MUSCLE IN COURTSHIP.

Mrs. Paxton Tells How Jack Gillyfish Won Her Daughter Liz. "He, he!" cackled old Mrs. Paxton as she took her snuff stick out of her mouth and leaned back in a chair. "He, he, he! yeou didn't know our Liz was

to marry Jack Gillyfish, did "Lordy, no!" says Mrs. Jones. "I heern as how your man 'lowed that Jack was too meachin' an' hadn't grit

nuff to suit him nor Liz." . "He, he, he!" roared Mrs. Paxton. "That's whar the laff comes in. The ole man did think so, but he's sorter changed his mind. Yeou see, Jack's been so blamed spoony and mushey 'round Liz, an' actin' so like a sick ealf, par didn't like it. He said as how no feller with a bit o' grit or sand in 'im would make sich a derned fool o' hisself. An' he said as how he was goin' to put Jack to test an' lick 'im an' shame 'im right 'fore Liz an' make her sick of a feller that hadn't no grit

"So las' night, when Jack and Liz was spoonin' round on the kitching door-steps, par he steps up an' rolls up

his sleeves an' he sez, sez he:
"Lookee here, Jack, onless I'm mighty mistaken. yeou ain't the sort of chap I wants for a son-in-law, nor one Liz wants for a man. But I kinder like you, Jack, an' I'll give a fairer show'n I would most airy one else; so if you kin lick me with me holdin' one hand ahind my back, yeou kin go on with your sparkin', but if yeou cayn't, blamed if I don't trounce yeou good with one hand an' boot yeou off'n the place into the bargain. Sha'n't I,

Well Liz she kinder snickered into her apern an' sez:

'Yes, yeou kin, par.' Jack he got red as fire an' I thought he'd light out for the woods, but stid o' that he sez to Liz. sez he: 'Shell I try him one, Liz?' an' Liz she sez, sez she: 'Pitch in, Jack, I'll hold yer hat.'

"Well, par stood a-grinnin' when Jack gave a jump an' a yell an' I'm blamed if he didn't knock par a rod at the first lick, an' he hadn't hardly crawled to his feet when Jack give 'im another crack that sent 'im flat inter a big tub o' rainwater kerswash. Then Jack grabbed him by the heelz an' jerked him to his feet an' clapped his jaws 'till Liz an' me nearly died a-laffin', an' we jest come nigh splittin' our sides, when Jack tripped par up the neatest yeou ever see in your life, an' grabbed 'im by the heels an' drug 'im three times 'round the house, and then flung him over a ten-rail fence into a hog waller. Lordy! how Liz an' me

"Then Jack he comes an' sets down to sparkin' Liz as kam an' as cool as a cowcumber, an' bymeby par he crawls out an' sneaks 'round back o' the house an' sticks his head 'round a corner an' sez, kind o' feeble-like, sez he:

"Yeou can hev her, Jack." dog laff."- Tid-Bits.

BOILED ICE-CREAM.

Some of the Chinese Summer Delicacies Coveted by the Gotham Heathen. One of the attractions of Mott street on a summer Sunday are the several Chinese watermelon stands. If one wishes to enjoy a genuine Oriental market sight, with stands and booths of nearly every description, crowded with Chinese patrons, he should pass through Mott street on a Sunday afternoon, say about five o'clock. The way the heathens get away with Christian watermelon is significant. Without exaggeration on a single Sunday aftereight p. m., at least two tons, or four thousand pounds, of watermelons are devoured by the throat-parched opium smokers. There are seven Chinamen who keep watermelon stands and each takes in from twenty to fifty dollars per Sunday. They retail their melons at five cents a slice to their fellow countrymen. As many as forty Chinamen are often seen surrounding one stand munching at huge chunks of well ripened "Western pumpkins," as the Chinese call them.

