

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

E. H. WOODWARD AND OSM. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

YAMHILL county ought to furnish the next governor.

Don't throw mud at your neighbor. He will get plenty of it when he travels the roads.

As an advertiser Penneyer is a success. Every new comer from the east asks about our governor.

The total disbursement for pensions at the Indianapolis agency for last quarter was the enormous sum of \$2,437,982.76.

If your friend gives you an unusually firm grip of the hand with a pump handle shake, put him down as a candidate.

The Philadelphia Ledger is said to have been paying George W. Childs at the time of his death \$1,000 a day clear profit.

The widow of the ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax is left penniless by the failure of an Indianapolis bank. An effort is on foot to relieve her financially.

Where there is a wagon, plow or thrashing machine, a brand of soap or baking powder, that did not take first premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The old haphazard way of farming won't do these days. With lower prices, closer figuring for results will alone bring salvation to the producer. The same may be said of almost all kinds of business. This is no time for shiftlessness or extravagance.

The perpetual motion cranks are getting to be practical. Chas. Heiner of New York had an idea that he had solved the problem and hanged himself to the machine he had invented to demonstrate that his idea was practical. It is not likely that his invention can be improved.

There is quite a tendency toward the poultry business lately among those who are living on small places. This is a pleasant and profitable business if followed closely and carefully but there are more people who fail to succeed in the business than there are who grow rich at it. Less care is required with a small number of fowls on the farm than is necessary to success with a larger number more closely confined.

The GRAPHIC has published more wedding announcements in the past five months than any of our exchanges. In Chehalis the "valley of flowers," not only in springtime as Tennyson's song, but even in wet, soggy Oregon winter time! A young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." These cold facts having been proven over and over again, what may we not expect from the effects of the warm rays of the sun with the coming springtime, gentle Annie, when the ball frogs comes forth with all his glory and mingles his deep bass notes with the sweet strains of the piano and guitar, as they come floating from parlor windows on balmy Sunday evenings.

PIONEER REMINISCENCE.

In bidding adieu to the late Andrew Shuck, the father, the pioneer, the citizen, may we not ask permission to allude briefly to a few historical events which took place on the Pacific coast during the memorable year of his arrival here, 1847.

The immigration of that year numbered about 5,000 persons. Two-thirds of this number came to Oregon and the remainder sought California, where they assisted in the final suppression of Mexican domination in that southern clime. This immigration brought many valuable acquisitions to the material wealth and prosperity of the northwest. In the language of one: "They brought everything from a paper of pins to a four-foot barr."

Pure-bred Durham cattle and well-bred mares, with the celebrated thoroughbred race horse, Old George, were safely brought across the plains this year. Several herds of finely bred sheep were brought from Missouri, whose descendants have since been valued highly.

The first south of Oregon City was opened in Salem with goods hauled across the plains. Mr. A. R. Dimick brought potato seeds which he planted in Marion county, from which we have the famous Dimick potatoes. A bushel of apple seeds and a half bushel of pear seeds were brought this year, which went far toward supplying the country with fruit trees, and last but not least, came the "traveling nursery," brought across the plains in 1847 by Lucelling, who was not only a benefactor but a philanthropist who deserves the highest encomiums of all who love "God's country or the land of the big red apples." This traveling nursery consisted of 700 trees and shrubs, comprising apples, pears, berries and flowers. Could Henderson Lucelling have looked forward with prophetic eye, while he trudged across the almost trackless plains, thousands of miles with ox teams, faithfully guarding his precious cargo, and beheld the grand results of his enterprise, then might he have been rewarded for his toil and heroic endeavor in bestowing upon his adopted home more wealth than the gold fields of California or the diamond mines of Africa as the result of his "traveling nursery."

It was in 1847 that the first regiment of Oregon volunteers was raised under the provisional government, to suppress Indian hostilities, which commenced with the ruthless massacre of Dr. Marcus

Whitman and twelve others at Wadlapu Mission.

In 1847 Thos. H. Benton, the protector and benefactor of the settlement, sent a memorable message, containing assurances of protection and love, to the isolated inhabitants who love the flag of their country, although its stars and stripes had never been unfurled by the authority of the national government.

