HIS CREDIT WAS GOOD.

'Twas a winter night, and the hour was late
And the snow lay cold and white,
But she saw him as far as the garden-gate
To say to him there "Good-night."

The moon looked down with a smiling eye,
And the bright stars winked in glee;
They saw her blush, and they heard her sigh
(For timid and shy was she).

But they never heeded the stars or moon—
The youth and the maiden fair;
They reach the gate, and a trifling boon
The lover requested there.

"What is the boon?" asked the charming miss,
In a musical voice and low,
"It is that you'll give me a sweetheart's kiss,
My darling, before I go."

"Oh, no," she said, as the lashes fell
O'er the eyes of fathomless blue;
"You've wooed me long and I love you well,
But I can't give a kiss to you."

"Then loan me a kiss, my sweet one, pray,
And you never will know regrets."
"Yes, I will," she said, "for my parents say
You are prompt in paying your debts."
—Boston Courier.

FACTS ABOUT SPIDERS.

Wonderful Evidences of Intelligence That They Exhibit.

Class of Creatures to Which They Belong—All Are Poisonous—How They Spin Their Webs—Proper Way to Preserve Specimens.

"The spider, you know, is not an insect. It belongs to one class in a group of creatures called 'arthropods,' which includes three other classes also—the crustaceans, such as crabs and lobsters, the insect proper and the myriapods or centipedes. The spider's class, known as the 'arachnidae,' is divided into eight orders."

"Goodness me!" exclaimed the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writer, who was already becoming a trifle confused.

"Eight orders," repeated Dr. George Marx, of the entomological bureau in the Department of Agriculture, who owns the finest collection of spiders in this country. "The lowest order of the class is found in the 'pentastoma,' a worm-like creature that has been discovered in the eye of a rattlesnake, the liver of a negro and the intestines of a dog. Next in the scale of development comes the mites and ticks, which are not so essentially blood-sucking creatures as is popularly supposed; they live on the juices of plants ordinarily, and it is the exceptional one that ever gets an opportunity for a taste of gore. Then follow the false scorpions, minute and without tails, which live in mold and decaying books. Above them by a step is the order of 'galleodes,' ferocious-looking beasts of some size, which are found in the South and Southwest, and are said to destroy herds of cattle sometimes by their bites. The 'daddy longlegs' are next, and then the spider, after which come the 'pedipalpi,' that have foreclaws to clutch with. Here is a pedipalpus in this bottle; you see it is a horrible-looking lobster-like animal, most unpleasant to meet anywhere, and quite six inches long. It is called the 'mule killer' or 'nigger killer' in the South, and though commonly thought to be very poisonous it is in reality perfectly harmless. The only weapons it has are glands that emit a vinegary odor so penetrating that if you hold it your hand will smell of vinegar for half a day afterward.

"All spiders are poisonous—that is to say, they secrete in their mandibles a powerful venom, which is ejected through a little hole in the extremity of the mandible when the bite is inflicted. The most dangerous of all spiders, so far as I am aware, is the so-called 'black widow,' which has a red dot on the under side and is very generally feared. To this variety belongs the celebrated 'katipo,' which the New Zealanders dread so much. It is very small, and accounts are given by the natives of many human beings and beasts being killed by it. However, no cause of death from spider bite has been satisfactorily proven by the exhibition of the dead person, the spider and the bite; therefore, there is still a good deal of room for doubt. Spiders usually will run away from a human being; but one family, known as the "jumping spider," is very aggressive. You have often seen the jumping spider. It is hairy, and has three red spots on the rear of the back. One often finds it in houses and on warm walls; point your finger at it and it will jump at the finger and bite. Otta Lugger, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, has placed on record the case of his little girl who was bitten by an 'attus,' as this spider is called. She immediately went into spasms, and was quite alarmingly ill. The most striking system of severe spider bite is a rigidity like that of tetanus or lockjaw."

"How is a spider constructed?"