Then there are the Chinese peanut stands, that also do a big business at any time of the year. This is because the Chinese cook their peanuts in salt water. They are boiled until they become mellow. Even the Chinese roasted peanuts are much superior to produced by the sons of Italy, because the nuts sunny hours before they are put through the roaster. The watermelon seeds are similarly treated, and they serve among the Mongolians of Gotham as a very enstead of smoking cigars, the Chinese guests sit down and crack watermelon

The sugar-cane stands also do a rushing business, as do the Chinese "Leon" fume is to pour it in the ear. Silkins says he is going to try it when he The sugar-cane stands also do a rushfun" or ice-cream stands. The Chinese ice-cream is somewhat different from any other kind of ice-cream. In the | Sweet Home."-Burlington Free Press. first place it has no ice in it, and in the second place there is no cream; but it is called Leon fun or "cold" cream or jelly, and it is really the only thing that answers to ice-cream among the four hundred million of heathens in China-The Chinese are so fond of it that even the real article here has failed to super- grows out of its own decay, so men and sede it. This "Leon fun" is made of a species of light stuff, very much like trial, and refined out of broken hopes American blane mange. It is boiled and blighted expectations. -F. W. Robvery thin with brown sugar and set in ertson. cold water until it congeals and then cut up in dice-shaped small squares. A few spoonfuls of this is put into a bowl, a kind of thin, cool sweetened dining-room girls. A dining-room sance is poured over it, and the whole girl is about the prettiest thing on Christian nickel. The Mott street fantan players call it boiled ice-cream .-

Wong Chin Foo, in N. Y. World. -Market Reports.-Pens and paper are stationary. Cutlery is very dull. seese firm and fairly active. Butter ong, but inclined to be slippery. hisky lively and unsteady. Hops and active. Gunpowder inclined to be rising. Eggs opened

-Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, is a salary of 7,000,000 pesetas a year, which | think of her. - Farmer and Manufacnearly equals \$1,500,000.

CHARMING HOMES.

The Part Taken by Loving Hands in Mak-

Women the world over have, during the past few years, become profoundly interested in the art of making the home beautiful, and their efforts in that time show them to be possessed of no mean talent for decoration. A few years ago (not so very many) all this sort of thing was left to the professional decorator and furnisher; those who were not able to pay for these luxuries were content, as a rule, to forego any thing that smacked of æstheticism or high art in their surroundings. Of course, there were exceptions, but they were so rare as to be notable, and were, it is safe to say, inspired by latent genius of an extraordinary kind. But the women of the world have been growing very rapidly of late years in artistic knowledge. The facilities for getting about have increased. The shops have become magazines of art. There are glorious opportunities for self-culture hat our grandmothers dreamed not of, and women have been quick to avail themselves of this privilege. Owing, perhaps, to the Yankee element in their composition, American

women are particularly shrewd imitators, and, even where they lack the power of originality, appear to make up such lack by their genius for adapting to their own uses the designs of others. It is this happy quality that has transformed the homes of the people from their former state of ugliness into a pleasing, even where it is not a genuinely artistic condition. Especially in the way of coloring has

the taste of the people been improved. The middle-aged among us can remember how religiously the color line used to be drawn. The blues and greens were rigidly separated; so were the reds and pinks. It was a daring experiment to combine blue and pink, and for many years only the more audacious of woman kind accepted it. And there was a sterling honesty about of which makes one shudder even now. Happily, we have outgrown these Greens and blues have become united and harmonious until they half puzzle the pinks carry with them a fascinating hint of yellow. Of course, the son. The fact is that taste had grown part in working the revolution. The could no longer tolerate such atrocities of coloring. They had learned something of the laws of harmony and con-trast, and began to have minds of their and then replace them. Put fresh earth been wrought. The in Mest cottage and set them in position. Dust the now disports itself in artistic array; nests thickly with the powder suggest-

simplest village maiden. To keep pace with these changes in acturers and dvers is often severely what they want and insist upon having it. They think more, too, of the effect than ever before. The wise housewife with a few hundred dollars to spend in as manure. the furnishing of the modest little nest doubtless bestows more thought upon fitness and harmony than was given to And it must be repeated until lice no a few years ago. This is as it should them, and then keep them out. Examnoon between the hours of four and be, for with a very limited outlay the line the house, as well as the bodies of unpretentious domicile may be trans the hens at least once a week, as there lovers of the beautiful. - Philadelphia ent. - American Agriculturist. Record.

as a fiddler. - St. Joseph Gazette.

ing a man the time which the ambitious man spends in becoming a per- the top of the water in the jar. - Boston sonage. - Joseph Roux. -When flour goes down a five-cent

-The philosopher spends in become-

loaf of bread costs as much as it did country, and the largest solid belt in before, and, by the weigh, it is no New England, has been manufactured bigger.—N. Y. Picayune.

"If women are really angels," writes an old bachelor, "why don't they fly over the fence, instead of making such a fearful job of climbing?"

