

STANFORD ON OREGON FRUIT INTERESTS.

Referring to an item in the Oregonian, about the unprecedented demand for fruit trees, and the general feeling among Oregon farmers that it paid better to raise more fruit and less wheat, a well known Portland gentleman related to a reporter a conversation he had with Senator Stanford on the occasion of his visit to Portland, in which the question of orcharding and fruit shipment came up. Senator Stanford has done much personally in advancing that industry in California and the Southern Pacific Company has fostered it by favorable rates to the East. The Oregonian's informant was certain that Senator Stanford could have no objection to publicity of the conversation and as what was said was as pertinent to Oregon as California, he has no hesitancy in repeating it.

The great trouble in California, Senator Stanford said, has been a lack of co-operation among fruit growers and the uneven quantities offered for shipment. It was a feast or a famine. Oftentimes the fruit reached Chicago and New York on a glutted market and it was next to impossible to sell it at any price. Often there was an over-supply of one kind of fruit and the markets were bare of what was in demand. It was no rare occurrence for more fruit to seek transportation than the company could handle followed by entire absence of offerings. Finally the fruit growers formed an association and agreed upon concerted action as to fruit shipments. They desired very much to be able to ship fruit every day. A conference was had between the fruit growers' committee and the railway officers, which resulted in the Southern Pacific agreeing to send a fruit train every day on passenger time, provided at least ten cars were offered. This summer a train has been dispatched every day, and as the varieties of fruit which California produces in great abundance were nearly a failure east, the products of the Golden state have met with ready sale and have commanded an unusually high price throughout the season. Hence the fruit harvest in California was very rich. It was an exceptionally profitable year.

But this fortunate state of affairs cannot be expected one year out of twenty. With an abundant harvest at the east, only the choicest California fruits are wanted, and the price must be reasonable, else the eastern people will buy the inferior eastern fruit at a lower price. Hence, Senator Stanford advised all horticulturists to be prepared to dry their fruit "off" years, that is to say, the product in excess of the demand from local canneries.

He further advised the fruit growers to engage a first-class man to act as eastern agent and correspondent, with headquarters at Chicago. It should be his duty to learn the state of the market in every western city and during the season keep the Californians advised by daily telegrams. He would be able to tell them the actual supply at every considerable market and the prospective supply for the coming week and thus in a direct measure, prevent a coast shipment from being unloaded on a glutted market. For instance Bartlett pears might be in demand in Kansas City and St. Louis and not in Chicago or Pittsburg. Grapes might find a ready sale in Cleveland but not in Cincinnati, and so on through all the varieties. As trains run every day about on passenger schedule, the agent would know almost to an hour of every arrival of fruit. He could do still more. Suppose while the fruit was in transit, the state of the market should change. The agent would have time to advise the shipper by telegram and could order the shipment changed from its original destination to some other place where it would be more likely to meet a more favorable market. In this way shipments which, if not diverted, would prove disastrous, might be turned to profit, or at least to making the shipper whole. In case all the eastern markets were fully supplied, the fruit growers would know it and then could dispose of their ripe product to local canneries, or dry it at their option. The cost of sustaining the Chicago agency would be trifling as compared with the beneficial results.

Senator Stanford was impelled to speak freely to the Oregonian's informant, because he had noticed that the farmers of Rogue river valley were increasing their orchards largely, and he had learned that young trees had been planted by the thousands in the Umpqua and Willamette valleys. Oregon might not for some years raise enough fruit to load a train a day, but he believes even more than one train a week could be made up. In one respect Oregon was better off for markets than California. We have Montana and the cold belt along the line of the Northern Pacific as far as St. Paul to supply, and no east competition for that territory. East of the Missouri river Oregon was on equal footing with California. He urges co-operation among the fruit growers of this state, and the establishment of canneries, which should also put up vegetables. He thought it might be advisable for Oregon fruit growers to send an agent to Chicago next year to keep them advised as to the state of the market.

