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the meat. We 'ave to be very
else we should never get on."
who thus addressed me was
ench in a little back work-
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r of cats' meat in
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re a saucy billy
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wers for the next day's
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ats'-meat business a profita-
"Middling, so I think. It
s, you see, on what kind of a
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rge company, and that
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ountry and foreign

reign meat comes into Lon-

, yes. It comes all the way
the north of England, Scotland
ven 'Amburg in Germany. But
oreign and country meat don't
he happetite of the London cats.
they like best is fine old London
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are not to be despised, though
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s little relished by the class of cats
serve."
ow much can you make a week?"
Well, that again depends on the
. There are two 'undred, one
alf a 'hundred and quarter
dred walks. A good 'undred-
und walk ought to be worth four
unds a week. I 'ave about six
dred cats on my walk, and generally
ake a 'undred weight go round. The
eat costs me from eight shillings
$2) to twelve shillings ($3) per 'undred
weight, and I make out of it by hexer-
cising the legitimate part of the trade
six 'undred 'andsome lookin' aporths!"
—*London Cor. Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

e of Baldness.

"People become bald from washing
the head," said an English barber.
"The use of water on the scalp may
make a man feel buoyant for a time,
but you will notice that the hair be-
comes dry and brittle afterwards. The
water and subsequent rubbing with a
up the oil in the roots, and
hair becomes dead and
n England people never
k of washing the hair. A good
comb and stiff brush are all that are
needed to keep the head clean. The
women often spend hours in combing
out their hair, and that is the most
laborious part of a maid's work. In-
of shampooing, English barbers
chine shaped like a little bar-
covered with stiff bristles.
, by a small gas engine, and
ow every speck of dirt out of
head in a few minutes. I
there are some in use in
I have never seen one."
be-Democrat.

rible Vindictiveness.

lady—What a vindictive
on over at the umbrella

slady—Indeed?
dy—Yes. She told Mag-
day that she wouldn't
hful of food if she was

BABY ALLIGATORS.

Funny Plaything of Northern Children Visiting in Florida.

From Florida comes a suggestion in answer to the question: "How shall I amuse the baby?" Give him a baby alligator to play with. In Florida one grows very familiar with the little "gater," as a pet. He is perfectly harmless. True, he has within him the possibility of growth till his scaly back is ten feet long and his mouth as wide as a cellar door, but there is no danger that he will ever hurt a baby. Oh, no! baby will "get there" first. The poor little "gater" will be petted to death while yet his mouth is only an awful possibility and not a means to protest against infantile cruelty. The animals may be seen in all the "curio" shops of the many Floridian winter resorts, averaging a foot in length. They are exhibited by hundreds in zinc-bottomed glass cases covered with some three inches of water, where they lie in dormant layers, showing no sign of life, but a tap on the side of the case will rouse the inert reptiles to a wriggling mass that scramble actively to get out of reach.

The little creatures are great pets with children, who are not afraid to take them in their hands and to their bosoms, or lay them against their cheeks with loving caresses, as they would a doll or pet kitten.

They are a cheap plaything, costing but seventy-five cents, and are very moderate in their wants. A small tub, half filled with water, and a board laid slanting wise—with one end in the water, upon which they can creep up to sun themselves—and, twice a week, a bit of beef the size of an English Walnut, is all they require to sustain existence comfortably. A cheap pet, and a charming one, the children think, who every year take hundreds of them North in perforated boxes. The first possession of them is a great delight to their small owners, who in their extravagant admiration take them out of their boxes in the hotel rooms and allow them to run about freely.

The lively little reptile, with his cunning head uplifted and black eyes peering curiously about, has a trick of darting suddenly and disappearing instantaneously under the most careful watching. He has also a fondness for a warm berth, and is more than likely to turn up, upon search, in the folds of baby's frock, or if the infant be asleep, cosily nestled about the little one's neck, with his pointed head rooted under the plump chin. Should baby chance to waken he will laugh and coo and clutch at his slippery cradlemate, who will slip away from the little fingers as if it were greased. Children have no repugnance to the young "'gater;" on the contrary, they love them and encourage their familiarities and are never tired of watching their droll, secretive ways.—*Washington Post.*

* * *

INSURANCE FIGURES.