-People are apt to feel proud of all are soaked in salt for thirty-six the good traits their children show, and wonder where in blazes they got all facturer. their bad ones. - Somerville Journal. -Be always displeased at what thou

dainty dish at their great dinners, as, thou art not; for where thou hast in charge. The new institute will be pleased thyself there thou abidest .--The fashionable way of using per

> curtain lecture will sound like "Home, -The Good Time Coming .-The time is passing slowly on,
> The weeks are gliding by,
> And some day we may hope to miss
> The pestilential fly.

- Texas Stitinas -As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and fallen leaves, and nations are bettered and improved by

-The society girls of Atchison are just now greatly enraged because the dudes are giving their attention to the of this peculiar mixture is sold for a earth; we don't blame the dudes .- At-

> -I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to rece ve countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto. -Lord Bacon.

-Old Gent-No, Algernon, I do not approve of your breaking off the en-gagement. You will no doubt think more of Miss Golddust after you are mated. Algernon-I can't do it. little over a year old and receives a The more I think of her the less I

POULTRY VERMIN.

How to Prevent Lies and Other Parasitic Insects on Fowls. Frequently the most difficult work of the poultry man is that of ridding the vermin until the little red mites are seen in myraids. These can easily be destroyed by using proper methods. The great scourge of poultry is not the mites, but the large body-louse that hides at the base of the feathers, on the head and neck. As they are only found there on the fowls, an examination of the quarters does not reveal them, when they may be basily at work on the birds. When the hens seem to droop without apparent cause, the chances are that a close examination of their heads and necks will reveal swarms of these lice. Little chicks, especially those that feather very rapidly, such as Dorkings, Games and Leghorns, will soon succumb to the large lice, and often the cause will be ascribed to something else.

To prevent lice on fowls, the best thing is the dust-bath, which must consist of fine clay or coal ashes. If the quarters are kept clean, the hens will prevent the attacks of lice by dusting, but when once the lice put in an ap pearance, the poultryman is compelled to take active measures, as the lice must be fought until not a single one remains. Kerosene must not be used on the bodies of the hens, as it will sometimes kill them. For the large body lice, first grease the heads, necks and vents with a mixture made by adding a teaspoonful of crude petroleum to every gill of lard. Use it warm, so it will spread well. Then dust the hens well with California or Persian insect powder. Repeat this every third day, and dust every portion of the body, but do not grease the bodyonly the head, neck and vent.

To clean the poultry house, every crack and crevice must be reached. The roosts and nests should be movecolors in those days, the remembrance able, and outside. Sponge the roosts with kerosene, apply a lighted match, The distinct and dreadful blues and let the nre run over it. greens, the uncompromising reds! Empty the nests, (burn the de-Magenta and solferino strike terror to bris,) and sponge them with kerothe soul, even at this distance of time. sene, applying lighted match, the Happily, we have outgrown these same as with the roosts. Now thorthings and have no more of them. oughly mix one quart of kerosene oil to four quarts of strong soapsuds or skim-milk, churn them to an emulsion, you as to which predominates, and sprinkle it, from a watering can, Reds are toned down, although over every part of the house—floor, they are not at all less bright, and walls, and even the roof. Saturate them well, then open the doors and allow the house to dry. Next, thorcolors did not change without a rea- oughly dust every part of the house with a mixture of the following: Fine until such change was demanded. It dry lime, one peck; carbolate of lime, did not come in advance, and had no one pound; Persian insect powder, one pound. These materials should be fine people had simply grown until they and dry, and should be blown into every crack and crevice, and not : square inch of space be overlooked. own. And lo! how great a change has and clean chopped hay in the nest boxes sestheticism marks the costume of the ed, and add a quart of the powder to the dust bath. Saturate the yards with a solution of one pint carbolic opular sentiment the wit of manu- acid to ten gallons of water, and if necessary spade them. Before clean-Women have come to know ing the house remove the droppings, and as they will contain mites, pour the soapsud mixture over them, and apply of the juxtaposition of various articles them on the field, at a distance from the house. The droppings are valuable

All this care and preparation calls for work, but it is absolutely necessary. the furnishing of the costliest mansion longer find it comfortable. Get rid of formed into a veritable Mecca to all is no knowing when lice may be pres

-The manufacture of ottar of roses is proposed as a new California indus--Still it worries a man who calls himself a violinist to be known outside made the perfume by boiling roses and water in a tin can and preventing evaporation by cold water passing about the jar. The ottar of roses was found on