It was in 1847 that Col. Joe Meek started on his winter journey over the mountains and across the plains to represent the settlers before his relative, President Polk, and the congress of the United States. Well did he perform his task, and great was his joy on being appointed the first U. S. marshal of the territory of Oregon. He carried to Gen. Joseph Lane, "the Marion of the Mexican war," his commission as the first governor of Oregon.

In 1847, Marshall, an Oregon pioneer of 1844, went up into the Sierra Nevada mountains, where, on the 19th day of January, 1848, he made the first discovery of gold, which proved such a potent factor in the future development of the territories of the Pacific coast, thus hastening the passage of the act creating Oregon as a territory of the United States in 1848.

Up to 1847 there was but one newspaper published west of the Rocky mountains, that being the Oregon Spectator, published at Oregon City on a primitive press brought from the Sandwich Islands in 1839.

Much more might be said of the missionary schools and industrial enterprises of this early year in the settlement of our state, but for the present suffice to say, that during all the time while the question of African slavery was agitating and engrossing the attention of the nation, through all the hardships of pioneer life the settlers were Americans who loved their country, and never for a moment entertained a thought of engraving the institution of human slavery upon the wild, free shore of the placid Pacific.—W. G. in Reporter.

LETTER FROM GERMANY.

[The letter given below is an extract from a letter written from Berlin, Germany, by Prof. W. A. Hadley, to his cousin, Mrs. Mary L. Hoskins of Newberg.]

I left here about the 8th of August, and went to Dresden. There I visited the art gallery, which in some respects is the richest in the world, for there is the Sixtine Madonna by Raphael, said by those who know to be the finest picture in Europe, and one can well believe it for one never wearies of it and can sit and look at it by the hour. The gallery is rich in pictures by the old Italian masters, as well as the pictures of the schools in Holland, Belgium, Germany and Spain. Many of the best pictures of modern times are there, too. Besides the art gallery, there are many things to see. The treasures of the Saxony royal house are on exhibition, and are wonderfully rich and interesting. The crown jewels are worth millions. There are a number of museums to visit, some of them contain chinaware, single pieces of which are worth millions, and some of the vases—one in particular, was bought by a king, who gave a regiment of soldiers for it. The best collection of armor, coats of mail, and things pertaining to the days of chivalry, etc., are here. The royal palace, the state church, the libraries, the theater, the parks, etc., make one love Dresden. I know of no city in Europe I like better for art, for music and for a quiet, interesting easy life.

From Dresden I went to Nuremberg, passing through the mountainous parts of Saxony, and catching view of a beautiful scenery, then through Bavaria (I believe) and getting to Nuremberg late at night. One wakes up to find himself really transported backward in time to the 12th or 13th century, when he looks at the streets, and houses, and people, and the walls around the city. I attended church in a church almost a thousand years old in which were many treasures of art—priceless in value. I spent a few days there, wandering around among the quaint buildings, many of which were old when America was discovered. I saw a sign on one house which said that the house was built in 1400. There is an old castle, in the court of which a linen tree stands, which was planted by Queen Cunigunde about 1100. Read Longfellow's poem, "Nuremberg."

After Nuremberg I went to Stuttgart, then to Ulm, and then to Lake of Constance, then to the falls of the Rhine, which are greater and grander than the falls in the Willamette at Oregon City. Then to Zurich, where I had a delightful time, on to Lucerne, also a fine little town on Lake Lucerne, near the scene of the famous exploits of Wm. Tell. Here the mountain scenery begins. I ascended the Rigi on an inclined railroad and had a magnificent view—in fact a glorious view. I went about some on Lake Lucerne on the steamers, and continued my journey by going to the southeast end of the lake to Fluelen, and walking from there on up the river Reuss, with mountains on each side, and the river some times leaping as a mountain stream must, sometimes leaping as a mountain stream must, making the most beautiful scenery. On I went, stopping at hotels for my meals, and staying over night where night overlook me. Among the most interesting points on the route were: The Furka, a lofty pass, almost up to the snow line, and near it the Rhone glacier, from which the Rhone river flows, across which I went; the Grindel Hospices; the scenery around Meyringen; then over the great Scheidegg in front of the mighty Wetterhorn, and along by the Eigler Monch and Jungfrau—some of the loftiest mountains in Switzerland; then over the Wengern Alps to Lauterbrunnen, and on to Interlaken, by boat on the Lake of Thun to Thun, and then south again until I came to the Bernese Alp, which I ascended to where I picked Edelweiss growing in its native home on the face of very steep cliffs and high above the glacier. Then on over the Goms pass and down into the Rhone valley, then up to the Matter-

