A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

of the Norman Percheron horse by ing no attention to other qualities. He is reported as saying that the original "Perch" horse weighed only 1,300 or 1,400 pounds.

Five or six years is the average term of duration of raspberry planta-tions. If retained longer the fruit is coming into full bearing as the other ment. is going out.

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Salts of copper alone of all the remedies tried for parasitic diseases of the vine have proved certainly efficacious, whitewash, recommended by many persons for mildew, having failed to give satisfaction. This is the mal. verdict of a congress of vine growers, mal be killed as early as possible. as announced by the representative of National Agricultural Society

Of countries outside of Europe, the United States has 45,510,000 cattle, 48.322,000 sheep, 12,077,000 horses and 46,092,000 swine. The La Plata states of South America, 19,500,000 nead of cattle, 70,000,000 sheep and 500,000 swine. To these must be added 30, 000,000 cattle found on the pampas grass plains. The Australasian colonies have 8,500,000 head of cattle, 75, 000,000 nead of sheep and 800,000

Alfred Rose of Penn Yan, N. Y claims to have raised at the rate of 1,000 bushels of potatoes to the acre by his system of trench-planting, in which he drops his seed potatoes cut to two eyes, on the bottom of a furrow eight inches deep. The seed is covered at the first about two inches. but when the plants are nicely started the dirt is drawn to them by degrees during their growth till at last the trench is entirely filled.

The question frequently comes up, What kind of sheep will pay best? This depends upon the location and the purpose for which they are grown. If a farmer wishes to raise sheep in large flocks, principally for the wool, he will select those that have merino blood; but if situated near a good market for lambs, and where he can keep only a small number, he will probably find the heavier mutton it constitutes glanders. If the lymbreeds the more profitable.

The dwarf June berry grows very easily, endures any amount of heat or cold, wet or dry, to which our locality is subject. It bears freely and the fruit is fine flavored, and is a little larger than the wild June berry, dark purplish red, with a fine bloom. There is one difficulty in its nature-viz.: the birds are so fond of the seeds that they will pick them out before the fruit is ripe, and we rarely find a handful of nice ripe berries.

Much can be done in a small space with good soil well tickled by the plow, the harrow, the cultivator and the hoe; by intelligent rotation of crops; by timely applications of manures; by careful selection of what is planted; by the unremitting application of hard work and hard sense. What is needed is agricultural experience supplemented by brains, enough capital to buy outright, build comfortably and begin out of debt. Twenty acres of average coast land, wisely cultivated, will give a small family the necessities of life. Forty acres will supply them the animal, bury deeply or burn in

## About Oregon Apples.

The Northern Pacific Fruit Growers' Association recently held their Following is an extract from President Cardwell's address:

In 1847 a few hundred one-year-old grafts, planted in boxes, were hauled across the plains by H. Luelling from Iowa. A bushel or more of apple seeds furnished stock for grafting, and a nursery was started in 1849 near Milwaukie, Clackamas county. In 1852 Mr. Luelling went back and brought out a large variety of all carried across by Indians and mules. In the same year a nursery was started near Salem

In the fall of 1853 a few bushels of apples were shipped to San Francisco; in 1854, about 500 bushels, at \$1 50 to \$2 per pound. In 1855 over 6,000 bushels were shiped, at about \$30 per bushel, for which \$10 to \$16 was paid in the orchards. In 1856 we paid \$5 per bushel and sold for \$20 or \$30 per bushel. In the winter of this year (1856) one bushel box of Esopus Spitzenberg was sold in San Francisco for \$60, clear of all expense, and about the same time three boxes of Winesap were sold in Portland for \$105. shipped, all by steamer.

From this time on the shipments were heavy, often 3,000 to 6,000 bushels per steamer, and prices declined accordingly, until in 1861 the market broke badly, California having gathered her first heavy crop, from millions of trees planted out, instigated by the high prices that prevailed. The sixty-acre orchard of Luelling & Meek, which cleared \$30,000 in 1860, only netted \$5,000 in 1861. From that time varieties shipped contracted but it does not equal the great sword-from year to year, California furnish-lish of the Indian Ocean.—C. F. Holder, ing all the early fruits, but still buying the latter or winter apples, as they keep much better here; but the varie have contracted to five or six. The following are still snipped: Yelmouth Pippin, Gonet, Red Remanite. Constitution.