"Grandma" Garfield, as President Garfield's mother is called by those who know her, is ill at the old home-stead at Mentor. It is said the very aged, noble old lady realizing that she is nearing the confines of the tomb, says she wants to see "Jimmy," as she terms her illustrious dead son. There is something pathetic in this desire, and it also exhibits the noble, christian faith of a mother and son who lived consistent to the teachings of the old family Bible from which James A. Garfield was consoling on his triumphant march from obscurity to the presidency of one of the foremost colleges of the country, and on through the many conflicts of war and civil struggles to the highest honor in the gift of the people of our nation.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The good old American fashion of making New Year's calls is still prevalent as ever in the Capital City, while it is being abandoned gradually in most of the other large cities of the country; it will probably remain for Washington to preserve this time-honored custom, as the fact that the President of the United States sets the example will always make New Year's calling both fashionable and popular in this city. This year was ushered in by the usual grand reception dignitaries and private citizens by the head of the nation, and many there who regarded the affair as a hilarious occasion, not observing the proprieties of dress and decorum that usually characterize Presidential receptions at this season.

The only unfinished business now before the Senate is the Blair Educational Bill, and Senator Blair, who is the champion of the measure, will persist in claiming the attention of the Senate for his pet scheme until it is pressed to passage. It is known that the bill will be opposed both in the Senate and House, and debates of considerable length are anticipated. Senator Reagan will speak in the negative, his opposition being based upon constitutional objections. The constituents of Southern members are bringing much influence to bear in favor of the measure, and other sections of the country are using efforts in the same direction; there seems little reason to doubt the passage of the bill, though the prospect is that the President will veto it on account of its paternal and centralizing character.

President Cleveland and Secretary Lamar are exerting themselves, for the passage of a bill, drawn by the latter, to appoint a commission of three military officers and two civilians to treat with the Indians for the purpose of getting them more compactly settled—moving the tribes to the eastern portion of the Indian Territory with the object of opening twenty-one million acres of land in the western part of the Territory to the settlement of immigrants. To this it is proposed to annex "No Man's Land," covering three million acres, and thus constitute a new Territory about the size of the state of Ohio. This is virtually a revival of the project of forming the Territory of Oklahoma, which has been agitated a long time, but there does not appear to be much prospect of its success.

It is probable that the Territories of Dakota, Washington, and Montana will be admitted as States during the present session of Congress, but that they will not be permitted to have a voice in the next Presidential election. Mr. Seney, of Ohio, will re-introduce into the House, a bankruptcy bill, which has the merit of being the simplest solution of the vexed problem yet proposed; it provides that, while a debtor makes an assignment in trust in favor of his creditors, turning over all his property without reserve, he can apply to a United States Court for a release which shall be granted, after it is shown that he has made an assignment in good faith; after which the assignment is to be made in the courts of the State. It is hoped that some such bill will pass, for a national bankruptcy law has long been one of the great needs of the country.

A case of such national importance that it has been advanced on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to be heard on the 9th inst., is the noted boycott trial of a number of the Knights of Labor in this city, in which the lower court decided that a boycott is a common conspiracy, and that the offending person is subject to fine and imprisonment. It can be seen at a glance that the action of the Supreme Court will either strengthen or totally destroy the great organization known as the Knights of Labor; hence the wide interest felt in the case.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

At the Ontario Agricultural College an experiment with peas showed that it required 35 pounds more of cooked than uncooked to make 100 pounds of pork, live weight.

Farmers of Minnesota and Dakota will probably buy less pork this winter than ever before. The cause is not less cash, but more hogs.

The Dialect Farmer tells of a girl, fifteen years old, who planted 17 rows of strawberries, 60 feet long, from which she sold \$48 worth of berries.

Tests made at the New York Experiment Station confirm the results of similar tests at the Ohio Station, in showing that the planting of whole potatoes is followed by the largest crop.

Horse-radish is grown from sets of the old root, on ridges three and one-half feet apart; as a second crop by planting the sides of the ridges with early beets or spinach.

Close off those draughts of wind that the horses and cattle appreciated in the summer. If the cracks remain much longer uncovered, they are likely to bring pneumonia to the horse warm from his exercise.

Farmers can get one valuable pointer from "plover jockies"; they are always careful to have a sharp plow when showing up either good work or light draft. Moral, always keep your plow sharp.

Progressive agriculture doesn't mean progressing from fifty to one hundred acres, but rather a progression in the other direction, by the practice of methods which will make fifty acres have the productive power of one hundred.

The potato buyers of Tioga and adjoining counties in New York have combined to demand 62 pounds of potatoes for a bushel, and the granges are passing able resolutions and taking measures to resist the imposition.