horn, but not up the Matterhorn, for that is an expensive and not satisfactory trip; then down the Rhone to Martigny, and over the Col de Balme, a lofty pass, and down to the Valley de Chamouny, at the foot of Mont Blanc, where the walking part of the journey stopped.

I think I walked about 200 miles, and enjoyed it, too. I had company part of the time, a week, a young man from America, Ill.; then some Germans, then some young Englishmen, etc. From Chamouny I went to Geneva and took a trip on the beautiful blue lake of Geneva, going the whole length of it, and coming back on the railroad, on the vine clad slope which overlooks the lake, to a town on the north side where I took the train for Bern, stopped there awhile, then came to Strasburg. I saw the famous old cathedral with its wonderful clock, the military fortresses which surround the place. For here, you remember, have been some terrible conflicts between the French and Germans. Then to Heidelberg, where I met a German student whom I knew in Berlin and also an American (from Morgan Co., Ind., too), with whom I visited most pleasantly a day or two. From Heidelberg I came to Frankfurt, then to Mainz. At Mainz I took the steamer down the Rhine to Coblenz, passing the most beautiful parts of the famous Rhine scenery, and many cities, and castles, and ruins. One of the places was Bingen, where I thought about calling on "the soldier of the legion," of whom we used to read. The Rhine is beautiful, and its beauty is much sung in poetry, and much celebrated in stories and has had much to do in history. I prefer the scenery of the Columbia, for my part, for natural grandeur, and for a great river with mountain scenery on each side.

From Coblenz I went to Eisenach, a most beautiful place in Thuringen, where in the castle, called the Wartburg, Luther lived awhile and translated part of the Bible; then to Weimar, the home of Goethe and Schiller, and Wieland, and Herder, and other great writers. Then to Leipzig, one of the oldest cities in Germany, celebrated for its university, its publishing houses, and its trade in various kinds of merchandise. Then to Wittenberg, where Luther lived and taught and preached, and nailed his thesis on the church door, and where his ashes now rest, alongside of those of his great friend Melancthon; then to Berlin again.

You see I have given you a "flying" account of a long and very interesting trip. I find I have stored up a large fund of intensely interesting recollections, and I enjoy meeting some one with whom I can compare notes upon the things seen. The history seems much more of a living reality, when one can see the houses in which the greatest men of Europe have lived, even the table on which they wrote and look from the windows from which they looked. I would suggest, as a book which is full of interesting things, told in an interesting way, "The Chronicle of the Schonenberg Cotta family." So much for the trip.

Again in Berlin! I took up my work of German language and literature, and did some independent work in Latin before the University opened. I have kept myself quite busy all the time, and enjoy my work immensely. It is far easier this year than last. The German does not seem such a stone of stumbling, and I have more confidence in myself in doing my work. Aside from work I have given myself some amusement by attending a few operas—but have seen only Wagner's operas. I have learned enough of them to enjoy them very much. Many people find them very heavy and unpleasant music. But they are growing in popularity as they are better interpreted and better understood. I have been to a few concerts, and have heard several of the greatest musical masterpieces played and sung, but though the opportunities are unnumbered for hearing good music here, a student finds himself restricted by the lack of time for everything.

One of the most interesting features of German life is the Christmas time. For weeks before hand the shops are brilliant with beautiful displays. A week or two before Christmas one sees on the principal residence streets whole groves of Christmas trees. Every family expects to have its tree, and Christmas is much more of a family and home affair than with Americans. The trees are decorated as nicely as they can be and the presents are arranged on tables around near it and all ready usually on Christmas eve, or "Holy Eve," as it is called here. The candles are lit and the whole family is expected to be present and each one to receive his share of the gifts and good cheer. I enjoyed my Christmas very much here. The landlady is very kind and good to us, and makes all of us boarders, and we are about a dozen, sometimes more, feel quite at home. There are special services in the churches on Christmas day and the day following. The stores are closed and people have a good time in their homes very generally, or go out in the evening to some place of amusement. Sunday schools, etc., do not make any effort at Christmas entertainments. I have come to like the way of observing Christmas here very much indeed. I think the Americans generally fall in very readily with many of the ways here, and like the manner of life, which does not drive them at the breakneck speed, usually found in our great cities.

