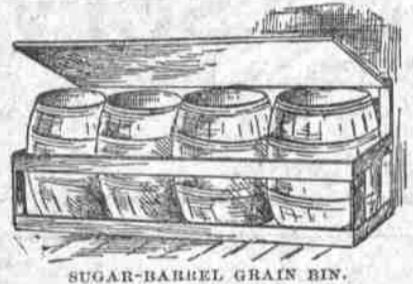


Extemporized Grain Bins.

It is no small job and requires not a little lumber to make a grain bin for the stables, having four compartments. The cut shows an easy way of securing the same accommodations. Four empty sugar barrels are set in a row and secured by a few narrow strips of board. A cover is hinged either to the wall or to this framework and the bin with four compartments is complete. It may even be made by setting the four barrels in a



SUGAR-BARREL GRAIN BIN.

row and hinging a cover to the wall behind them. A sugar barrel is very commodious and easy from which to dip meal.

Suggestion to Buyers.

The obligations of the advertiser of live stock to his prospective patrons are well understood. He must be honest in describing his stock, prompt and courteous in his correspondence, and faithful in carrying out his part of a contract with a distant customer. The breeder who neglects such things as these cannot meet with success, no matter what advantages he may seem to have in other respects. But the other party to this business, the inquirer or prospective buyer, is also under obligations. He should know what he wants, carefully describe it, and having secured a price on it from the breeder promptly accept or reject it. Where catalogues are sent and prices do not suit no further correspondence, of course, is necessary. But when a breeder quotes a price by letter he should have a prompt answer, and it should be just as prompt if the offer is rejected as it would have been if accepted.—Stockman and Farmer.

To Keep the Heat In.

Many poultry houses become exceedingly cold on winter nights because of the radiation of heat from the interior through the windows. The best plan is to have double windows, but where these are not practicable, arrange a curtain as shown in the cut, with a draw cord running straight up from the window, then overhead and down to the door or alleyway, if the house has one. It is then an easy matter to pull the cord tight on going the rounds at night, dropping it in the morning. This is an inexpensive arrangement and will greatly aid in keeping fowls warm.

WINDOW PROTECTION.

Shrunken Wheat for Poultry.

There is probably no better nor cheaper food for fowls than shrunken wheat. It is better for them than the plump grain, as it contains all the gluten and mineral nutriment that the plump grain does, the difference being that the latter has more starch which poultry has no use for except to make fat. Shrunken wheat free from weed seeds ought to be the main feed for laying hens. It makes condensed nutriment almost equal to the fresh bone which should be used as its supplement, and which serves not only as food, but to help digest whatever else besides itself is in the fowl's gizzard.

Soil Inoculation.

The Alabama Experiment Station has made tests in soil inoculation, and it is announced that the dust blown from a field over another will fit the land for a leguminous crop if such a crop was grown on the field from which the dust came. The result is a confirmation of the theory of German scientists that bacteria from certain crops may be bottled for transportation with a view of inoculating soils, and thus adapting them to the crops desired, but which previously could not be grown to perfection on the land.

Setting a Hedge.

In setting arbor vitae for a hedge let them be small, and set them about two or three feet apart. Keep them well headed and trimmed low until the bottom is well filled, or they will never look well afterward. If kept free from grass and occasionally mowed there is no reason why they should not last a lifetime.

Heat for Hothouses.

The old-fashioned coal furnace with fue is now out of date for cheap and safe production of heat for hothouses. It is almost always used by beginners,

because its first cost is less. But the coal fire is not always reliable, and the heat cannot be regulated so as to preserve an even temperature. Sooner or later pipes with hot water will be used, and in this way the hothouses can be saved from either extreme. Too many forget that in growing vegetables in winter under glass an excess of heat may prove as serious an evil as a frost, as it is harder to recover from.

Economy in Hog Killing.

For those who have but one or two or even three hogs to kill, it is far cheaper to take these where a larger number are to be slaughtered, and where there are all conveniences, than to kill the hogs at home. Heating the water and getting ready generally take a good deal of time. When this is done the work of killing and dressing requires comparatively little time. It is far better for farmers to co-operate in this work. Every farmer who has only a few hogs to kill can have this job done for him much cheaper as well as more easily than he can do it for himself.

Worrying the Cow.