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

Spread of Glanders and Practical

Means of Detecting Its Presence. The prevalence of glanders in many A Frenchman states that American States, and especially in some stables breeders are changing the character of our larger cities, the contagious nature of the disease, and the difficulty contagion, call for the utmost care in buying horses, and the necessity of having a thorough inspection when the disease is suspected. The loathsome a year or two for the plants to reach cated to man, and when communicated their best bearing condition, it is well there is no hope of recovery, make it to make a new plantation every third doubly important that the disease be year, and thus have two plats, one detected at the earliest possible mo-

> Unfortunately, this disease assumes various forms, all fatal, and often a long time elapses before the most virulent and fatal form of the disease shows In the incipient stage, as farcy, for instance, there is no chance of eventually saving the life of the ani-Hence the necessity that the ani-

The horse with glanders or farcy is the Minister of Agriculture before the dangerous not only to every other equine in the stable, but also to all that an infected animal may come in conact with. A stable once infected it is lifficult to eradicate the contagion. lence it is criminal to sell the horse nce the disease is suspected. The lain duty is to have a careful inspecon made by a competent veterinarian. o enable every horse owner to judge or himself, measurably, the symptoms s usually exhibited may assist in deermining whether a disease may be glanders, even though the horse may e able to do his work, and with noth ng appearing wrong to a casual ob-Notwithstanding this he may be able to communicate the disease if he be infected himself.

> membrane of the nose, and with a discharge from one or both; first watery, and at length sticky or mucous. Small elevations may be observed upon the These will eventually change into malignant ulcers of irregular form and color. When these symptoms are present, any horse-owner may determine veterinarian. Glanders and farcy are thing. one and the same disease; a specific poison affecting the whole system. When it attacks the membrane of the cose, the lungs and the lymphatic glands between the branches of the lower jaw phatic glands and other tissues of the legs and body are swollen it constitutes farcy, and while the two forms of the disease may occur separately, usually the symptoms of both will show in the same animal. The virus is contagious and lasting, but only by absolute contact, and the contagion is by the virus of the ulcers of glanders or farey, each being capable of inducing either form of the disease. This virus is so lasting that a year even may elapse after a hitching post, manger, etc., have received it, and yet the object be capable of communicating the disease.

the limbs being swollen, by swellings and seems to daze them so that they along the lymphatic veins of the limbs can be lifted out of the water with the or any part of the body. Small nodules hands. A single fisherman has been called farcy-buds will appear and eventually break and discharge a glairy matter, dry up and leave a bare way."—N. Y. Mail and Express. spot or sear, which remains. Others successively appear, follow the same course, and the disease eventually as-

sumes the fatal form of glanders. There is no possible cure for the disease, whatever empiries may pretend. The only successful issue is to destroy furnace, and then thoroughly disinfect every portion of the stable. A preparation of corrosive sublimate will this when applied under the direction of a veterinary surgeon; but where it may be applied a jet of highly heated first annual meeting in Portland. (dry) steam is the surest agent known. Chicago Tribune.

## A STRANGE SAIL.

Curious Appearance of the Gigantic Sword-

fish of the Indian Ocean. In the warm waters of the Indian Ocean a strange mariner is found that has given rise to many curious tales among the natives of the coast therefruits across the isthmus of Panama, ing the terrible hurricanes that course over those waters. Not a breath then disturbs the water, the sea rises and falls like a vast sheet of glass; sudenly the sail appears, glistening with ich purple and golden hues and seemngly driven along by a mighty wind. on it comes, quivering and sparkling as bedeeked with gems, but only to disoppear as if by magic. Many travelers and heard with unbelief the strange de; but one day the phantom craft ctually appeared to the crew of an Indian steamer, and as it passed by under the stern of the vessel, the queer sail" was seen to belong to a gigantic sword-fish, now known as the sailorsh. The sail was really an enormously developed dorsal fin that was over ten This year perhaps 20,000 boxes were feet high, and was richly colored with olue and iridescent tints; and as the fish swam along on or near the surface of the water, this great fin naturally waved o and fro, so that from a distance it ould easily be mistaken for a curious

> Some of these fishes attain a length of over twenty feet and have large, reseent-shaped tails, and long, swordike snouts, capable of doing great

In the Mediterranean Sea, a swordfish is found that also has a high fin.

lanta, Ga., are getting to be ugly about work. Orders have been given that if any more refuse each one shall receive low Newtown Pippin, Winesap, Mon- thirty-nine lashes on the back.—Atlanta

ABOUT CRAWFISH.

Curious Ways of a Creature Whose Meat Is Declared Prime by Epicures.