The Percentage of Incendiary Fires During the Year 1888.

The commonly expressed opinion that insurance furnishes the chief motive for the incendiary destruction of property does not seem to be borne out by the facts. The Chronicle Fire Tables for 1886, recently issued, show that upwards of $11,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by incendiary fires, of which barely 51 per cent. was insured, while the average insurance on the entire amount of values burned in that year was 58 per cent. Thus the property destroyed by incendiary fires was actually insured to a smaller extent than that destroyed by fires from other causes.

The percentage of incendiary fires was the same as for the previous year, namely 26 per cent., the ratio being higher in the South than in any other part of the country, as has been the case heretofore. In New England the per cent. of incendiary fires was 31, in the Middle States 25, in the Western States 32, and in the Southern States 42.

Classifying fires by risks during the last three years, it is found that tobacco barns stand at the head of the list, showing 85.7 per cent. of incendiarism. Country stores show 67.4 per cent., mining works 54.5, lumber yards 50, theaters 38, flouring mills and tanneries 37.1, saw-mills 30, printing offices 17, foundries and machine shops 15.7, cotton and woolen mills, 15.3, and, lowest of all, dwellings, which escaped with 14.3 per cent.

Of individual States incendiarism was lowest in Illinois and New Hampshire, each showing eighteen per cent., and highest in Mississippi and Kentucky, 54, closely followed by Arkansas and Tennessee with 52 each, and by South Carolina and West Virginia, each with 51.—*Chicago Journal.*

* * *

—Old Mr. Rice and young Mr. Farmer, of Wilson, N. C., quarreled, and as the old man advanced threateningly the young man pulled a pistol. They were separated without harm being done; but a few minutes afterward Mr. Rice said to a friend: "I think it is cowardly in a young man like that to draw a pistol on an old man like me, and I tell you I am mad about it." With these words the old man gasped and then fell dead.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Miss Parloa is a plucky woman. At one of her cooking classes, lately, something slipped and boiling water ran over her hands. The pupils cried out; the lecturer did not change a muscle. She sprinkled the burns with soda, bandaged them with her handkerchief and went on with the lesson, her hands swelling into puffy balls of pain before her hearers' eyes, but not distracting her from her lecture, or causing a moment's stoppage in her running fire of jokes.

—The wisdom of careful boiler inspection was recently demonstrated very strikingly at Chicago. The boilers of three large propellers, all belonging to one line engaged in the lake service, were tested by the Government officials, with the result that only one of the three was found in good condition. The boiler of one gave way at 110 pounds and that of the other at 120 pounds pressure. The former was built in 1878 of 17-32-iron, and the latter in 1880 of 9-16-inch iron.—*Boston Budget.*

—A brick of ashes and cinders is now being manufactured in San Francisco, Cal. The *Examiner* says: "The result is a brick of unusual solidity, handsome in appearance, of a most durable character, and made entirely without burning or baking. All manner of experiments have been tried with the bricks in the way of subjecting them
lternately to intense cold and heat,
t without any injurious effect. The
have even been boiled for
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EXTINCT TRADES.

Skillful Mechanics of Other Days Who Would Find No Work To-day.

An extinct occupation, once almost as common as that of the blacksmith, is that of the brazier. Brass-workers there are, to be sure, but they no longer work with the simple tools used by the old-time brazier, who with his hammer and anvil, fashioned kettles, pots, pans, candlesticks, and other household utensils. Brass is one of the most useful metal compounds, and has been employed in the mechanic arts almost from the dawn of history. It is an alloy of copper and zinc combined in the proportion of seventy or eighty per cent. of the former and twenty or thirty of the latter. It was first obtained by the ancients from cadmia or calomine, an ore containing copper and sometimes found in the same mines with zinc. These two ores being melted together produced brass, or if a certain amount of tin were present, bronze. Most of the arms and instruments found in Herculaneum and Pompeii were made of brass. Homer and other ancient writers refer to it so frequently that, beyond question, it must have been extensively used.