"The spider is distinguished from insects by a very important point of structure. The insects have a head, a chest and an abdomen, but the spider has no head at all, scientifically speaking. In other words, the spider's head and chest are in one piece. The animal is covered with a horny shell and is soft inside; it has a heart, liver, nerves, brain, intestines, arteries, veins and eight eyes. Also it possesses eight legs, or two more than insects have. Ninety-five of every hundred spiders that you find in webs are females; the males are only about one-twentieth of the size of the females anyway, and the only object of their existence seems to be the continuation of their species in the distaff line. They do nothing in the world but loaf after coming of age, appear to eat nothing at all, and soon die. While they are growing up they act exactly like female spiders. The female has at the end of her posterior extremity an elaborate spinning apparatus. Six external spinning organs there are, tubular in shape, into which open from ten to four hundred spinning glands, according to the variety of spider. Each gland, all operating together, spins a separate thread, and the spinner manipulates the threads by holding them between the "teeth" of her comb-like claws. The poorly-equipped spinner, as to glands, with only a few threads at her command, walks along with a thread always in her grasp, to catch herself by if she tumbles, and captures her prey by jumping at it. But the good spinner trusts to the web she has built so artistically, and simply lies in wait for victims to tumble into her trap."

"Does not the manner of building the web exhibit a remarkable instinct?"

"Well, I should say so. The term instinct, however, means nothing; it is merely a vulgar name for what is in reality inherited experience. A spider knows how to construct a web by reason of the fact that the art has been gradually acquired through the observation and experiment of thousands of generations of her ancestors. Weaving or spinning spiders make three kinds of web. The first and most perfet sort is the geometrical web; the second consists of a lot of loose interwoven meshes of all shapes and sizes; the third kind is best described by its name 'sheet' or 'blanket,' and has a little tube-shaped attachment into which the spider may retire and live in security. The most important thing in which the spinner shows her intelligence is in getting the first line that is to start her web from one point to another high in the air. Suppose that she is seated on a twig fifteen feet from the ground and desires to get a thread across from that twig to the branch of another twig twelve feet away, how is she going to do it? I'll tell you. She knows how the wind is blowing and takes notice of its force. When the breeze just suits her purpose, as to direction and strength, she raises her abdomen as high as possible and emits a single thread, which is taken by the current of air and floated off until it catches where it is desired. Then she pulls in the slack, so as to make the thread taut, and, spinning her entire 300 or 400 threads together, she attaches their extremities to the twig where she has been sitting, gives them all a twist so as to make them into a rope, and starts with the rope to walk across the thread originally cast, spinning the rope as she goes, until she fastens its other extremity upon the branch twelve feet away. And thus she has established her first rope that is the beginning of her web."

"But suppose there is no wind?"

"Then the problem is more complicated; but she knows how to solve it. She drops herself by a thread from the first twig to the ground, and then runs across to the distant tree on seven legs, holding up one leg to carry the thread; she climbs up the other tree, and when she has reached the spot contemplated she fastens the thread, and, pulling in the slack claw over claw, fetches it taut. She then eats the slack before going on with her labors, for the spider is a thorough economist. Having drawn her first line between two points, she casts another one parallel with it two feet, say, below. Then, running around to the middle point of the upper bridge, she drops a thread to the lower horizontal, connecting the two by a perpendicular. Next she drops two other perpendiculars, one on either side of the original one, and from the middle point of the first perpendicular she draws radii in every direction until there are enough of them to run all around upon. Now, beginning at a point on the outside of this framework, she spins a spiral toward the center, and having reached the center, she runs another spiral outward to the edge of the frame, destroying the former spiral, which is not made of sticky web, not being designed to be permanent for fly catching, sometimes Mistress Spider does not approve of her work and tears it all apart, to begin anew. One way in which the weaver manifests her intelligence is by the judicious choice she makes of places for her web.

A spot she is apt to select is a warm wall or the sunny side of a house, where the flies like to settle. Or she will spin her snare before a bunch of bright flowers, which insects are apt to seek for their sweets, or she will place it in an opening like a broken window or among densely foliated bushes, where there is a draft to carry the victims into the trap. Sometimes a spider will spin four hundred threads of some length in a bunch, break them all off together and let them fly with the wind in all directions. One or two of the lot will catch across between available points and give the desired start for the bridge. Then she fastens the extremities of the accidental bridge with new sticky threads—the other ones were dry—and proceeds to business. With the sixteen combs that she has to hold the threads separate, and a finger claw on each foot besides, wherewith to fasten the threads, she can perform her weaving operation with exceptional dexterity. The second horizontal bridge beneath is ordinarily made by going to a point a short distance below the upper bridge on one side, fastening the thread on a convenient projecting twig, climbing from there to the upper bridge, running across it, then down the opposite side to to the proper place, and finally hauling in the slack."