"There is no fish that grows so slowly ous characteristics. A female craw said: hatches on an average one hundred and nature of glanders, its virulence-there | when the fry are hatched they look like tions. If retained longer the fruit is small and but little of it. As it takes and the fact that it is freely communitation tached to its mother's tail by a fine fall victims to bass and other enemies, being then entirely helpless and a most tender morsel. The young are born in May, the female remaining in a hole in the bank of the stream until the eggs are hatched. While the female prefers genuine socialist, and large numbers of them live together in holes higher up the bank than the home of the female Eels are the most destructive enemy of the crawfish, and in rivers or streams where the latter are plenty eels are unknown. The most prolific crawfish water in this country is probably the Miami river, in Ohio, and no one ever saw an eel there. Striped bass are plenty, and, while they grow fat on the shedder crawfish, they do not seem to be able to decrease their numbers.

"Crawfish are themselves voracious feeders. They hunt their prey at night. In the acute or pronounced state of They swim well, and their sense of sight is very keen. When they eye their prey they sneak upon it with great stealth, and when within a yard or so of it make a quick, bold dash and impale the minnow on the sharp pro-tuberance forming the extremity of the head. The prey secured, the crawfish sinks to the bottom and devours it, holding and tearing it with its strong membrane by turning up the nostrils. claws. Rubelins, the great German pisciculturist, says that the crawfish will not eat putrid meat, but I have found that it is no more particular as to its diet in that respect than its cousin, the disease as well as the practiced lobster, is, and the lobster will eat any

"The crawfish has not been accepted as a good fish in this country except with few persons of epicurean tastes, but in Germany and other European countries it has long been a favorite food. In fact, the demand for crawfish in Germany has increased so that the artificial propagation of the fish is carried on with considerable profit, and the catching of wild crawfish is one of the most remunerative callings of the fishermen. They fish for them in the Oder, Obra and Eilang rivers with peculiar nets, and the catching of erawfish by the method known as lighting is also a favorite way with the German fishermen. During the summer months the fish seek shallow places in the water where the bottom is smooth and gravelly. The fishermen wade in the water carrying bright torches of pine wood. The light re-Farcy is recognized by one or all of veals the crawfish lying on the bottom,

#### DANGERS OF DIVING.

Experience of Divers in Exploring the Cabin of a Wreck.

The experiences of a diver are many and interesting. After he has once reached the sunken vessel, whether by being lowered straight down from the wrecking craft or by walking along the bottom of the ocean to avoid currents, he must search through the hull of the ship as though she were floating upon the surface of the water. To do this he carries a small lamp with him, which gives out a peculiarly brilliant light when under the water, and makes the surrounding objects glisten with all the colors of the rainbow. Care must be taken that the air tube does not get tangled up in any way or cut by fric-tion against the side of the vessel. Unfortunate divers have frequently lost their lives by this means when explorabout. They tell of a wonderful sail ing the intricate passages of a vessel often seen in the calm seasons precedthe water. Danger is also experienced from heavy pieces of timber, boxes, barrels and even dead bodies, which are often floating around in the hold of a sunken vessel. A diver once telling of the trouble that he had in exploring a wreck said that he was constantly annoyed by several heavy chests which kept moving about with every swell of One came so near to his diving-bell that he was forced to give it a iolent push, which sent it against the opposite wall of the small cabin. stantly it rebounded and came within an inch of the diver's head-dress, which it would have quickly broken had it truck it. But by dodging in time the chest passed harmlessly over him, and the next moment coilided with another similar chest. The force of the collision broke one of the hoops of the huge box, and the next moment a glittering pile of newly-stamped gold coins rolled out upon the floor of the cabin. The chest had been used as a sort of treasury-box by the captain, and all of his valuables were locked up in it. Besides gold and silver pieces of money, rich jewels and precious stones escaped from the brass-bound chest and presented to the diver's gaze a rare sight. The light from his small lamp, shining through the water, made the golden heap seem brighter than ever .- Argo-

> -The Alaska Indians are said to be full-bearded and good workers. They have great love for money, respect the obligations of contracts and are very fond of their women.

-There are three thousand Mexicans living in See Phoneisco, Cal.

THE HAT BUSINESS

Profits of a Trade in Which Chauges is

A reporter desirons of information as the common crawfish," said a pisci. asked a Brooklyn gentleman formerly culturist who has been trying the expe- engaged in the retail hat business in riment of artificial propagation of that this city whether exceptional profits seeking to increase its size and by pay- in disinfecting a stable carrying the fish, "and none that has so many curi-