The Newberg GRAPHIC hears pretty close to the mark when it rises to remark that almost every county office in every county in the state could be filled with honest, competent men at salaries one-third less than those being paid now. The same might be said of the state officers. A general cutting down all along the line ought to be indulged in by the next legislature. There is no good reason why a man who fills a county office should be paid enough for four years' work to enable him to buy a good farm when he is retired.

WHEAT AND CHAFF.

The devil has no weapons that can harm a true Christian.

The only true brave people are those who are not afraid of the truth.

"There shall no evil happen to the just; but the wicked shall be filled with mischief."

The difference between a wise man and a fool is that a fool's mistakes never teach him anything.

Passing a saloon door every day makes us used to the devil's presence.

If money could make people good, it wouldn't be necessary to preach much.

The devil never knows what kind of a

move to make against the man who devotes his whole time to being a Christian.

When one woman praises another, everybody declares that she doesn't mean it.

There are a great many people who have never learned to rest.

Many people have long faces because they believe all their joys are behind them.

Learn to think right, and you will not have much trouble about behaving right.

When you want to help God, and don't know just how to begin, don't try to see how solemn you can look in church.

The man who is in favor of all sinners going to heaven, is careful to see that his children are not exposed to the small-pox.—Ran's Horn.

RAM'S HORN NOTES.

Get a child to love Christ and you will start a multitude toward God.

No real child of God wants to go to heaven alone.

The Christian home is one of the greatest foes the devil has on earth.

It doesn't take much capital to show whether we are doing business for God or not.

No matter what appearances may be, there is no such thing as real prosperity to the wicked.

Every time we find a new promise in the Bible the angels open the windows of heaven a little wider.

The right kind of a man will not sit down and groan because somebody tells him the sun has spots on it.

God's grace is great, but it is not able to do much for the man who is not willing to undertake to be a Christian more than an hour or two a week.

The Christian has no more right to worry and fret about the things he cannot help, than he has to steal or break the Sabbath.

False worship will kill the soul as quick as no worship.

There isn't a case on record in the Bible where any man was ever slain while running to a city of refuge.

Christ was crucified because there were self-righteous men who didn't believe he had religion enough.

The man who loves his neighbor as himself can put up with a thousand things no one else could stand.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Yamhill County Reporter.

Lyman H. Cook and Otto Walling are building a boat at the water works to be used to transport gravel to the city from the Henderson ford. The boat is 65 feet long and 17 feet wide. A great many people are skeptical as to the possibility of navigating the Yamhill that far up during the summer. The boat will carry forty tons, and will also be used to carry lumber, and is flat bottomed and very strong.

The grangers and a number of their friends held an all day social Saturday, in their hall. The entertainment consisted of old-fashioned games, social talk, a short literary program and a good dinner, making an enjoyable day for the many present.

About 420 persons have visited the reading room since January 1st. This is a daily average of about ten. The majority of the attendants are young boys of 12 to 15 years, the very element the institution desires to reach. The boys are very orderly and studious, and are gaining a good deal of information in this way.

Boys who lack reading matter at home, are the ones especially who should visit the free reading room.

Fifty-five teachers are taking the examination for certificates this week. This is thought to be the largest number at any examination held in the county.

Oregon City Enterprise.

The starvation wages paid in the wool-mill has compelled parents to take their small children from school, where the law says that they must go and place them at service in the mill so that the combined wages of both parents and children might keep the wolf from the door.