"Do all spiders spin webs?"

"No, some spiders are called vagabond spiders for the reason that they do not spin webs. The most interesting sort of vagabond spider is the so-called trap-door spider, which makes a box, often as big as your two fists, of earth cemented into a large mass by the spider's own excretion. The box has a little trap-door at one end with a strong elastic thread to serve as a spring. The nest looks like nothing but a clod of dirt, and the door springs to so perfectly—even in the case of those that have been kept for years as curios—that you can not see any trace of an opening. Another vagabond spider lives in a hole in the ground a foot deep with a little nest on top of the hole made of small sticks and grass. There is a very curious weaving spider called the 'gossamer or flying spider.' On a warm fall day you will often find the air afloat with spiders' webbs, and if you examine them you will find dozens of little spiders in the webs. These gossamer spiders in pleasant autumn weather attach a thread to the ground and permit the breeze to blow them 'way off into the air, where they remain suspended, at anchor, for days at a time, often miles and miles from a spot to which they are anchored."

"Have spiders any enemies?"

"Plenty of them. Their worst foes are wasps. A certain family of wasps—the sort that makes mud cells under the eaves of houses—always fills its cells full of spides. The wasp of this variety catches a spider often much heavier and bigger than itself, and first stings it into insensibility. The spider thus stung is rendered senseless, but not dead; it is put into a state of coma which lasts for a long time, so that at the end of from one to three days the spider is still asleep, as it were, though living. After thus rendering the spider helpless the wasp lays an egg on its body; the egg hatches out, and the young larva feeds on the body of the spider until it is ready to go out and see the world. This is nature's way of reproducing that kind of wasp. In South America monkeys eat spiders, and here some mice do so also, as well as snakes, turtles and birds.

There are very few collections of spiders in this country; the one at the National Museum is as yet an embryo. There are probably 5,000 varieties of spiders in the United States. I have got together in my collection about 1,000 varieties. Most spiders are soft, and when dry they have shrunk so as to be unrecognizable. Their legs get so brittle as to break off by their own weight. So the only way to do is to keep them in spirits, which is just as satisfactory a plan from the scientific point of view. In that manner a great number can be kept in a small compass. You see, my 1,000 specimens take up no more room than a little book-case would. And, at a moment's notice, I can find by the label any variety I am looking for, pull out the little frame that holds the row of bottles containing the representatives of that variety and exhibit them in orderly arrangement. If it is desired to examine any particular specimen closely she is spilled out upon a little saucer and subjected to scrutiny under the magnifying glass."

HE STUDIES MANKIND.

A Drummer's Knowledge of the Peculiarities of His Fellow-Men.

"Do you see that little group of men?" said a drummer in a Washington hotel corridor recently, as he pointed to a knot of office-seekers in a corner. "They seem to be enjoying themselves, don't they? That one with the goatee has been telling a funny story."

"How do you know that that particular one told it?" was asked.

"Because he is laughing the most," replied the drummer, sententiously. "I am a student of human nature and an observer of the habits and particularly the foibles of men. That's an indispensible element of success in my line."

"Now do you see that other man with the clean-shaven, thin face?" he continued. "That man's from Florida, and not only that, but he's from a rural district of Florida and is accustomed to working on overseeing work in the fields and brush."

"Oh, come now" said the drummer's companion; "that's a little too steep. You can't tell all that just by looking at him. What makes you think so?"

"Watch him the next time he laughs," said the drummer, "and you will see him stoop forward, lay both hands on his trouser legs below the knee, and give his shins a good scratching or rubbing. Most of the Floridians do that from habit. It gives them pleasure because all of them who work out of doors in grove or field are pestered with a tiny insect called the red-bug, all but invisible to the eye, which swarms on fallen brush-wood, decayed weeds or grass and makes itself most unpleasantly and lastingly apparent on the legs of all who come near them. Sandfleas and mosquitos add their attentions and on the whole a Floridan 'cracker' gets about as much amusement out of a good scratching as from a yawn or even a drink. Watch him now. They are going to laugh again."

Sure enough the clean-shaven man began to smile, then chuckled, then roared and in his ectasy reached over and gave both his shins a brisk rubbing with a handful of his trousers.

"Come with me," said the drummer, as he sauntered past the jolly group, who had now stopped talking and began to break up.