"Not worth a tinker's curse" is a common expression, signifying utterly worthless. The traveling tinker was once as numerous as the 'peripatetic book agent now is. He was "jack of all trades" and good at the most of them. If he was industrious and did not squander his earnings in drink his trade was not to be despised. Many a farmer's household watched for his coming and gladly welcomed him. He would mend a clock, mend tin and earthen dishes, and fix almost anything that was out of order. The saying quoted probably means that an article so poor that a tinker would condemn it is past all hope of usefulness.

There was a time, and not very long ago either, when such articles as combs, brushes, hats, carpets, tin plates, pins, needles, and hundreds of other things that are now turned out with almost inconceivable rapidity by the aid of steam-driven machinery, were all made by hand in a most laborious manner. In those days the word watchmaker meant a maker and not a repairer of watches; the gunsmith was a maker of guns, and so on.

The art of making pins of brass was not known in England until the middle of the sixteenth century; prior to that time pins were made of bone, ivory or some other similar material. Formerly a pin passed through the hands of twenty-five or more workmen before it was ready for sale; now a machine takes the wire and makes them by hundreds of thousands, doing everything, even to sticking the pins on paper.

In a "Book of Trades," published early in this century, an illustration represents the "calico printer" at work with a block and mallet, stamping the figures upon the cloth in that manner. Now, his occupation is like Othello's. Calico takes its name from a province of India, whence this cloth was brought to English markets in 1631. Its manufacture was begun in England in 1773. —*Chicago News.*

SOME RARE COINS.

The Metric Goloid Set of Money Devised and Coined in 1879.

Within the past month a four-dollar United States coin has turned up in this city, and people interested in such matters have talked about it a great deal. I hear the owner of the piece called at the sub-treasury and was told that the Government never coined such a piece. This is a mistake, though there were never any great number of them coined. The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, which has the subject in charge and looks after designs for improving the coinage in respect to size, denomination or appearance, frequently instructs the superintendent of the mint to execute new patterns or experimental pieces for inspection, and if they are deemed worthy of adoption then the committee frames and introduces the necessary bill in Congress. Under this arrangement a series of coins was devised in 1879, known as the Stella, having the value of four dollars, United States standard. The design was approved by the committee and a bill introduced anticipating a new metric coin for international use. The coin was the size of a nickel, representing "Liberty head" turned to the left on the obverse, with "1879" below, thirteen stars, with figures and letters interspersed, denoting the proportion of gold, alloy, etc.; on the reverse, above, "United States of America," within it "E Pluribus Unum," with a large five-rayed star, "Stella," in the center, and below, "One Stella, 400 cents," and "Deo est Gloria," and still below, "Four Dol." This was struck in proof. The Stella is one of the set designated metric goloid, the other two being the metric dollar and the goloid metric dollar. Twenty sets only were struck early in 1879, to be submitted to the committee; a littte later 100 sets were struck, and still later 300 sets were ordered coined. These were officially offered to members of Congress and personal and political feiends on payment of their intrinsic value. Then 400 sets were coined in 1880, bearing the date 1879, and of these about 250 found their way into miscellaneous hands, and the remaining 150 are believed to be still in the vaults of the mint. Of the original twenty sets, a few were sold as high as $100 and the prices of those subsequently coined ranged down from $50 to $12.50. Separately, the Stella now sells for about $5, and the set of three pieces at $6.50 to $7.50. The bill for their issue, however, failed to become a law.—*Dr. M. Dickinson, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—Joseph K. Shultz, a well-known farmer of Lancaster County, Penn., has just completed sales of his tobacco crop, showing a total yield of three hundred and sixty dollars per acre for last year. The census makes Lancaster the richest agricultural county in the Union.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A judge at North Yakima, W. T., in a recent case in which the right of a foreign-born woman to sit as a juror was questioned, held that if the husband of the woman was a citizen of this country, the woman acquired the same status as that of her husband, and was, therefore, qualified to vote and sit as a juror.