A rough, quick-tempered man should never be tolerated around the cow stable. The cow loves quietude. Any disturbance which excites her lessens, if it does not stop, the secretion and flow of milk. It is very easy for an employe, by kicking and beating a cow just before or while he is milking, to lessen her milk flow by one-half. This is called "holding up" the milk. It is really a prevention of milk secretion, and the milk thus lost does not come down at any subsequent milking.

Corn Cobs for Kindling.

Corn cobs are often used for kindling fires. But while they light easily, the cob being solid does not create a draught of air and the fire soon goes out. Finely split kindling is much better, as it gives more heat, and thus sets fire to the heavier wood. But if dipped in kerosene and placed under the wood, the cob will furnish heat enough to light dry wood in large pieces without using any other kindling. It is the only way in which kerosene oil can be used with safety in lighting fires.

Double Walls for Warmth.

In building for warmth it should never be forgotten that tight double walls, enclosing a dead air space, are much better than a solid wall of any material. These are equally useful to keep out cold in winter and the excessive heats of summer. Air is one of the poorest conductors known, and when it is confined so that no current affects it, there is greater uniformity of temperature than can be secured by any other method.

Timber Grown in Europe.

Valuable as is land in France, Germany and other portions of Europe, timber is grown on portions of each farm in some localities or in large tracts by the governments. It is known that the growth of timber is beneficial to agriculture, in tempering the atmosphere and regulating moisture, and the lesson taught by Europe, with her centuries of enterprise, should not be overlooked in this country.

When Apples Are Best.

There is a particular time in the ripening of every fruit when it is at its best for eating and that with some varieties is very short. So when you eat an apple that is highly praised for its flavor do not lose confidence in human testimony if you do not find it all that it has been cracked up to be. There is great difference, too, in apples of the same variety grown in different localities.

Dispose of Surplus Stock.

Though food is cheap for feeding stock, it is never worth while to winter what even after keeping is sure to be worth little more in spring than in fall. The young growing stock make a positive gain in size and weight. If any other stock does not do this, see to it that it produces something to pay its way, or else dispose of it at once for the best price to be had.

Marketing Honey.

At a German bee convention a large dealer of Berlin advised that beekeepers should dispense as far as possible with the services of middlemen, dealing directly with the consumer, sell to customers at home, at the market of the next town and in groceries. For retail small glasses are preferable, holding one-third, one-half, two-thirds and one pound each, with elegant labels.

The Cow Pea.

The National Stockman says: "Just why the cow pea is not more widely grown is hard to see, for it certainly is one of the most valuable leguminous plants that we have for restoring the fertility of the soil. And as a money crop they are not to be despised, as the seed is generally as high as beans."

Beardless Barley.

Beardless barley is not a new variety, being grown to a limited extent in the East, and rather common on the Pacific coast, where it is used for producing hay. The fact that this barley has long been grown and has as yet made little headway seems to indicate that its yield is in no way remarkable.

World's Largest Creamery.

The creamery at St. Albans, Vt., is said to be the largest in the world. The milk of 12,000 cows is converted into butter daily. About 10,000 pounds of butter are made every day.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

The wheat traders are at sea and are watching three things closely, as they have a directly opposite bearing on future prices. One is the Argentine prospects. The others, the cash demand and Leiter's position on the cash wheat that he holds. From the news Saturday from Argentine, London and Paris, the prospects are that there will be a good exportable surplus in that country. A direct cable from Rosario to parties in the trade here from one of the best posted men on the Argentine situation estimated the exportable surplus at 46,000,000 bushels, or about two months' supplies for the leading consuming countries of Europe. A number of characters have been made in London to load wheat in Argentine and freights have advanced sharply. Arrangements have been made to ship \$7,500,000 in gold from London to Argentine; also \$250,000 from France. The Argentine wheat will be available in the latter part of March, as it takes about six weeks for freight steamers to make the trip. Argentine offerings in European markets had a depressing effect. European buyers using it as a club to break prices in this country. On the weak spots they bought liberally, export purchases for the week aggregating nearly 2,000,000 bushels. So long as the Argentine prospects remain good, it will be used as the bearish factor. St. Louis traders in close touch with the foreign situation have been selling May and July on a liberal scale. The latter is about 10c under May. Were they to start to cover the difference might be reduced, as no one but the bears have been selling the new crop futures. The situation in regard to supplies in Europe and Asia is not strikingly bullish, stocks January 1 being 71,920,000 bushels, or 7,585,000 bushels less than last year, which is about one week's supplies. The increase during December was 1,120,000 bushels, while for the same month in 1896 the decrease was 10,000,000 bushels. In the United States and Canada the stocks, compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, aggregate 85,389,000 bushels. The decrease in December was only 826,000 bushels, a striking contrast with the reduction of 7,712,000 bushels in December, 1896. The net increase in the world's available supply during December was 494,000 bushels, while for the same time in 1896 there was a reduction of 17,712,000 bushels. The world's available is 157,000,000 bushels, as compared with 184,618,000 bushels January 1, 1896.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; Valley and Bluestem, 72@73c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.80; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—15@18c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.00 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5.50@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@55c per sack; sweets, \$1.25 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.00 per sack. Hops—5@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4½@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 30c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 18c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 22c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 8c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@90c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges navel, \$2.25@2.50 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 7@8c per pound. Hops—12½@16c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$22@24; California bran, \$18.50@19.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$2.25@2.50 per cental. Eggs—Store, 20@22c; ranch, 23@25c; Eastern, 15@19c; duck, 16c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.