"The profit in the hat business ranges fifty eggs. The eggs are fastened to from 25 to 50 per cent. There is more her on the under side of her tail, and money in cheap hats than high-priced ones. For instance, when I was in the business I sold a five-dollar hat (Derby) on which I made a little over a dollar thread, and is protected there for sev- profit. For the quality of hat named I eral weeks. At the age of a year a paid \$45 per dozen. I also sold a hat crawfish is not more than an inch in for \$3.50 which by the dozen cost me length, and it must be four years old \$24. While on a cheap hat I made a before any edible use can be made of it. profit of \$1.50, on a better quality I re-Then it is big enough for use in a soup, alized much less money. I would rather which epicures allege is a very delicate sell three one-dollar hats than one The crawfish is not marketable three-dollar one. Why? Because there at a table fish under eight years of age. is more money in the cheaper quality when it is four or five inches in length. of hats. Wool Derbies which sell for changes its shell every year, the male one dollar each cost from five to eight in June and the female in July. It is dollars per deal cost from a time a wool during their shedding season that they hat will make as good an appearance as a felt one, but when the rain strikes the wool the hat loses its glossy appearance. Probably you don't notice it, but silk hats are not worn so much now as formerly. Certain sets of Americans are hatched. While the female prefers a solitary life, the male crawfish is a Englishmen in a measure have tabooed the high or silk hat. This fact may have some thing to do with its present unpopularity. Of course, for dress occasions, the silk hat is the thing, but I think a fine quality of Derby makes almost as good an appearance. In com-parison with former years but few high white hats have been worn during the past summer. High hats are unwieldy for business, and should only be worn by elderly men in the day time. What can be more ridiculous to a man of taste than to see a high silk hat worn with a short coat or a Norfolk jacket? Yet men who pretend to know how to dress often commit this breach of good form. "What is the prevailing style in hats?" was asked." "The style differs but little from last

year. The brims are, perhaps, curled a little more, and in many cases the crowns are made lower. Still, a man who bought a hat late last spring might wear it through the winter, that if he doesn't wish to follow the style in the minutest particular. The public have an erroneous idea that a hat becomes a man and not that a man becomes a hat. It is all nonsense that certain men can't wear different shaped hats simply because their physiogo-mies are peculiarly formed. When you go home take down a hat, if you have preserved it, that you wore say four years ago, put it on and look in the glass. In your own eyes and those of others you cut a ridiculous figure but still you wore that hat four years ago and no one remarked any thing odd in your appearance. Why this sudden change in your appearance, you ask? Simply because the old hat which you put on is out of style, and the styles since you bought it have been so different that it appears old fashioned in your sight. If you observe closely the hats worn by your friends you will find that it is not the hat which becomes the man, but the man who becomes the hat. Do you remember some rears ago when the English curled brim hat was so much worn? The style the previous year was not nearly so much curl, and hatters who had stock left over simply curled their hats to the prevailing style. It is seldom that natters can dispose of their over stock in the manner named.

"What becomes of the hats left over in stock each season?" "They are sold or given away on entering a store ask for the last season's style. They don't care if the hat is just a trifle out of style if they can buy it fifty per cent. cheaper. Irresponsible hatters who do a transient business often sell a countryman off season styles at the same prices obtained for prevailing ones. Hats which can't be sold are sent to male institutions. Hatters often sustain heavy losses in stock left over. Stock left over and big rents have much to do with the high price of hats. If I should eave the country for ten years and old no communication with those at ome, I could find out whether times were good or bad by a visit to a hat fac-tory. When times are flush manufactory. When times are flush manufac-turers make fine qualities of hats, and when they are dull the poorer qualities

have the largest sale.' "Do not manufacturers change their styles for the purpose of compelling fashionable men to purchase new hats yearly?"

"In a measure, yes. If the styles were not changed each season the factories could not be kept running. Soft felt hats are popular with many men. They are costly, and are worth from five to twelve dollars each according to quality."-Brooklyn Eagle.

#### Minerals in New South Wales.

New South Wales abounds in minerals of commercial value. The aggregate value of mineral raised in New South Wales up to the end of 1885 was £66,637,698, made up of the following amounts: Gold £36,102,834, silver £382,884, coal £17,049,504, kerosene shale £895,437, tin £6,934,803, copper £4,796,585, iron £231,853, antime £62,217, silver lead £857,026, asbestos £488, bismuth £10.010, and other minerals £20,106. During 1885 19,216 miners were engaged in mining for the following minerals: Gold 5,911 miners. coal and shale 7,197, tin 3,395, silver 1,513, copper 1,000, slate 20, iron 180.

—London Standard.

-German musicians -Handel, Bendel, Mendelssohn; Brendel, Wendel, Judassohn; Muller, Hiller, Heller, Franz; Plothow, Flotow, Bulow, Gantz;

Han-en, Jansen, Jensen, Kiel; Sinde, Gade, Bande, St el; Naumann, Neumann, Hunnerfurst; Niemann, Riemann, Diener, Wurst.

