. These assuredly are the most unnatural of foods for them, yet in certain states of the water salmon though rarely if ever see trout, succumb to it when they refuse every other kind of bait, and that, too, in no half-hearted fashion, but with an avidity that is often marvelous. It is the same with salmon roe, so far as trout, sea trout and bull trout, are concerned. The smell, probably, has something to do with this forbidden fruit, and in some such way the oil of a heron's breast, if sprinkled over worms, is said to make them specially attractive. "Whatever is is good" seems to be the motto of the feeding fish.—London Field.

England's debt is about $1,550,000,000, and has a voting population of of 6,000,000. The United States debt is about $1,600,000,000; nearly $600,000,000 is interest bearing, payable in 1907. The voting population is 13,000,000.

Spectacle Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite felt away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters, and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

AN ARCTIC HOUSE.

Lieutenant Peary has gone North to explore the pole. He proposes to build a home whence to make expeditions from as a center. Advices from the party, with which Mrs. Peary is, say that work on the house is progressing favorably. When finished it will be 33x17. It is built of the very best material. The uprights are two-inch planks, outside of which is tar-paper, two plies, then a sheathing of matched boards on top of which is another layer of three-ply tar paper. The entire house, when finished, is to be painted with tar. Inside comes another layer of the paper. Then more sheathing, which, by the way, is put on at an angle of forty-five degrees, and runs opposite, on the opposite sides of the house, in order to more securely brace it. Inside of all this is thick, red flannel. On the roof is a glass dome, as we call it. It is shaped like a hothouse, and is made of hothouse sashes. Very thick glass is used. This dome is twenty-five feet long by six wide. Under this dome and even with its ceiling is another glass layer, making it perfectly windproof and comfortable, however cold it may be outside.—Ex.

A Yellow Jacket's Nest.

Seven miles northeast of this place, near the Logansport road, there is a most wonderful yellow jacket's nest—wonderful in size, age and locality. These little stinging flies, or whatever they should be called, usually nest in the ground, and have one door for entrance and exit. Their nest is built of material like wasp's nests, about the size of half a bushel, with several rooms, or apartments, and many cells in which the young ones are raised. They usually occupy a nest but one year.

The nest in question is located upon a pine tree, or rather around the trunk of a pine tree, that is about one foot in diameter, and it is about 18 feet above the ground. The tree appears to pass through the very center of the nest, which is conical in shape, or, as an old farmer expressed it, "shaped just like an old-fashioned hoop-skirt," but much larger, being about five feet high and the same in diameter at the base, which is as flat as if it had been sawed off. It appears to be many years old, and is built of the usual wasp nest material. The yellow jackets may be seen standing at the many holes in the base of the nest, or on the under side. They are not fighty, because they are out of reach of disturbance. The ordinary ground nester is always ready to raise Cain, and woe to the animal that stands and stamps upon it.—Galveston News.

Oregon's Vote.

In Scribner's for November there is an interesting article on an historic event in our national history in which is mentioned the vote of Oregon. It is the story of the nomination of Lincoln at Chicago in 1860 and is graphically told. The Oregon delegation at that convention was not full, and the name of Horace Greeley was put on the list as a delegate from this state. On the same list, says the writer, was the name of Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, an eccentric politician, who, accepting the doctrine of popular sovereignty, had taken practical steps toward beating the slaveholders at their own game, by organizing emigrant societies to colonize Kansas with free state settlers. He is not much remembered now, but the enterprise he originated saved Kansas from slavery by filling the territory with a majority of anti-slavery settlers. Greeley and Thayer as delegates from Oregon raised a laugh as the list was read; but no serious objection was raised to their sitting in that capacity. It was a grand convention filled with men who, in a few years afterward, wrote their names high up on the pages of history, and it was a thoroughly democratic convention which framed the wonderful platform of the republican party upon which Lincoln and Hamlin won, for the writer says that the quietest and most gentlemanly delegate of the New York contingent in that convention was the noted prize-fighter, Tom Hyer, the conquer of "Yankee" Sullivan.

Leave the Tariff Alone.

