

TRANSITORY.

She stood in a garden by the sea. And watched the white gulls flicker by. There were tall, white lilies at her knees. And a dull, red sunset in the sky, And the gulls sail by on the wind, Leaving the shore behind. One by one they follow the sun On the wings of the salt sea wind. She leaned on the terrace wall and sighed, "Love stays a little while at best, Leaves like the surely ebbing tide, Flies like the wild birds to the west," And the gulls sail by on the wind, Leaving the shore behind. One by one they follow the sun On the wings of the salt sea wind. Pale grows the sunset sky and gray, Chill sweeps the wind across the lea; Gone is the glory of the day; Sad is the story of the sea. And the gulls sail by on the wind, Leaving the shore behind. One by one they follow the sun On the wings of the salt sea wind. —London Society.

NORWAY AND ITS PEOPLE.

Entertainment for the Traveler—Social Traits of the Norwegians.

As every farmer is compelled by law to entertain the traveler and furnish a fresh steed to continue the journey, there is no occasion to hurry forward to a hotel. It is also delightful to be absolved from the fear that darkness will overtake you. This feeling of security, however, must be acquired by experience. On one of my first trips I found myself ten miles from my destination at 8 p.m., and as darkness is always a "vicious shore" to a traveler, the whip was vigorously applied for some time before I realized the true state of affairs. Then the pony grazed, while I promised myself never to say anything about it. The Norwegians are characterized by honesty, industry, cheerfulness and sobriety, which is more than can be truthfully said of many European nations. You must watch them or they will be guilty of under-charging. Quite different from the gallant Neapolitan who demanded a dollar for ferrying me to a Capri steamer, and finally agreed to perform the service for 6 cents.

The stranger in Norway is welcomed with genuine hospitality, and, on account of the people having so many relatives in the land of plenty, Americans are favored guests. So interested are these people in our country that 4,000 recently gathered upon the dock at Christiania to bid farewell to a party of emigrants. They go mostly to Minnesota, Montana and Dakota, which are more like "home" to people of the north-land. Most of the Norwegians speak one or more foreign languages. All the officials and agents understand our tongue. On two Norse steamers I began with the captain, and even though my boots were "chained" in the engine room, I failed to find one of the crew who could not converse in English. Many of the common people are well versed in English literature. In several households I found the latest novels of Howells and James, and works of the standard authors in abundance. Milton and Shakespeare have furnished textbooks for the public schools, which fact, by the way, gives a comical poetic tinge to conversation.

The long winter impels these people to study, and as their own literature is yet in its infancy, recourse has naturally been had to that of other nations. Education is compulsory. Great interest is manifested in higher culture. When recently in Christiania, 500 applications were made for the entrance examination at the university, whose professors will compare favorably with any in the importance and extent of their original work, especially in the natural sciences. The Norwegians are essentially a religious people. Reformed Lutheranism is the established church. Their government is that of a limited monarchy. King Oscar has not the power of absolute veto. The lower house of parliament is elected by the people to serve three years, and these delegates choose one-third of their number to compose the upper house.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

"Readers" for the Magazines. Readers for magazines and story papers have an endless task. The "reader" employed upon a leading American magazine, peruses on an average fifteen original contributions a day, and on the average rejects twelve of them. In twelve months a single New York publishing house received the manuscripts of a thousand novels. The late Henry J. Raymond was perhaps one of the best "readers" this country has ever produced.

All the large publishing houses employ a "reader"—a man or woman who peruses all manuscripts offered and either accepts or rejects them. From the decision of this literary monster there is no appeal. Ambitious authors complain that it is unjust to be compelled to submit to the decision of one person. It is the writer's desire to make an appeal to the public and not to one man. That can not be made without the types, and the barren honors of the types can be had only by the judgment and decision of the "reader," who in most cases is accurate and impartial.—Will M. Clemens in Detroit Free Press.

The Cornfields of the Country. Figures, which proverbially can not lie, show that the cornfields of the United States cover a territory as large as England, Scotland and Belgium united, while the grain fields surpass Spain in territorial extent. The acreage of our farm lands under cultivation is equal in extent to all of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Germany and Austro-Hungary.—New York Sun.

Sieves of the Olden Time. The Romans sifted their flour through two kinds of sieves, called respectively excussoria and pollinaria, the latter of which gave the finest flour, termed pollen. Sieves of horsehair were first made by the Gauls, those of linen by the Spaniards, and of papyrus by the Egyptians.—Boston Budget.

DENTISTRY AND ITS SECRETS.

A Profession in Which Big Incomes Are Realized—Women Dentists.