Speaking of the low and unsatisfactory price which cereals bring a California paper observes that "wheat is at such a low ebb in price and the market constantly falling that farmers, in California, at least, must think themselves of some more profitable crop. The rancher of the valley lands of California has not the excuse that he can do nothing else but plant cereals, which is practically all that the farmers of the northwestern states are permitted to do by the climate. They can grow almost any crop to perfection, and may abandon cereals altogether except for local supplies and devote their skill to the cultivation of the sugar beet, the raising of fruit, sheep, swine, and anything else that promises to pay." These words are as applicable to Oregon to the state south of us, and our farmers should lose no time in putting them to a successful test. The farmers of Iowa nearly bankrupted themselves trying to make money raising wheat. With a change to more diversified industries and particularly to stock raising and dairying they changed the conditions and made themselves a well to do class while many got rich.

The Newberg GRAPHIC hears pretty close to the mark when it rises to remark that almost every county office in every county in the state could be filled with honest, competent men at salaries one-third less than those being paid now. The same might be said of the state officers. A general cutting down all along the line ought to be indulged in by the next legislature. There is no good reason why a man who fills a county office should be paid enough for four years' work to enable him to buy a good farm when he is retired.

Dayton Herald.

The L. O. O. F., of Dayton, have bargained for six acres of A. P. Macy's land,

on which his residence and fruit dryer stands, to be used as a cemetery. Mr. Macy expects to remove his dwelling and drive to another part of his farm, perhaps, stables of where they are now located.

We are informed that one who was pressed for money, and needed \$300 to make payment on a note, went to a man to borrow that sum. He was required by that individual to give him his note for \$500 at 10 per cent interest to secure the loan. The one who made the loan we learn is a candidate for an important office in this county. This may be one way to make votes, but certainly a poor one.

The man who steals a half million through legalized corporation robbery is sent to the United States senate. It indicates talent confines his acquisitions to a hundred thousand he goes to congress. Fifteen dollars sends him to the penitentiary.—Capital Journal.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1894.

It contains descriptions that describe, not mislead; illustrations that instruct, not exaggerate. This year it comes to us in a suit of gold. Printed in eight different colors besides black. Colored plates of Chrysanthemums, Poppies and Vegetables. On the front cover is a very exquisite bunch of Vick's New White Branching Aster and on the back is the New Double Anemone 112 pages filled with many new novelties of value as well as all the old leading varieties of flowers and vegetables.

We advise our friends who intend doing anything in the garden this year to consult Vick before starting operations. Send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Guide, it costs nothing, as you can deduct the 10 cents from the first order. It certainly will pay you.

FIFTY WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS FREE.

The Poultry Keeper has reached the front as the leading authority on poultry. Sixteen large pages, monthly, fifty cents per annum. "Farm and Fireside" is a 16-page paper coming twice a month, fifty cents per annum. We will send both papers one year and fifty photographic views of the World's Fair, to new subscribers only, all for fifty cents. Sample copy of the Poultry Keeper, with particulars free. Send five cents for either of the following back numbers equal to a 25 cent book: Poultry Houses, July 1891, has fifty views; Brooders and Incubators, August 1891 and August 1891. Address, THE POULTRY KEEPER CO., Parkersburg, Pa.

THE MONOGRAPH.

FOR ONE DOLLAR and your opinion on this subject. What is the best Monetary system for the United States? This is the greatest problem confronting the American people. It is the intention of the publishers that "The Monograph" shall contain the best thought of the nation on this question. The recognized leaders in all political parties have been called upon to contribute plans for their ideal Monetary system. But not content with this, we are determined to employ in the same volume the opinions of thousands of the "Great Common People," and to that end we will allow two dollars on the price of the book for your solution of this problem, expressed in not more than 800 words. The Monograph, the best modern work on Monetary Systems, will be sent to any address on receipt of \$3.00. It is a book that will interest and instruct, and is destined to become a giant factor in shaping the future monetary system of the nation.

The Monograph Publishing Co., Room 44, German Am'n Bk Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Reference by permission, National German American Bank.

Midwinter Fair Rates.

The Southern Pacific railroad company has issued the following circular: "The undersigned beg to announce that 30 days' time will be given on Special Tickets sold at any point on this Company's Pacific System, for San Francisco and return, account the Midwinter Fair; these tickets to be good for continuous trips both going and returning. Also, that to the purchasers of Midwinter Fair tickets from our Pacific System points, we will sell Excursion Tickets from San Francisco to points in California, usable within the 30-days' limit herein named, at One and One-fifth Fare for points over 150 miles from San Francisco, and One and One-third Fare for 150 miles or less from San Francisco. The minimum rates for such tickets will be one dollar.