The farmers would get less money for their hay, their hops, their eggs and other produce, because Canadian farm stuff would flood our markets under a low tariff. The tobacco growers could not grow tobacco at all, or the wool growers raise wool. Their peas and beans would sell for less money. Lumber would not be worth so much and the values of the farms would decrease. But, while decreasing the value of labor and prices of farm products, a tariff for revenue only will establish a heavy system of taxation. On a basis of 30 per cent. ad valorem our customs duties would then be $100,000,000 more than they are now under the McKinley tariff. One hundred million dollars more revenue tax to be paid by the people who would be earning less money and getting less value for their produce. This is what tariff tinkering means and effort should now be made, by petition to congress or to congressmen, to stop meddling with it.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21, 1890.
NORMAN LICHTY, Des Moines, Iowa.
DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find an order for $1, for which send me as many Krause's Headache Capsules, as it will pay for. They are good indeed, but can not get any in Boston. Yours very truly,
ASA R. SHEPHARD,
124 Norfork street.
For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

In answer to a general demand from all parts of the United States, the Toledo Blade has published in one volumn, cloth bound, all of the "Nasby Letters" ever written by the late D. R. Locke, ommitting, perhaps, a few unimportant letters on local or forgotten topics. Only a few of these letters were ever published in book form. Everybody has read some of them, but who has read all of them? The book contains over 500 large pages, and all the Nasby letters written during a period of twenty-five years; also a portrait of D. R. Locke from his last photograph. It would sell at one dollar or more, but will never be placed on sale. One hundred thousand copies are now being printed and bound, and one copy will be sent postpaid by mail free to any person who this winter remits one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year. Everybody invited to send for a specimen copy of the Weekly Blade, which will give a full description of the book "The Nasby Letters."

The Toledo Weekly Blade is the best and most popular weekly newspaper published in this country. It has the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper, and goes to every state, territory and nearly every county of the union. One dollar a year, including the above mentioned book free. Send postal to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio, for a free specimen copy of the paper. Send the address of your friends also.

In 1854, when the Ostend Manifesto was issued, advising the United States government to get Cuba somehow—by purchase if possible, but by war if Spain refused to sell—men of robust fiber and intrepid spirits were in high positions in the democratic party. The men who formulated that historical utterance were James Buchanan, our minister to England; John Y. Mason, minister to France, and Pierre Soule, minister to Spain. Franklin Pierce was president. The republicans, when they effected a national organization, of course, opposed this scheme, but if the democrats had carried the election in 1860 there is no doubt that Cuba would have been seized in the interest of slavery before the presidential term beginning in 1861 ended. There were no Cleveland's nor Gresham's at the front in democracy in those old days.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Hillsboro Pharmacy. Large size 50c and $1.

It Reminded Her.

The young man was prematurely gray, and was not a little proud of it.

"Looks like a poet, don't you think?" he could not forebear asking of the young woman he was calling on.

"It does remind me of a certain poem, I must admit," said she.

"And what poem is that?"

"'When the frost is on the pumpkin.'"

And his hair went on whitening at a more rapid rate than ever.—Indianapolis Journal.

Lack of Exercise

Is one of the prime causes of headache in the winter. Persons accustomed to the pure fresh air during the pleasant months are subject to this terrible annoyance at this time of the year. A boon is offered in Krause's Headache Capsules, which is guaranteed to cure any kind of a headache no matter what the cause. Headache caused by overindulgence in food or drink late at night, can be prevented by taking one capsule before retiring and one in the morning. Twenty-five cents a box.

For sale by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

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. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts effected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Brock & Sels.

-- THESE PILLS --

being gelatine-coated and oviform in shape, are easy to take, not affected by atmospheric changes, and are very soluble and easily dissolved.

RED CROSS TANSY PILLS

ARE PERFECTLY HARMLESS,
PURELY VEGETABLE,

(excepting the tonic Iron they contain) safe and sure as a monthly regulator. The most eminent physicians of this age do not hesitate to recommend these pills when they are advised of the formula. Many things might be said of their many virtues, many voluntary testimonials might be published, but this liberty will not be taken. Many grateful ladies have written us letters without even marking them "confidential." We do not solicit testimonials, nor do we care for them, as we cannot use them. 6

Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

Pasturage.

I have about 800 acres of good pasture supplied with good living water, and under a good fence. Rates for pasturage, $1.00 per month. Horses salted every week. Will take all reasonable care of animals, but unavoidable accidents at owner's risk.
Sm JAMES G. LEE, Gaston, Or.