A mixture of half a bushel of lime, a half pound of copperas and one pound of cheap glue has been found equal as a paint applied to the stems of young fruit trees to repel rabbits in winter. Slake the lime and when it cools add the copperas, glue and sufficient water to make of proper consistency. Apply with a brush.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, the Philadelphia botanist, concludes that the use of the spines in the cactus is to break the full force of the sun on the leaves. Plant flowers set out their treasures in summer under "barbors" of fish-netting or galvanized wire, knowing by experience how the moving shadow of the twine or wire lowers the temperature.

AN EXPERIMENT IN HAND READING.

For many years I have been a firm believer in the truth of palmistry, but I recently made an experiment which has shaken my faith in the art of hand reading, in a measure. For the benefit of the public I have kindly consented to relate my experience so that the matter may be satisfactorily explained if such a thing be possible. There are a few contradictions in the result, my experiment brought out, which I am somehow unable to reconcile. I will therefore give my readers an opportunity to see what they can do to restore the lost harmony.

A few days ago, after attending a lecture upon hand reading, by Prof. A. Stark Edward, the famous British savant, at Pickering hall, I bought a book containing a key to all the lines of the hand, defining them and describing their significance for weal or for woe. I then made an exact chart of the lines of my hand, showing the precise location of each lump on my palm, and all the other distinguishing characteristics of its surface. Then I consulted the book, with the following extraordinary result:

I am nervous and sensitive. I have a phlegmatic temperament, and my feelings can never be hurt. I shall live to be ninety-seven years of age, six months and five days. I shall die before I am forty from cholera infantum. I shall marry a rich woman when I am twenty-one.

I shall be the mother of twins. My husband will have red hair and a wooden arm. He will not be rich, but my eldest daughter will marry a rich Italian nobleman.

I shall never be a parent but my wife will be a widow with eight fatherless children. I shall never marry, but my second cousin James will go out west and be a Mormon.

I have no second cousin James, but if I persevere in living, I may have one before I die. I am best fitted for the ministry or for bank burglary, and will make a great success at either.

I am very talkative, but as I never say anything of importance I need not worry about this symptom. I shall never be president of the United States, but the czar has it in his mind to make me prince of Bulgaria. I had better not accept the position, though, because the trident on the mount of Jupiter warns me that I would suffer from cold feet if I ever became prince of Bulgaria.

I shall always be rich. My will will be contested by a lawyer with one glass eye and a shallow complexion. I need not worry about that, though, for he will not win the case. I shall die in a poor house and intestate.

I shall be drowned in the Arctic Ocean while I am traveling there to see my daughter, who has eloped with an Esquimaux seal hunter. This is all.

Do you blame me, gentle reader, for being suspicious? Can you reconcile these contradictions?—Puck.

Doubtful States.

"The doubtful States," read Rollo from the newspaper, and looking up, he asked, "What is a doubtful State, papa?" "Your Uncle George was in one when he came home this morning," said a mild voice from the further corner of the sitting room, where Rollo's Uncle George's sister was sitting. "How doubtful?" asked Rollo. "So doubtful that he hung his shoes on the hat rack and piled his coat and vest neatly under the bed, and went to sleep in the bathtub with his trousers on," replied his Uncle George's sister. "H'm," said Rollo, greatly perplexed, "and were you also in a doubtful state, Aunt Matilda?" asked Rollo, respectfully, for Rollo's Uncle George's sister was Rollo's aunt, and all the family regarded her as such. "Not a bit of it," replied his Aunt Matilda, with the air of a woman who had a dead sure thing of it and knew it. "Not a bit doubtful was I." And indeed she looked it, as Rollo's Uncle George, with a heavy groan, walked to the window, and looking out upon the dark and cheerless night, drummed with his nervous fingers a fitful tune upon the pane.—From Burdette.

THE MARKETS.