"Can you tell me, sir" he said to the scratcher, "how the Florida orange crop is this year along the lower Gulf Coast?"

"Fair to middlin,' I believe, sir" was the reply "but nothing like ours down on the Indian river, sir. That's God's own country for oranges, you bet."—N. Y. Tribune.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

His Natural Kindness of Heart Is Constantly Manifested.

The Shah is not a young man, he is some sixty years old; but he has always led a temperate and healthy life, delighting in out-door exercise, a great hunter and a good shot, and he consequently to-day enjoys excellent health, and is active alike in mind and body. His humanity has already been mentioned in connection with the cessation of arbitrary executions, and his natural kindness of heart is manifested, and was notably so on several occasions during his visit to England, and particularly in his expressions of regret at the death of a poor woman who was killed in the crush on his arrival at Bradford, and in his anxiety to make some suitable provision for her bereaved family.

Notwithstanding a certain severity of countenance and manner, the Shah is of a very cheerful disposition, and is quick to note any amusing incident and laughs heartily thereat. He is very reserved and distant in his intercourse with officials, either his own or foreigners, but such incidents as his shaking hands indiscriminately with the crowd who suddenly surrounded his carriage when his special train unexpectedly stopped in Rugby Station, sufficiently prove his bonhomie and good nature. No doubt he is somewhat suspicious, but he has seldom known a disinterested friend, and he is a good judge of character, a shrewd observer of men and things. His remarks and questions during his inspection of our industrial establishments were thoroughly practical, and showed a just appreciation of what were the important points of his observation.

When, after some troublesome interpretation, he was made to understand that the operation about to be performed by a highly scientific testing machine was the breaking of a steel bolt, he turned on his heel with the observation that it was unnecessary to break it; but in the same establishment he was eager in his questions as to the quantity of arms and different military appliances produced, what were the prices and to whom were the manufactures delivered. These were practical points, but the mathematical testing of the breaking strain of a steel bolt was clearly purely technical, and of no practical interest to a Persian monarch.—Nineteenth Century.

—In connection with the immediate cause of George L. Fox's death it is a strange coincidence that several American clowns, and at least one English pantomimist, have all died insane. Hitherto the belief among professionals has been that the quantity of bismuth used in "making up," particularly in America, where the hair is cropped close and the bismuth rubbed into the side of the head, had a great deal to do with the disease. But one old pantomimist still living solemnly attests that, so far as his experience went, the bismuth not only left his faculties unimpaired but had the merit of healing sores and cracks in the skin.—Gentleman's Magazine.

—Overheard on the street car, on the way to Sunday-school.—"Mamma, you haven't given me my five cents yet to send to the heathen." "I have just given it to the heathen, myself, Tommy. That conductor charged me full fare for you."—Chicago Tribune.

—A new post-office in Illinois has been named "LaGripps." It must have taken great influenza to procure the selection of that name.—Watchman.

A VOICE FROM THE RAIL.

Sierra Chemical Co.

GENTLEMEN: Having been in the railroad business, a conductor for years, I contracted very serious disorders of my kidneys and bladder, called catarrh of the bladder. I was getting weaker daily, and did not leave my bed for three months; also was despaired of by my doctors. I was lucky enough to hear of your Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure, and sent for one bottle, as you well know. I have used five bottles, and am now out, around and able to attend to my work. Your valuable remedy has saved my life, and to you I owe my heartfelt thanks. Yours truly, EUGENE GUY.

With Leak Glove Co., 521 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Very Sick.—"Well, Misther McPhelim, how'd ye schlape last night?" "Ah, bhad, Denny, bhad! Unconscious a good dale of the toime."

OVERWHELMING PROOF

Of the Superiority of Electric Treatment in the Cure of Disease—Three More Wonderful Cures.

Another Lady Made Happy.

Mr. Editor—DEAR SIR: Nearly two months since I was taken with a severe pain in the back of my head, and continued so for a number of weeks all remedies seemed to fail. I was induced to try Dr. Darrin's electrical treatment. I did so, and now, after three weeks' treatment, I am perfectly cured. Can be referred to at Aurora Or. MRS. F. BECK.

April 1, 1890.

Perfectly and Permanently Cured.