IMPROVING WILLAPA HARBOUR.

Captain Taylor Says It Can Be Done at Small Expense.

A Washington correspondent says: In his report recommending the improvement of Willapa river and Mailboat slough, Captain Taylor, of the corps of engineers, says: "Willapa river empties into the Pacific ocean through Willapa harbor about 25 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia river. The entrance to Willapa harbor from the ocean has for many years maintained a depth of over 18 feet at mean low water, and at the present time has a depth of about 21 feet at mean lower low water. "The mouth of the Willapa river is considered to be in the harbor about 12 miles in a direct line from the ocean bar. From the ocean bar to this point the depths are ample for any class of vessels, ranging from 27 feet to as much as 70 feet at mean lower low water. Near its mouth the Willapa river is joined by the North river, which flows in a course nearly at right angles to that of the Willapa. Just above the junction of these two streams is a bar having a ruling depth of water over it of about 16 feet at mean lower low water. The bottom of the river at this bar is lumpy, and the material forming it appears to be fine, hard sand and silt. The bar separates the deep water of Willapa harbor from the deep water of that part of Willapa river below Mailboat slough, which is a small cut-off channel, leaving the Willapa river about one-half mile above South Bend, the principle city on this harbor, and joining it again about 1½ miles below the city. Immediately above the lower end or mouth of Mailboat slough is another bar, having a controlling depth of about 14½ feet at mean lower low water. These two bars have existed with about the same depths which they have today since the earliest recorded surveys of this harbor were made, except that the upper bar has scoured away from two to three feet since 1892, when the government began the construction of a dike closing the upper end of Mailboat slough. "The principal businesses of Willapa harbor are the lumber business and the fish and oyster business. Located at South Bend are three sawmills, whose combined aggregate daily capacity is about 150,000 feet. It is reported that two of these mills are to be rebuilt with largely increased capacities. "The lumber is mostly shipped to San Francisco in small schooners, as deep-draft vessels are denied charter for cargo from this harbor on account of the two bars above mentioned. It is claimed that, were these two bars removed, the mills located on this harbor would be able to compete with mills of Puget sound, Columbia river and other deep-water Pacific coast ports in the foreign lumber trade. Whether the lumber business of this harbor would be so extended or not may be questioned, but there can be no question but that the present trade would be materially benefited, as the vessels which now carry the lumber experience delays on account of these bars. One flood tide is required for loaded vessels to cross the two bars. Before the harbor throat (distant about 19 miles from South Bend) is reached, the tide is ebbing. As insurance companies prohibit vessels towing to sea on an ebb tide, they are forced to lie at anchor in a rather poor roadstead, called North cove, for about 24 hours. During the winter southwest storms frequently spring up, and vessels may be barbound from one day to a week after leaving South Bend. "I am of the opinion that the most advantageous and economical method of improving these bars is to dredge a channel through them to a depth of 20 feet at mean lower low water. Near the lower shoal mud flats, which are covered at a two-foot stage of tide, extend about 1½ miles to the north and about one mile to the south. At high tide this forms a wide expanse of water, and for this reason the channel through the lower shoal should not be less than 200 feet wide. The channel through the upper shoal may be reduced to 100 feet in width. The waters of the Willapa river carry but little sediment in suspension, its course is short, and for 12 miles above South Bend it is a tidal stream. For these reasons it is believed that a dredged channel would be fairly permanent. "The estimated cost of this improvement is as follows: Dredging at lower shoal, 250,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$50,000; dredging at upper shoal, 100,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$20,000; engineering, contingencies, etc., \$7,000; total, \$77,000.