Budget. -One of the largest belts in the by the Union Belt Company, of Fall River, Mass. The belt is four feet wide, of three thicknesses, 103 fect long, and weighs 1,200 pounds. The manufacturers were obliged to pick over 1,000 hides in order to get leather enough for its construction .- Farmer and Manu-

-The government of the province of Cordoba (Argentine Republic) has established a meteorological service, of art, if thou desire to attain to what which Professor Oscar Doering will be independent of the meteorological office which was founded by Mr. Gould. The officers of telegraph and telephone stations will be obliged to make observations in conformity with the instruccomes home very late, so that his wife's tions. The work will be begun next

year on forty stations .- Public Opinion. -It is well understood that a cold sensation reaches consciousness more rapidly than one of warmth. The exact time required to perceive each has lately been measured by Dr. Goldscheider, of Berlin. Contact with a cold point was felt on the face after 13.5, on the arm after 18, on the abdomen after 22, and on the knee after 25 bundredths of a second. From a hot point the sensation was felt on the same surfaces after 19, 27, 26 and 79 hundredths of a second respectively. This great time difference has an im portant bearing on the theory of skin

sensations. - Arkansaw Traveter.

Some remarkable atmospheric bubbles seen at Remenham, England, were described by Rev. A. Bonney at a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society. Small air bubbles are not infrequently observed in hot weather, but these were seen rising from the snow in Jannary and were of the same size and shape as the toy balloons so commonly sold on city streets. They "rose to a considerable height and then began to area, and at equal distances from each other, some ascending and some descending." The first flight lasted about two minutes, when it was followed by bubbles floated off in an easterly direc-

tion. - N. Y. Ledger.

CARE OF THE SKIN.

When and How to Bathe and What Kind of Soap to Use.

Another of the series of popular lectures to nurses was delivered recentpremises of vermin. Most persons do ly in the University Hospital by Dr. not become aware of the presence of the presence of the presence of the presence of the Skin." The delivery of the lecture occupied an hour, and the greater part of the time was devoted to an explanation of the respective functions of the epidermis, dermis, papillary layers and subcutaneous erves and tissues. The correlative reations and specific action of each were lustrated by a diagram, and no'es of the lecture were taken by the nurses who attended and many others in an audience composed almost exclusively ably of ladies. The second head of the ecture dwelt with the proper care of the skin, and in this connection the ecturer said: "The condition of the skin depends o a great extent on the way we live.

> tial feature in the proper treatment of of the skin. The human body exhales by perspiration from two to three pints daily, and this, together with he dust that settles upon the skin, is pire freely, find it necessary to bathe laily, others requre a bath only three ated as a lawyer. or four times a week. Taken indis riminately, the Turkish and Russian baths are unsafe, and may in certain conditions be positively dangerous. In ingly unsafe, and as a general rule it may be stated that this class of bath should never be indulged in without the advice of a physician. The tub bath suits most of us, but the temperature in every case should be high

"Another question of importance is that is to avoid purchasing a cheap article. Do not buy cheap soap, for the chances are you will get a bad one, while if, on the other hand, you purchase an expensive soap, you may reasonably expect that it will be good."-Philadelphia Times.

ANCIENT MEGALITHS. The Universal Distribution of These Rudely

Nothing in the ancient history of

rudely grand and mysteriously simple, which have been designated megalithic They may be simply raised stones, isolated menhirs, cromlechs arranged in a circle, or artificial caves formed by placing flat flags horizontally on standng supports. Dolmens or covered passages were usually buried under nasses of earth and stones, so as to form veritable tumuli: but they all present the common character of beng constructed in rough blocks, virgin of all human labor.

Megaliths are important on account of their number and their dispersion. They are to be found, with a likeness running through them all, in places nost remote from one another, on different continents. At Carnac and at Kermarin are immense rows of stones, of which the Khasias of India appear like exact copies. Similar dolmens are standing in Palestine, Ireland and Hindostan. Megaliths can be found in Peru and among the aboriginal monuments of North America, In Spain and Denmark, in the Orcades and the islands of the Mediterranean, on the shores of the Black Sea and of the Baltic, at the foot of Mount Sinai, and in Iceland at the edge of the eternal glaciers. The dolmens raised upon the top of a tumulas in Algeria may be compared with those standing in the department of the Aveyron or with those in Kintyre, Scotland, and tarrh it serious Roskilde in Scandinavia; the cromlech affected my voice of Maytura, in Iceland, with that at One bottle of Ely Halskov, in Denmark; the circle at Cream Balm die Peshawur, in Afghanistan, with the thework. Myv. circle of Stennis, in one of the Orcades; the tombs of the Neilgherries with the chondels that are found in Africa; the chondets that are found in Africa; the cromlechs of Algeria with those of Chus Aschenrade, on the Dwina; the triliths of Stonehenge with those of Tripoli, or those mentioned by Palgrave as in Arabia. Even a superficial study will disclose the relations that exist between the covered passages of Provence and the megaliths of Brittany, and be ween these and analogous construclons in Spain and Algeria. A commor hought and an identical funeral rite re revealed .- Marquis de Nadaillar, in Popular Science Monthly.