The deputy for the department of Aude, in France, has evidently taken what the unregenerate call a "tumble." He is urging the French minister of commerce to endeavor to obtain a remission of the duty on French wines imported into the United States on the ground that the wines exported by France are not wines for the use of the wealthy, but are intended for popular consumption. It is on the pretense that the woolen goods imported into the United States are intended for popular consumption that the democrats seek to place the fine t kind of foreign cloths and dress goods on the free list. On the same ground it is proposed to throw open the door to the free importation of fine foreign cutlery, and so on through the list. As a matter of fact foreign woolen goods and foreign cutlery are not purchased by the masses in this country any more than imported French wines. It is the wealthy who consume these articles, and the free trade movement in this country is wholly in their interest, although the pretense is made that it is to cheapen articles used by the wage-earner. The French deputy has discerned this fact and is cunning enough to suggest that it shall be used to secure free entrance into this country for an article wholly consumed by the rich.

That Pie

I had for dinner was the best I ever ate. Thanks to COTTOLENE, the new and successful shortening.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Genuine made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. IT'S THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

GREAT SPEAR HEAD CONTEST.

CHEW
SPEAR HEAD
AND
SAVE THE TAGS.

One Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars,
$173,250.00
In valuable Presents to be Given Away in Return for
SPEAR HEAD TAGS.

1,155	STEM WINDING ELGIN GOLD WATCHES	$34,650 00
5,775	FINE IMPORTED FRENCH OPERA GLASSES, MOROCCO BODY, BLACK ENAMEL TRIMMINGS, GUARANTEED ACHROMATIC	28,875 00
23,100	IMPORTED GERMAN BUCKHORN HANDLE, FOUR BLADED POCKET KNIVES	23,100 00
116,500	ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM ROTARY TELESCOPE TOOTH PICKS	57,750 00
115,500	LARGE PICTURES (14x28 inches) IN ELEVEN COLORS, for framing, no advertising on them	28,875 00
261,030	PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO	$173,250 00

The above articles will be distributed, by counties, among parties who chew SPEAR HEAD Plug Tobacco, and return to us the TIN TAGS taken therefrom.

We will distribute 226 of these prizes in this county as follows:

To THE PARTY sending us the greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS from this county we will give ... 1 GOLD WATCH.
To the FIVE PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each, 1 OPERA GLASS ... 5 OPERA GLASSES.
To the TWENTY PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 POCKET KNIFE ... 20 POCKET KNIVES.
To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM TOOTH PICK ... 100 TOOTH PICKS.
To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 LARGE PICTURE IN ELEVEN COLORS ... 100 PICTURES.

Total Number of Prizes for this County, 226.

CAUTION.—No Tags will be received before January 1st, 1894, nor after February 1st, 1894. Each package containing tags must be marked plainly with Name of Sender, Town, County, State, and Number of Tags in each package. All charges on packages must be prepaid.

READ.—SPEAR HEAD possesses more qualities of intrinsic value than any other plug tobacco produced. It is the sweetest, the toughest, the richest. SPEAR HEAD is absolutely, positively and distinctively different in flavor from any other plug tobacco. A trial will convince the most skeptical of this fact. It is the largest seller of any similar shape and style on earth, which proves that it has caught the popular taste and pleases the people. Try it, and participate in the contest for prizes. See that a TIN TAG is on every 10 cent piece of SPEAR HEAD you buy. Send in the tags, no matter how small the quantity.

Very sincerely,
THE P. J. SORG COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

A list of the people obtaining these prizes in this county will be published in this paper immediately after February 1st, 1894.

DON'T SEND ANY TAGS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1894.

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.

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OF HILLSBORO.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

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Sells sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, and issues Letters of Credit available throughout the United States.

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Collections made on all accessible points.

Banking hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

A SPECIAL OFFER!

The above is a correct picture of THE OREGONIAN'S NEW BUILDING, located at the corner of Sixth and Alder streets. For many years THE OREGONIAN has felt the need of a new and commodious building embracing all the modern improvements, with the latest improved machinery for turning out a metropolitan paper. It now has it, and one that the whole Pacific Coast may justly feel proud of as it is certainly the finest on the coast. Now that THE OREGONIAN is settled in this new home it feels like giving its many friends a benefit. It makes this special offer to those who renew their subscriptions, or to those who subscribe prior to September 1st, to send the

Weekly Oregonian
18 Months for $2.00

This being the dull season of the year, THE OREGONIAN believes a benefit of this kind will be greatly appreciated. Please send your subscription as soon as possible. Sample copies sent free upon application. We invite you to call and take a trip through our home. Address

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3,000 Merchants sell Hawkes' Spectacles. 2,000 of them handled other Spectacles without success.

Showing the great popularity of HAWKES' Glasses over all others.

His optical plant and factory is one of the most complete in the U. S.

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