One afternoon, not long ago, I met a friend, a dentist, who, being in a confidential mood, consented to talk of the profession of which he is a shining ornament. He said: "Dentistry is not what it is cracked up to be, and, although it pays big profits many bills for work done are not collectible. For this reason honest men and women are compelled to suffer for the transgression of 'dead beats.' I have a friend who recently sold a set of teeth for \$95 which cost him exactly \$16.20. By a set of teeth I mean upper and lower sets. The teeth mentioned above were set on aluminum. Teeth set on rubber cost the patient \$50 and the dentist \$10. The prices given are average ones. Some dentists who serve the 'best people' ask even higher rates. All dentists claim to do their mechanical work on their premises. This is not so. Less than one-half of the dentists in Brooklyn do their own work or employ mechanical men by the week. A larger part of the work claimed to be done by local dentists is performed by a half dozen mechanical dentists who make a specialty of that branch of the business."

"What are mechanical dentists paid for their services?" I asked. "Eight dollars per set, which includes upper and lower. The dentist so contracting for the work is obliged to furnish the teeth, which usually cost from \$4 to \$9 per double set. Plain teeth are worth 10 cents and gum teeth 15 cents each. The best teeth are made in Philadelphia and are sold at a branch of the manufacturing firm in this city. Dentists try to convince their patients that make an upper and lower set takes two or three days. This is all humbug. A mechanical dentist who is a good workman can make three sets in twenty-four hours. You can see by the foregoing figures that patients pay good round figures for a man's name or reputation. Dentists who employ mechanical men make a plaster Paris cast of their patient's jaw so as to get the articulation, or fitting of the teeth, correct. These casts cost about 5 cents each, and when made are sent to the dental laboratories where the remainder of the work is done. Until the middle of September dentists might as well close their offices and go in the country, as little or no work is being done. The months of August and September are the dulllest in the year for the dental profession."

"Suavity of manner is the great drawing card of many dentists. Ladies prefer to patronize pleasant and agreeable dentists to men who are surly and uncouth in manners. Dentists who are personally popular have the largest incomes. Women dentists? Oh, yes. To my knowledge there is one in Brooklyn. This lady attends almost exclusively to women and children. Occasionally she has a male patient, but not often."

"Do women make a success of dentistry?" "Not always. The feminine mind is sometimes unable to grasp its intricacies. Many women dentists practice their profession in New York. They are usually discouraged in their attempts to study dentistry, as close association with male students has often unpleasant results. The only plan which I think would work satisfactorily would be to separate the sexes in dental colleges. This plan has shown good results in medical schools. More women dentists practice their profession in Europe than in America."

"How are \$12 a set teeth, 'made while you wait,' manufactured?" "In almost the same manner that \$50 sets are made. A mechanical dentist would charge the same price (\$8) for making a \$12 set of teeth as he would for a higher priced set. Dentists, however, who make teeth at the rate named always do their own work. In cheap upper and lower sets of teeth the teeth cost \$2, while in the higher priced sets the teeth are worth but \$2 more. In cheap sets the only additional expense is for rubber and plaster. The latter is worth, possibly, 5 cents and the rubber 25. The materials used in dentistry cost but little. It is the work and skill for which the patient is obliged to pay."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Remarkable Bremen Cellars. As for the cities—for they are really the subject of our observations, the people being merely accessories, as in Claude Lorraine's landscape—Bremen was the first as well as one of the most interesting that we have seen. It is a pretty little town, chiefly noted for three things, its present freedom, the former influence of the celebrated Hanseatic league, and the bleikeler. With regard to the second of these peculiarities it is only necessary to say that the leaders of the league used to meet in the rath-haus (town hall) here, particularly affecting the large and well-filled cellars appertaining thereto. In one of these cellars is a vault containing twelve hogheads of old wine; each cask is named after an apostle. In an adjoining vault is a thirteenth cask bearing the device of a rose; on the ceiling is a large, gigantic figure of the same flower. It is from the number of secret meetings which took place here that the term "rath-haus" is derived. The bleikeler, or lead cellar, has the peculiar property of preserving bodies which have been buried in it. Although in open cases, some have been kept for nearly 200 years. There are two or three other places in Europe which have the same power, as in Bordeaux and some parts of Italy—there, however, the monks attribute the effect to miracles, not to natural causes.—Cor. Albany Journal.

Yale College Examinations. The number of those who pass the entrance examination of Yale college and do not enter is increasing. The reason given is that pupils present themselves for examination without intention of entering, simply for the honor; but it is rather hard for the patient professor who this year examined 4,800 papers, averaging at least five sheets to each paper.—Chicago Times.

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION

And One which Appeals to Common sense Many Curable Cases.