Kochler, Dochler, Hubinstein; Kimmel, Hummel, Eosenstein; Lauer, Pauer, Kleinecke; Romberg, Plomberg, Reinecke.

Mever, Beyer, Meyerboer; Heyer, Weyer, Reiher, Beer; Licher, Lachner, Schachner, Dietz; Hill, Will, Brull, Crill, Dr.ll, Riess, Riet —German Paper

COLUMBUS, MISS., O t. 30, 1885.
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—The remark. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—The remarkable success of your Compound Oxygen Treatment in my mother's case induced me to adopt it in my own. For more than fifteen years I have been troubled more or less with Dyspepsia, and ior over six I have suffered intensely and continuously from Indigestion, Constipation and Hemorrholds. I had severe headaches almost every week, and was compelled to use morphine for relief from this, as well as purgatives for the former.

purgatives for the former.

I had tried all the usual remedies for I had tried all the usual remedies for the e, but with only temporary relief, and my condition steadily grew worse. In July last I was prostrated for ten days by an attack of hemorrhoids of unusual severity. After partial recovery I resorted to your Compound Oxygen, which mere than met my expectations. I have no headaches and no symptoms of Dyspepsia of any kind In a word, my restoration to health I regard as complete.

Respectfully.

W. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.

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If roses are wilted before they can be placed in water, immerse the ends of the stalks in very hot water for a minute or two, and they will regain their pristine

Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent numerous diseases and disabilities which it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and those which are tributary to them. The liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, experience the invigorative effects of that standard tenic, which possesses alterative properties that greatly enhance its beneficial influence, and give a permanence to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

M. de Lesseps gives 18 9 as the date of navigation of the Panama canal.

TESTIMONY OF A PAINTER.

No. 165 CARLTON AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Allcock's Forous Plasters are undoubtedly the best external remedy manufac tured. I make this assertion to the public from my own personal experience of their wonderful virtues. Suffering from severe pains in my side and chest, contracted through a severe cold, I applied a couple of Allcock's Porous Plasters upon going to bed at night. The result was, that in eight hours after applying them I could get up and walk about with very little pain or ache, when the night reviews I could ache, when the night previous I could neither get up nor down without he'p, nor stoop to remove my shoes. I have since used them in my family for various allments, and have never known them to fail to give almost immediate relief.

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sustaining elements, and thus removes the CAUSE.

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417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

No, my friend, you dis to be saved from dea because you fell into the rescued from drowning tha space of five injustes, you is meant by those words. idea of the lingering agony months of suffering, the death is ever coming and that no human

grim messenger. But let

In the Fall of 1870 I had occur a stage ride in Oregon at night, severe cold and wassick for a w covered my usual health with the tion of a slight cough, to which I attention. On my return to tall the coughing became troublesome, plied for medical advice. I was a that it was an attack of bronchits bottle of medicine weather. bottle of medicine would set meri-month went by and I was no be-began to lose flesh and appetite; I lung gave me pam and night troubled me. Again I received at examination and was informed the cavities in my lung and m warmer climate. My doom wa knew I had consumption. I to oil, cough syrups and the long list of a remedies. Day by day I feit that a nearing the grave; I struggled daspen against the enemy. I spent one was in Florida, but the climate enervated oil, cough syrups and the A sea voyage was proposed and for Havre. I feit that I had exh means. A violent hemorrhage hausted me, and I felt that I means. stalks in very hot water for a minute or two, and they will regain their pristine freshness

THE ONLY WAY TO CONQUER DYSPEPSIA.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce pepsin and other artificial solvents into the stomach, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not, friend, you have the consumption, it was not in the possible thus to overcome dyspepsia

Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia you may yet regain some health." gave me a bottle of his Life Essence gave me a bottle of his Life Essence, a ing, "Take this, and if it fails I can nothing." I had tried so many nested that I had little faith. Yet I took it first night I did not sweat. I was prised, but feared it was only from different food. I soon began to be eagerly for my meals. My cough did trouble me, and I felt as if I might a well. I aw the good doctor again receive: words of encouragement is short, I took seven bottles of the in Essence, and then felt that I was mer well; returned home to surprise my from and receive thereof the surprise my from and receive there or words of the surprise my from and receive there or words. well; returned home to surprise my free and receive their congratulations at be and receive their congratuations a bar saved from death. I brought several the tles of Dujardin's Life Essence with and shall never be without it. To be and from sudden death is nothing but us saved from lingering agony, from an an inightly korror, is more than hand tongue can describe.

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Dear sir: Piea and send us the