—In his attempts to trace the wild origin of our cultivated plants, Mons. Alphonse de Candolle, the well-known botanist, suggests that wheat, beans, Indian corn and some kinds of peas can no longer be found anywhere except under cultivation. Their seeds are easily destroyed and these plants in the wild state have disappeared in consequence of the attacks of the vari-

MEAT IN SUMMER.

Some of the Most Efficacious Means of Preventing Its Decay.

Summer, as housekeepers know, is the time when it is difficult to hang meat long enough to be tender without its becoming tainted. Some advise that the joint be securely bound with stinging nettles, and hung up in a canvas bag. Another simple way is to moisten a clean cloth with malt vinegar, and wrap it round the meat; while a third plan, easily carried out by country residents, consists in covering the meat with buttermilk, which must be renewed every second day.

Buttermilk is said to be good for soaking old game, hares especially, which can be made tender by the treatment. The same authority is loud in the praise of salicylic acid, "which has no injurious effect on the system, while the antiseptic properties are great." To prepare it, put a drachm into a wine-bottle, and fill up with lukewarm water. Meat just commencing to petrify should be brushed over with this at intervals of a few minutes for half an hour, then washed in warm, and lastly in cold water. Dry well before cooking, if it is to be roasted. Another way to use the acid is to dissolve a quarter of an ounce in a pint of cognac. Two ounces of this solution may be added with advantage to each quart of liquid used for preserving fruits. Another use—soak the papers for laying on jam in the solution; those that touch the preserve, we mean, not the outer wrappers.

Joints of meat will keep good, even in the hottest weather, for a month, if plunged into boiling fat and, when cool, wrapped in straw, then sewed in canvas bags and hung in a cool place. Venison is said to be delicious if sprinkled, while fresh, with a mixture of charcoal, ginger, pepper and pimento, all in powder; afterwards sewed up, and buried six feet in the ground, where it may be left for weeks. It must be washed before cooking at a brisk fire. Salt should never be put on meat to be hung, it has such a hardening tendency.

Perhaps few things are purer and more efficacious than a weak solution of permanganate of potash, for restoring game, meat or poultry already tainted. How often will a few hours work the mischief in sultry weather, the meat changing to such an extent as to appear almost immediately spoiled! However, by washing in the liquid it can be sweetened. As long as the liquid changes color—that is, loses its pink tint and becomes greenish-brown—it must be renewed. When it ceases to change color the meat will do. After this treatment it is more suitable for braising, boiling or stewing, than for roasting and baking—although it may be so treated if well dried and floured.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

CORN CULTIVATION.

How to Insure a Healthy Growth of the Young Plants.

When corn is small, before the roots have reached out any considerable distance, neither deep nor shallow plowing disturbs the roots. If the soil is wet, running out clean furrows with the diamond plow, running the bar of the plow as close as possible to the plant, often results in decided benefits. Later on, after the roots have made a considerable growth and have extended between the rows, deep plowing must of necessity disturb them.

A certain per cent. of the nutriment required by the plant in order to make a good growth is obtained from the soil, as taken up by the feeding roots. If a portion of these were cut off or torn out it is evident that there must be a decrease in the amount of nutriment taken up, as there is a decreased number of vessels to take it out of the soil and convey to the plants. As the plants make growth farther demand is made upon the soil; the roots reach out, some, of course, making a downward course for moisture, but a certain proportion—larger in some than in others—reach out near the surface. If the cultivation is shallow very few of these are disturbed while if deep cultivation is given it is evident that a considerable portion must be injured.

After the weather becomes warm and dry, the soil will dry out rapidly to the depth that it is stirred, so that if deep cultivation is given during the summer after the corn has made a good growth, not only is there more or less disturbances of the roots, but the soil dries out deeper, and the plants, in consequence, do not secure the moisture they need. In the early stages of growth very often considerable benefit can be derived by using the plow in cultivating the corn, especially if the season has been wet, or the weeds have secured a good start to grow before cultivation has been commenced.

But later on, after the roots have extended out between the rows and the season has become drier, the moisture in the soil must in a measure, be protected by a shallow stirring of the soil to give the best results. With the corn crop keep the surface comparatively level, stirring frequently, keeping the tilth fine and level making two or three inches of mellow soil act as a mulch, to retain the moisture and avoid largely any cutting or misplacing of the roots of the growing corn.—*Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.*

How to Clean Silver.