[Medical Status.] "Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?" "Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of approach?" "If you dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?" "Yes." "If you wash the burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?" "Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger." "Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?" "Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases?" "No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?" "It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers.—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a foot note to their letter they say: "The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uremic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Lutheran Quarterly, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well.' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy."

We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do.—Pun.

The Canadian Government has remitted the fine of \$200 imposed on the American schooner Pearl Nelson.

An New York's sariet label lettered in white must be put upon bottles containing preparations in which there are more than two grains of opium or morphine to the ounce. The name and residence of the person for whom the compound is prepared must be placed upon the label.—N. Y. Sun.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Mustard seed valued at \$60,000 has been shipped from Lompoc, Cal., this season.

Many grapes will be lost near Glen Ellen, Cal., this year, owing to the lack of coöperation.

A Merced (Cal.) farmer has sold \$1100 worth of watermelons from an eight-acre patch this season.

Fresno (Cal.) farmers will market 1,500,000 sacks of wheat and 1,400,000 gallons of wine this season.

Nevada farmers are shipping potatoes by the trainload to the San Francisco and Sacramento markets.

Potatoes in the coast districts, says the Santa Rosa Democrat, are yielding at the rate of eight tons to the acre.

The decayed branches of old trees should be promptly removed. Their unsightliness is the least of their evils.

The United States has 6,000,000 miles of fence, which cost the farmers and stockmen about \$1,900,000,000, and have to be renewed every fifteen years.

Potatoes are so abundant in some parts of England that they sell for \$40 a ton, or less than half a cent per pound.

It is a rule always to plow hillside land crossways, never straight up and down, even when flat enough for so doing, as such lands frequently wash from heavy rains. The best crops to grow on gully hillsides are grapes.

There is a large field open for those who will make a specialty of flax. It is a quick growing crop, is as easily grown as wheat, and improved machinery has made it more easily fitted for market. It gives a profit in both straw and feed.

One of the first requirements in successful bean culture is to have the lands as free as possible from weeds. Foul land is the cause of more failures in raising this crop than any fault of the soil or climate. When our farmers get into more careful and thorough ways of farming, and fewer weeds are grown, these special crops will be more successful.

One of the best and cheapest devices for plowing to prevent barking trees in orchards is a short whiffletree, with the hooks for the traces on the back, and so fixed that the traces will have to be passed over the end. Thus when the whiffletree rubs against a tree the latter is protected by the leather. There was once a patent on this device, but it has long since expired.

Lancaster county, Pa., is the banner county of the United States in the value of its agricultural products, which are set down at over \$5,800,000. Monroe county, N. Y., in which is situated the city of Rochester, is the second in rank. There are thirty-three counties whose annual products exceed \$4,000,000, of which fourteen are in New York, seven in Pennsylvania; six in Illinois, two in California, two in Massachusetts and one each in Michigan and Connecticut.

When corn has thoroughly dried out the cob consists principally of woody fiber and has little feeding value. It may, however, pay to grind it with corn, so as to give more bulk to the latter. Pure cornmeal is a very concentrated food and stock is easily cloyed on it. But when corn and cobs are green the latter have a considerable feeding value. Cows are especially fond of soft corn in the ear, and as they chew their food twice, feeding it thus to them is not so wasteful a practice as it might seem.

A farmer in New York states that about fifteen years ago he transplanted huckleberries of both the high and low kinds from a cold, wet swamp to a dry, gravelly soil, where they have grown taller than in their native spot and produce larger and more abundant berries. He advises us to set out young plants, about a foot high, in the spring, and then to mulch them for a year or two, and plow in some coarse horse manure occasionally. They are slow to start, but after they are started they grow rapidly, both in bush and berry.

It is too true that farmers and stock-raisers are too slow to profit by the enlightenment which is being shed upon farm methods by the agricultural press. "That's a good idea for some of these rich ducks with more money than brains, but it won't do for a poor man," is what many say. The time was when thoroughbred and high grade farm stock was considered to be only for the pleasure of the wealthy. People have learned that the poor man, least of all, can afford to raise scrubs, and it is just so with the other countless improvements that are weekly coming to light in rural affairs.

Sheep-raisers may be enabled to form some idea of the magnitude of the wool-growing industry in New South Wales from the following figures: In 1885 the number of lambs shorn in the grease was 4,113,383; the number washed, 42,584, making a total of 4,155,967 lambs shorn. The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 28,324,595; hot water and spout-washed, 38,000; creek-washed, 642,424, and secured, 267,250. The total clip in the colony for the year 1885 (according to the number of sheep and lambs) would be 165,095,249 pounds.