Rates from Portland to San Francisco and return will be \$25.00 plus \$2.50 for five admissions to the Fair. Rates from other stations in Oregon will be made in like manner. Tickets will not be on sale until the Midwinter Fair opens."

Daily Capital Journal.

Unparalleled Offer.

A Live Daily Newspaper for One Cent a Day, Twenty-five Cents a Month.

The People's Paper for hard times. For town people, city people and farmers; prepaid, by mail, for 25 cents a month, \$2.50 a year. Not a paper sent on credit or after time is out. Strictly in advance. Complete Associated Press telegraph report. All news from Capital, Foreign News, Sporting News, Markets, Hop and Wool news.

Unbiased Editorial Discussion. Independent of dictation by the Oregonian or any monopoly. Republican, Independent for the People.

Try it. You will be pleased. Money Refunded to anyone who is not satisfied it is not worth twice what it costs.

These are times of close margins. Why pay \$1.25 to \$2.50 a month for one or more daily newspapers when you can get the whole thing in a nut shell for One Cent a Day? Send for a sample, free. You will be surprised. You will be delighted. A silver two-bit piece will bring you a Daily Newspaper for a whole month, with all the Important News of the State, the Coast, the World.

Sustain the People's Paper. All who

DEPOT LUMBER YARD.
W. F. HEACOCK,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Doors and Windows, Brackets, Turnings, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Limbs, Sash, Glass, Nails and all kinds of Building Material and Builders' Hardware.
Newberg, Oregon.

The Chehalis Valley Bank,

Newberg, Oregon.

Offers ample facilities for the transaction of a general banking business, including Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Thanking the public for favors of the past year, we solicit a continuance of the same for the future.

DIRECTORS: GEO. W. MITCHELL, President, A. R. MILLS, Vice-President, G. W. McCONNELL, G. C. CHRISTENSON, W. K. ALLEN, MOSES VOTAW, Cashier.

"The Fashion"

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

HANSON & WORDEN, Proprietors.

We are prepared to furnish Good and Stylish Rigs, with or without drivers. Fair treatment guaranteed by us and the same expected of our customers. Tourist and Transient custom solicited. Prices reasonable. Sheridan Street, near Main.

Oregon Pacific Railroad Co.

E. W. HADLEY, Receiver.

Low rates between San Francisco and Portland and

VAILEY POINTS

River Steamers Wm. M. Hoag & Three Sisters leave Portland Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. Leave Salem, north, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m. Passenger fare, Newberg to Portland or Salem, 50 cents.

For any information desired, address: C. T. WARDLAW, R. E. MULLAGH, C. F. P. A., Corvallis, O.

Cash Meat Market

WE SELL FOR CASH.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

GOOD WEIGHT AND MEAT.

Austin & Stanley.

5 DOLLARS TO 20 PER DAY Easily Made.

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agents. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Quaker City Poultry Yard.

C. F. BUTLER, Proprietor.

NEWBERG OREGON.

A careful study has convinced me of the superior qualities and adaptability to this climate of

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

which I am now breeding exclusively. Eggs for sale in season.

WHY NOT?

Yes, why not use home remedies when they cannot be excelled?

Dr. Wm. Ellis' Liniment

has never been excelled for many things. It cures Cancers (if applied in time), Cancer Warts, Tumors in the flesh of man or beast, removes lumps from the bone, cures Corns and Bunions, Fists, etc. on horses, bites and stings of poisonous insects, etc. It is good for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth ache, Sprains, Bruises, Pleurisy and all aches and pains of the body, and almost invariably takes the place of the surgeon's knife in case of tumors, etc.

It does not cut its way, and leaves no scars.

READ A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

One bottle of Dr. Wm. Ellis' Liniment removed a large tumor from my boy's neck after seven years treatment with other remedies, with no benefit. Home, Greene Co., Tenn., July, 1892.

One small bottle of Dr. Wm. Ellis' Liniment cured a severe pain in my side which had caused me much suffering. RUSSELL STULTZ, Newberg, Oregon, 1890.

One