Editor Oregonian: My wife has been sorely afflicted for years with dyspepsia, liver trouble and constipation, accompanied with a severe pain in the stomach and side; also diseases peculiar to her sex. Dr. Darrin cured her with the use of electricity and medical treatment. She is perfectly and permanently cured. Refer to us at 306 Third street, or Elmond hotel, Portland, where I am employed.

J. J. YOUNG.

Sciatic Rheumatism Cured.

Editor Oregonian: Two months ago I was confined to my bed with sciatic rheumatism, which I have had hanging around me for three years. Dr. Darrin treated me with electricity, so I am now perfectly cure. Refer your readers to me at 190 South Fourth street, Portland.

D. L. FERGUSON.

Drs. Darrin can be consulted daily at the Washington building, corner of Fourth and Washington streets, Portland, and Hotel Gondolfo, Tacoma. Hours, 10 to 5 evenings, 7 to 8 Sundays, 10 to 12. All chronic diseases, irregularities of women, blood taints, loss of vital power and early indiscretions permanently cured, though no references are ever made in the press concerning such cases, owing to the delicacy of the patients. Examinations free to all, and circulars will be sent to any address. Charges for treatment according to patient's ability to pay. The poor treated free of charge from 10 to 11 daily. All private diseases confidentially treated, and cures guaranteed. Patients at a distance can be cured by home treatment. Med cines and letters sent without the doctors' name appearing.

After Many Days.—"Why so beaming, Briefless?" "Congratulate me. I have got a client at last." "Indeed!" "Yes, sir; my self. My landlord is suing me for rent."

NATURE IN CONVULSION

is terrific. Volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes are awfully and tremendously picturesque, but scarcely desirable to emulate in action and effect by the administration of remedies which produce convulsion and agony in the abnormal portion of the human frame. Such is the effect of the old-fashioned violent purgatives happily falling more and more into disuse, and of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the wholesome, pleasant and far more effective successor. They weakened the intestines—the Bitters invigorates them. They left the bowels inactive, because incapacitated by ensuing feebleness. The Bitters, on the contrary, and because it enables, not forces, them to act—a vast and fortunate difference—perpetuates their activity and regularity. The liver is beneficially stimulated, as the kidneys also are, by this medicine, which easily conquers also malaria, nervousness and rheumatism.

Making Him Understand.—She—Will you please close the door, Mr Stayer? He—Why, it is closed. She—Yes, but I meant from the other side.

A WOMAN TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

A case is on record of a woman who lived to this advanced age, but it is scarcely necessary to state that it was in "the olden time." Nowadays too many women do not live half their allotted years. The mortality due to functional derangements in the weaker sex is simply frightful, to say nothing of the indescribable suffering which makes life scarcely worth the living to so many women. But for these sufferers there is a certain relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure leucorrhea, painful menstruation, prolapsus, pain in the ovaries, weak back; in short, all those complaints to which so many women are martyrs. It is the only *guaranteed* cure; see guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Chairman of Committee—We want a watch worth $100 to offer as a prize in an amateur athletic contest. Jeweler—One that will cost about $50, I suppose?

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Edward Bellamy has earned $16,000 by "Looking Backward." This is better than Lot's wife, who merely earned her salt.

A sore throat, cough, or cold, if suffered to progress, results in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* reach directly the seat of the disease, and give instant relief.

A Matter of Color.—"Is the blush red?" "No; it verges on what is called the pink of propriety."

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general Spring medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Scrofulous Sores.

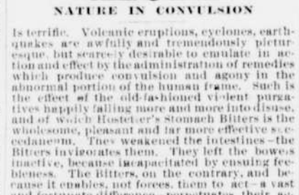
"Last December I was afflicted with scrofulous sores on the left side of my face and around my right ear, and was obliged to leave work. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended, and after taking less than two bottles all the sores disappeared. I sincerely advise any one troubled with scrofula to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial." JOSEPH V. A. FRAYE, 226 Hollis St., Oakland, Cal.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



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LIKE A NEW MAN.

The Voluntary Testimonial of a Terrible Sufferer from Catarrh Cured in Three Weeks.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. A. F. Gunderson of Portland Rises to Testify to the Skill and Ability of Dr. Aborn, the Successful Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat, Heart and Lung Physician.

HE PENNED HIS OWN STATEMET.

PORTLAND, Or., March 31, 1890.