PORTLAND, OR., January 19. Wheat—Quote Valley, \$1.25 @ 1.29; Walla Walla, firm, \$1.15 @ 1.16. Oats—The market is light. Quote 47 1/2 @ 50. Flour—Standard brands, \$4 @ 4.25 country, \$3.75 @ 4; brands, superfine, 2.50 @ 3.8. Lard—Kegs, or 5 gallon tins, 8 1/2c; pails 10lb, 8 @ 8 1/2c. Butter—Dairy, 32 @ 35c per roll; brine in rolls, 25 @ 32c; solid in kegs, 25 @ 30c; store butter, 20 @ 25c. Poultry—Quote chickens, \$2.25 @ 3.50 as to quality; ducks, \$4.50 @ 6; turkeys, 10 @ 12; per pound. Eggs—Scarc. Quote 30c per doz; eastern, 30c per doz. Provisions—Bacon, 10 @ 11c; ham, 12 @ 13c; shoulders, 6 @ 7c. Hides—Dry, 12 @ 13c; green, 5 @ 6c; deer skins, 25 @ 26c. Wool—Valley, 10 @ 15c; Eastern Oregon, 16 @ 18c. Feed—Bran, per ton, \$15 @ 16; shorts, \$17.50 @ 19; chopped barley, \$24 @ 26. Barley—Brewing, per cbl, \$1.10; ground, per ton, \$25 @ 27.50. Potatoes—Market Heavy. Per cbl, 75 @ 85; sweets sold at 2 1/2c per pound. Apples—No demand. Quote 75 @ 8c. Fresh Fruit—Good demand. Quote apples, 75c @ \$1; pears, 75c @ \$1.25; peaches, \$1.00 @ 1.25; tomatoes, 6c; Sicily lemons, \$7.50; California lemons, \$4 @ 5 per case.

LEBANON, OR., January 20.

Wheat—44c per bushel. Oats—40c per bushel. Flour—\$5.50 per barrel. Potatoes—60c @ 75c per bushel. Eggs—25c per dozen. Butter—12c @ 13c per lb. Lard—12c @ 13c per lb. Apples, green—50c per bushel. Apples, dried—70c @ 80c per lb. Prunes, dried—10c @ 12c per lb. Hams—15c per lb. Shoulders—10c @ 12c per lb. Coal Oil—\$1.25 per 5 gallon can or \$2.25 per case.

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What am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappy but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furled, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Bilearria or Constipation may be a symptom of the two or alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity of flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower. It cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficiency.

The reason why Ayer's Blood Purifier is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known, and it positively cures all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. J. A. Beard, Druggist.

Moore's Hair Regenerator. This excellent preparation for the hair, may be found on sale at the following places: M. A. Miller, Lebanon; Starr & Stannard, O. Osborn and M. Jackson, Brownsville; F. A. Watts, Shedd; C. Gray, Halsey. Sample bottles free. Call and get one.

If you would enjoy your dinner more, and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Ayer's Cathartic Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. J. A. Beard, Druggist.

There is nothing so valuable for throat and lung troubles, and that can be taken without any injury to the stomach, as "Mother Cary's Guntree Cough Syrup." Try it and you will say so too. J. A. Beard, agent for Lebanon.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Ayer's Blood Purifier has been prescribed for years for all kinds of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. J. A. Beard, Druggist.

For a good meat, go to the City Restaurant at Albany. Meals 25 cents. If Mother Cary's Guntree Cough Syrup does not sicken the stomach, or bind the bowels, safe for a child or an adult, and will be found the best preparation for a Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough or Croup and any affection of the throat and lungs. J. A. Beard, agent for Lebanon.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Ayer's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c. J. A. Beard, Druggist.

Insure your property in a home company—the Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance company, of Portland Oregon. A. R. Cyrus, agent, Lebanon Or.

At Night always have Ayer's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders, such as Croup, Whooping Cough or Morphia, but gives the child natural ease from pain. Price 25 cents. Sold by J. A. Beard, Druggist.

Don't let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead. All these diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Brodie's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

SCROFULA

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used. —W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know it to be a most valuable remedy for all the thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. —W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have used various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured. —M. C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured. —Susan L. Cook, 303 Albany St., Boston, Mass. If Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any other blood purifier I ever tried, I have taken it for Scrofula, Catarrh, and Salt Rheum, and received the most benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach. —Millsie Jane Perkins, Bradford, Mass. If

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return our thanks to our customers for their kind patronage for the closing year. We have had a splendid trade and appreciate their liberality, and now at the beginning of the new year we hereby obligate ourselves to give the best value in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods. In fact everything that belongs to the general merchandise line that we possibly can. We

going to stay right here in Lebanon with the determination to hold the title of the Leaders in the general merchandise business if honest goods at low prices has anything to do with it. We claim to be authority in saying that we carry the best line of Gents' Shoes to be seen in this country. They are the most extensively advertised shoes in the United States. This is saying a good deal but it is a fact and we are

to stick to it. We allude to the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 shoe, the W. L. Douglas \$4.00 shoe is a hand sewed welt shoe equal to any \$6.00 or \$7.00 to be had any place. The W. L. Douglas \$2.00 shoe for boys, we claim that you can get no better when price and quality is considered.

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