Northwest Notes.

Antoine Maxine, a half-breed got into an altercation with John Emanuel, an Indian, at a dance at Little Mission, and fatally stabbed him with a butcher knife. The state board of audit and control has rescinded the rule which it adopted of taking from the old soldiers who are inmates of the State Soldiers' Home 25 per cent of their pensions.

Sherman county farmers have not sown as much ground to grain this fall as is customary, owing to the fact that they were kept busy harvesting until late, and since harvest have devoted their time principally to getting their grain to market, leaving but little time to devote to seeding. What grain was sown early in the fall looks well.

The action of the state board of equalization in raising the Jackson county assessment 50 per cent on stocks of merchandise has caused a storm of criticism and protest in that county. Merchants are trying to arrange a meeting, to be composed of one representative of each firm, to take action in the matter. It is proposed that the representatives shall select three of their number to take immediate legal action to prevent the county clerk from entering the 50 per cent additional assessment.

THE FULLNESS THEREOF.

Among the discomforts of life and the fullness thereof, reaching to every family, there is that which can so easily mitigate or entirely cure, the wonder is why we endure and suffer so much. From big pains to little aches, which are the wear and tear of the physical structure of man, there are always remedies good, better and best. The choice should always be for the best as the surest and the cheapest. In chronic or acute suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, or with the minor ailments of sprains and bruises, or of soreness and stiffness, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil and the fullness thereof in so many complete and perfect cures make it stand out as the best remedy for pain. Why then should we stand on the order of going for it and not go at once? In numberless cases the aggravations of discomforts and pains are from delay. Why should we suffer?

Poe has immortalized the raven. Whittier the robin and Longfellow the snow bird that sang to the monk-Felix.

THE CUBAN SCALE.

Although the diplomatic entanglement with Spain over Cuba is to some extent influencing the stock market, Wall street expects no serious complications. Nevertheless serious consideration with other matters may be expected to follow an attack of biliousness which is not checked at the outset. The most effectual means to this end is Bilex's Stomach Bitters, an admirable remedy, moreover, for dyspepsia, maluria, kidney trouble, constipation and nervousness.

Among the natives of Mexico there are, according to Humboldt, about 150,000 survivors of the Aztec race.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I. Dr. Samuel Fitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "FITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully into the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 8, 1897. SAMUEL FITCHER, M.D.

I know that my life was saved by Pisco's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for treatment free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY treasure of many strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 77, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Boston genius has invented a fire machine that will squirt out fires with sand instead of water.

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphia habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing. MRS. LUCY PEARLEY, Derby Center, Vt., says:—"I was very miserable; was so weak that I could hardly get around the house, could do nothing without feeling tired out. My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpitation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommend the Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."

Medicine cases compact, complete. For Accidents or Sickness, for Klondiker, Traveler, Rancher or Family. Price \$5.55. WOODARD-CLARKE & CO., Portland, Or.

Illustrated Catalogs FREE. Northern Seeds 1897. Buell Lamberson 180 Front St. Portland, Or.

Wheat. Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Send for our free reference book. DOWNING, HOPKINS & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wash.

Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right. Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

American Type Founders Company. Cor. Second and Stark Sts. PORTLAND, OREGON.

PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of watery body, is made from glucose. "Tea Garden Syrup" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Syrup Co. All genuine "Tea Garden Syrup" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.



ONE ENJOYS.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dr. Sanden's Great Invention.



No more rheumatism; no more lame back, kidney troubles, nerve debility, etc. The cause of all disease and weakness is overcome by this great life renewer, Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. It pours electricity into the body for hours at a time, building up vitality and restoring all the organs to their natural healthy condition. Send for free book.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO. 253 West Washington St., Portland, Or. Please mention this paper.

In buying seeds "economy is extravagance," because the cost of cultivation wasted on inferior seeds always largely exceeds the original cost of the best and dearest seeds to be had. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for FERRY'S SEEDS and always get your money's worth. Five cents per bushel, every bushel. Always the best. Seed Annual free. D.M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Medicine cases compact, complete. For Accidents or Sickness, for Klondiker, Traveler, Rancher or Family. Price \$5.55. WOODARD-CLARKE & CO., Portland, Or.

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