-London has a great problem. has 2,600,000 people unable to get into a place of worship. In Central London, with 2,000,000, there is only ac commodations for 600,000,

-By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we don't quite know what move up and down within a limited it is, and can not do what we would, we are a part of the divine power against evil .- George Eliot.

-Queen Carola of Saxony has established a free kindergarten for the benanother of similar character. All the efit of children of poor laborers on he estate where she annually spends part of the summer. - Chicago Advance.

The number of trade dollars redeemed by the treasury under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, was 7,689,036. The number imported, from the passage of the act to September 4, 1887, was 8,0,61. The loss by abrasion was equivalent to 4,981

trade dollars.

The edition for 1888 of the sterling Medica Annual known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almasac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the sound-st practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of flostetter's Almasac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs Hostetter & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. eady, and may be obtained, free of cost, o

The Queen of Sweden has become

we go to bed at two o'clock in the If we go to bed at two o'clock in the morning and eat late suppers the system is affected and a diseased skin is he result. We should also be careful of our food and eat only that which is not prejudicial to the action and functions of the component parts of the skin. Some people cannot eat shell-fish without inducing what are known as hives, and in other cases some kinds of animal food will react injuriously in this respect also. Bathing is an essential feature in the proper treatment of of the skin. The human body exhales

The English walnut crop of Los Nietes valley, Cal., is estimated at \$100,000.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

he dust that settles upon the skin, is calculated to have an injurious effect by stopping up the pores. We have several kinds of baths, among which are the sponge, the tub, the hot air and the vapor. Taking it for granted, as we must, that bathing promotes a straight line from Richard Cœur de Lion, or the polyest Roman of them. healthy and invigorated action of the skin, the question arises: How often is it necessary to bathe? This depends both on the individual and the nature of the bath. Some people, who performs that the from Richard Cour de Lion, or the noblest Roman of them all. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Try it and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

A Chinaman in New York has gradu

FXPERIENCE OF AN EX-CHAMPION. Athletes and men who take ordinary out-door exercise such as walking, running. bicycle riding, jumping, swimming, tencases of heart disease, a tendency to nis, etc., are often the subjects of acute apoplexy or congestion of the brain, troubles. The experience of an ex-cham-Bussian or Turkish baths are exceed- pion walker will be of interest to all who

bath suits most of us, but the temperature in every case should be high enough to prevent chills, and this remark applies also to sponge baths which are the safest, and may, with advantage, be taken every day.

THE "OLD RELIABLE."

that of soap. There are several essentials to a good soap, one of which is that it have sufficient alkali and another that it be made of the purest fat. If there be an excess of alkali the effect the kin makes the interest of the pure that it be made of the purest fat. If there be an excess of alkali the effect of the kin makes the interest of the pure that it be made of the pure that it be on the skin must be injurious by causing an irritation of the cuticle. A general principle may be applied with advantage in this matter of soap, and Yours truly, H. G. GUILD.

Two female burglars were recently arrested in New York.

"Men must work and women weep, So runs the world away"!
But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierče's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

Three Negroes were killed by an explos-on of a boiler in Hogansville, Ga.

Nothing in the ancient history of man is of more considerable interest than are those monuments, at once the monuments, at once the monuments, at once the monuments of the monu

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which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a public her with

ties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Dis-cases of the

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overy is unsurpassed.

For Weak Luys, Spitting of Flood, Shortpess i Breath, Bronchits, Astlera, Sfere Coughs, and unded affections, it im efficient remedy.

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is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the

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cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Hough Skin, in short, all discusse caused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Hash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hipioint Discuse, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stampssfor a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin PENSIONS FOR UNION VETERANS. WILDOWS,



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