The very best material for cleaning silver or plate that is in constant use is soap and water with a soft cloth. If it is tarnished a little damp whiting and a small brush will soon remove it, but if it has been laying by a small quantity of spirits of wine or ammonia must be added to the whiting and left to dry and then brushed off. The reason of the superiority of whiting over other plate powder is that it contains nothing metallic, and therefore can not act upon the silver and wear it away, which is of more importance than to obtain a more brilliant temporary polish. Whiting must be washed in two waters and allowed to settle; then pour off the water and let it dry and it will be fine and soft and free from any grit that will scratch the surface of the silver.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—At an inquest held not long ago at Bath, Eng., respecting the death of an old lady, it was found that she had died from the results of a wasp sting.

—Polite Passenger (in street-car)—"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" Pretty Maid—"I'm going a-shopping, sir" (she said). Passenger—"Won't you have this seat, my pretty

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in the wild state have disappeared in consequence of the attacks of the various enemies of plant-life.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

shopping, sir'' (she said). Passenger—"Won't you have this seat, my pretty maid?" Pretty Maid—"O, yes, thank you, sir" (she said).—*Boston Budget.*

GREEN AND RIPE APPLES.

Why the Former Are Bad and the Latter Good for Feeding Purposes.

In the ripening of fruit changes occur analogous to some which take place in the stomach. In digestion, the elements of food are made to combine chemically with water—as chemistry says, they become "hydrated." This combination liquifies them and puts them in just the right condition to be absorbed and assimilated. Among the changes which take place in the ripening of fruit is the hydration of its food substance, so that more than half of it has only to be separated from the pulp, or pomace, by diffusion to be ready for absorption and use. This makes the main difference between green fruit and ripe. In green fruit this process of hydration has not been accomplished, and if it be used as food it must be done by the stomach, a a task to which a weak one is often not equal. There is nothing in a green apple that would be unwholesome or objectionable if it could be easily digested—but there's the rub. The starch of a potato is good food, but it requires to undergo changes and to become hydrated, which calls for considerable labor from the stomach. Not so with the acids and other carbhydrates of ripe fruit. They are already hydrated and ready to go at once into circulation. It is the quick impression made upon the organs of taste by this readiness for use which gives to fruit so high a relish to all kinds of stock not only, but to the human animal as well.

The feeding value of apples is not large; they rank with mangels, turnips, cabbage and the like. Their food properties are mostly carbhydrates, or heat-producing, their protein being only about one-half of one per cent., and their nutritive ratio about one to thirty, and hence are most effective when fed in connection with more nitrogenous food, like clover, but may be fed sparingly with grass. They have a higher value than the weight of their food constituents indicates, on account of condimental qualities and from having a large per cent. of those constituents in a condition to be at once absorbed and appropriated without waiting for any special action of the stomach. Using hay as the unit of measure, apples compare with it and other common feeding stuffs as follows, per 100 pounds of each:

Hay	$0.20	Cabbage	.13
Corn Meal	1.12	Apples, ripe	17
Oat meal, bran and middlings	1.00	Turnips	.18
Potatoes	.29	Rutabagas	16
Sugar beets	.19	Mangels	15
Parsnips and carrots	.18	Pears	14

Good ripe apples have a feeding value of not less than eight cents per bushel of fifty pounds, and are as good for other stock as for milk cows. For any one who has stock to consume them, it is as much of a loss to waste good apples as to waste good roots. When fed with reason and appropriate food they are health-inspiring as well as nutritious, and are only injurious when fed immoderately. An experiment in feeding three cows with moderately sour apples, ripe and mellow, for several weeks, at the rate of twelve to twenty pounds, to each cow daily, gave me a finer flavored butter than I ever saw from grain or grass. I have known others to feed them in larger quantity and for a longer time with satisfactory result, and their butter to be not only fine-flavored, but to have remarkable keeping quality, and the stock to remain perfectly healthy. I have also proved them to make excelent milk for cheese. The managers of cheese factories have noticed an improvement and increase of milk when their patrons' cows have been fed moderately with apples.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold, in N. Y. Tribune.*