Mr. G. E. Reardon, Baltimore, Md., Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with rheumatism, which yielded promptly to St. Jacob's Oil.

Nine pupils in a public school in Allegan, Mich., are married women.

Diphtheria is frequently the result of a neglected sore throat, which can be cured by a single bottle of Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

MR. WILSON'S NEURALGIA AND HEAD-ACHE.

Mr. Edward L. Wilson, of No. 1125 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., was a photographer at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and also to the recent International Cotton Exhibition at New Orleans. He is a so widely known as a lecturer on Egypt, Sicily, and Palestine, which countries he illustrates to his audiences by photographic views taken by himself in 1882. He writes as follows:

"I was several years ago so run down in physical condition that the insurance men would not take a risk on my life. I became so prostrated that I could not sleep more than an hour or two in the course of a night. I suffered with acute neuralgia, and with headache, which, when they came on suddenly, would render me powerless to think or act. I consulted Drs. Starkey & Faleu and concluded to give their treatment a thorough trial. In less than a month I began to feel a great change, and it was not long until I was as good as new. I have since engaged in my old duties with more than my former activity, and my work seldom tires me."

A monograph on neuralgia, published by Drs. STARKEY & FALEU, (whose Compound Oxygen Treatment has been so successful that they have received hundreds of letters from patients who report cures of neuralgia and headache), will be furnished free to all who ask it by mail or personally at their new offices, No 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The valuable deposits of tin in Dakota cover an area of seven thousand square miles. The mining of it has just commenced. Tin to the amount of several millions of dollars is annually imported into the United States.

THE PARENT OF INSOMNIA. The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve center, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great centre. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the organs of that all important organ, and their beneficial influence is reflected in a sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome luncheon is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

Chicago has 50,000 members of the order of the Knights of Labor.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kindred disease. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

On every million of gold coin shipped from San Francisco to New York, there is a loss by friction of from \$100 to \$200.

INDIGESTION OR CONSTIPATION. A few HAMBURG FIGS are all that is necessary for the cure of the severest cases of indigestion or constipation, and one taken occasionally will prevent the development of these affections. 25 cents. At all drug stores. J. J. Mack & Co., proprietors, S. F.

Irish May Flower—the child's rarest medicine, the family favorite. Pleasant to take; acts without detention from business or pleasure, contains no mercury or alcohol; from the recipe of the celebrated Irish Physician, Sir Dominick Corrigan, of Dublin, Ireland. Cures malaria, skin eruptions and ailments of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. The great Bowel regulator. Price 7 c. Sold by all druggists.

Six thousand cattle perished in the waters near Johnson's Bayou near New Orleans in the late fearful storm.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

The damage by the flood at Sabine Pass will amount to \$5,000,000.

"Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is the best Smoking Tobacco. It is kept by every first-class dealer in town.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Pisto's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Irish May Flower—Irish May Flower. PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

IRISH MAY FLOWER. HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the scales.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin, cures Boils, Sores, and restores the Hair. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin, and every other Skin Affection.

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Rheuma cures Rheumatism, etc.

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Go to Towne & Moore when in Paris for best Photographic and Crayon work.

Rheumatism! Rheumatism! Rheumatism! For Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Disorders, use "Bronchial Troches."

Irish May Flower. JOSIAH DAVIS'S TROUBLE. Josiah Davis, North Middletown, N. H., writes: "I am now using a box of HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE upon my ulcer, which, for the past ten days has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my medical doctors. I feel, however, that HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is affording a cure." Beware of imitations.

TRY GERMA for breakfast. Irish May Flower cures constipation.

Red Star Cough Cure. Absolutely Free from Opium, Emetics and Poisons. SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL. An eighty-five year old lady recently exercised her right to vote at Berlin, Ont.

Theodore Parker's grave in the old Protestant Cemetery at Florence, Italy, near the grave of Mrs. Browning, is to be marked with a permanent monument.

"Coup-y-gay-pecia-y-pony." This cabalistic word, says the St. James Gazette, was solemnly chosen a few days ago by Senor Sacchi, a member of the Commune Council of Pavia, as the name of his new-born child a little girl.

William Green, of Highgate, Eng., did a queer thing the other day. He signed the pledge, pinned on the blue ribbon and smashed two thousand and five hundred bottles of wine—which he paid three thousand dollars.

David Dudley Field, when asked the other day whether the chances of a young lawyer's success are as good now in New York City as fifty years ago, replied: "Just as good. Legal success has always been difficult. What is needed are brains, attention and vitality."

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Sick-Headache AND DYSPEPSIA. C. H. DODD. N. P. N. U. No. 153—S. F. N. U. No. 150.