A. T. Gunderson, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I have been troubled with catarrh for the last two years; have tried other doctors, but could find no relief until I met Dr. Aborn, Fourth and Morrison streets, Portland, Or., who has treated me for THREE WEEKS. I can state that I AM FEELING LIKE A NEW MAN. I can be referred to at the Model restaurant, corner Third and Alder streets. His treatment RELIEVED ME IN THREE DAYS." A. T. GUNDERSON

Signed before me this 31st day of March, 1890. W. W. ROBERTS, Notary Public.

[SEAL]

That NASAL CATARRH, the great precursor of throat, bronchial and lung diseases including consumption, can be radically cured is no longer a matter of controversy, as has been time and again demonstrated by Dr. Aborn. He can refer to cases he treated fifteen to twenty-five years ago, which have remained permanently cured up to the present time. He can refer to the most aggravated cases of catarrh of forty years' standing that he permanently cured. He can also refer to the most marvelous cures he has effected since his recent return to Portland.

NOTE. Dr. Aborn can be consulted daily—10 to 2 A. M., 2 to 4 and 6:30 to 8 P. M. Fourth and Morrison streets, Portland, O.

Dr. Aborn's essay on the "CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION," a treatise on "CATARRH," also his large publication, "TRIUMPH OVER DISEASE," and treatise on the diseases of the "EYE AND EAR, and containing evidence of some "EXTRAORDINARY CURES," mailed free on receipt of address.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

If our father and mother had married their first loves, where would we be?

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *Is that economy?* There is not 5 cents' difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the *best*, which is, as all know, Dobbins' Electric.

Horseflesh is said to be the worst thing in the world to give people the nightmare.

AN ELEGANT PACKAGE OF FINE CARDS,

Including 15 rare novelties, shapes and artistic imported oleographic and chromatic cards. This large and beautiful collection sent by mail to any one who will do this: Buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills from any druggist, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written and 4 cents in stamps. The genuine McLane's Pills are prepared only by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., and have been in constant use for over sixty years. They are superior to all others in purity and effectiveness. A certain cure for indigestion and sick headache. Address, Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST ISSUED FOR 1890.

Our Illustrated Catalogue; a Price-list of General Merchandise, containing 200 pages, which will be forwarded free to any address. C. H. GILMAN, Red House, Sacramento, Cal.

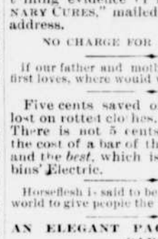
Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier is the best remedy for that dread disease, dyspepsia, for it regulates the lymphatic system and bad secretions.

Beware of imitations of the celebrated Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Tobacco.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO

Faber's Golden Female Pills.



For Female Irregularities: nothing like them on the market. *Never fail.* Successfully used by prominent ladies monthly. Guaranteed to relieve suppressed menstruation.

SUFE! SAFE! CERTAIN!

Don't be humbugged. Save Time, Health, and money; take no other.

Sent to any address, secure by mail on receipt of price, $2.00.

Address,

THE APHRO MEDICINE COMPANY,
Western Branch, Box 27, PORTLAND, OR.
Sold by WISDOM DRUG CO., Portland, Or.

A JUDGE OF TOBACCO

Always buys Seal of North Carolina, "Plug Cut." He can't be fooled by inferior imitations.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PROMPTLY

STIFFNESS, STIFF NECK.

Violent Pains in Neck.

Friendship, Wis., June 14, 1888.

My wife had violent pains in her neck, which was very sore and stiff. She was cured entirely by St. Jacobs Oil. JAMES STOWE.

In Terrible Pain.

Ames M'f'g. Co., Chicopee, Mass., June 18, 1888.

From over-exertion every bone was made stiff and sore; in terrible pain. I was cured promptly by St. Jacobs Oil.

J. C. BUCKLEY, Paymaster.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

CLEARLY SHOWN.

How you can have a Vigorous Nervous System.

The Marvelous Success of Paine's Celery Compound is shown with Living Examples, and it is Proven to be Nature's True Health Restorative.

The most skeptical should be convinced by the following brief extracts from letters recently received by us, that Paine's Celery Compound is an unfailing means of cure in all diseases which are caused by weakened nerves.

"For some months before using Paine's Celery Compound, I was afflicted with insomnia and more or less vertigo—all brought on by overwork and protracted anxiety.

"Since using the Compound I feel much better, sleep soundly, and my head troubles me less. I have not, meanwhile, intermitted or materially slackened my work.

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