—Despite some prejudice, as well as some valid objections, against pork as an article of diet, it continues to be more largely used than any other kind of meat. There are several reasons for this. It has less waste, bone and offal than any other animal food. It is easily kept and fattened, even by those who have little room, and when salted it can be kept with less liability of spoiling than most other meats. This last point is seldom thought of, but has as much to do with the popularity of pork as any other of its advantages.—*Troy Times*

—The Naval Ordnance Bureau has under consideration a plan by which electricity can be utilized on board men-of-war in loading, pointing and firing heavy guns. It is thought that the use of a dynamo and a motor to generate force for these purposes will be a marked improvement over the apparatus now in use.—*Public Opinion.*

A St. John county (Fla.) farmer heard his two-year-old daughter shrieking in the yard and ran out to find the little girl prostrate on the ground while a rooster stood on her breast crowing triumphantly. The enraged fowl had picked one of the child's eyes out and had scratched her face horribly with his claws.

USEFUL AND HURTFUL MEDICINES.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of podophyllin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

"Ah parson, I wish I could carry my gold with me," said a dying man to his pastor. "It might melt," was the consoling answer.

MOTHER'S SMILES ARE THE SUNLIGHT OF HOME.

There would be fewer clouds and brighter sunshine in many households if every dispirited suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is for all weaknesses and maladies to which her sex is liable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not only acts promptly upon all functional derangements, but by its rare nervine and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The annual product of the silver mines of South America is estimated to be $26,000,000.

CURED OF MALARIA.

22 FLORIDA ST., ELIZABETH, N.J Mar. 17, '84

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspeptic, and constantly troubled with a headache, and my kidneys did not act very well either. Having spent most of my money for medicine and medical advice. I thought, to save expense, I would use ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the breast-bone. I continued using the plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was perfectly well, and have remained so ever since.

GEORGE DIXON,

THE JOB PRESS.

The "Old Reliable" Jobber, 10x15, which we recently purchased from Palmer & Rey, Portland, Or., is one of the most perfect machines in the execution of its work we have seen on the market. For ease of operation it discounts the lightest running sewing machine, and for rapidity has no equal; in all it is an ideal Jobber, and it is a handsome recommendation of the firm of Palmer & Rey.—*Stevens Co. Miner, Colville, W. T., Aug. 18, 1887.*

When you go to Portland, if you need anything in the drug line call on John A. Child & Co., corner Morrison and Second streets, as they keep the best of everything and their prices are reasonable. Or send in your orders by mail, as they make a specialty of sending goods by mail and express,

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,
Cor. Morrison & 2d Sts., Portland, Or.

The Oregon Kindergarten Training School, for the purpose of instructing teachers in the Kindergarten Method, will resume **SEPTEMBER** 5th, at 246 Washington street, Portland, Or. A few Musical Assistants will be given free scholarships. Address

MRS. C DUNLAP, Principal.

The successor to the Hawaiian throne after Kalakaua is his niece, daughter of his sister Likelike. The child is now 12 years old.

FLORIDA, "THE LAND OF FLOWERS,"

Is a paradice for the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth" was once thought to be hid in one of it's forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

Silver mines of Europe yield annually $18,000,000.

Dr. W. B. Forden celebrated specialist in nervous diseases and ruptures, will call upon his many correspondents in the Willamette Valley in the near future.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c

The export of silver from the United States since 1848 has amounted to $51,746,771.

It outrivals all—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Jay Gould has been sued for five million dollars.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should not be neglected. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

To Threshers: I have a few of the celebrated Westinghouse Threshers yet, and for the purpose of closing out will sell them on next year's terms at bottom figures. Also, a few second-hand machines of other make. Write for bargains. Z. T. WRIGHT, foot of Morrison Street, Portland Oregon.

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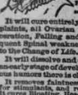

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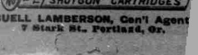

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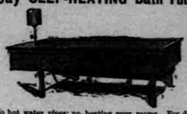

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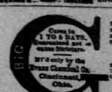

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