POULTRY VERMIN.

How to Prevent Lice and Other Parasitic Insects on Fowls.

Frequently the most difficult work of the poultry man is that of ridding the premises of vermin. Most persons do not become aware of the presence of vermin until the little red mites are seen in myraids. These can easily be destroyed by using proper methods. The great scourge of poultry is not the mites, but the large body-louse that hides at the base of the feathers, on the head and neck. As they are only found there on the fowls, an examination of the quarters does not reveal them, when they may be busily at work on the birds. When the hens seem to droop without apparent cause, the chances are that a close examination of their heads and necks will reveal swarms of these lice. Little chicks, especially those that feather very rapidly, such as Dorkings, Games and Leghorns, will soon succumb to the large lice, and often the cause will be ascribed to something else.

To prevent lice on fowls, the best thing is the dust-bath, which must consist of fine clay or coal ashes. If the quarters are kept clean, the hens will prevent the attacks of lice by dusting, but when once the lice put in an appearance, the poultryman is compelled to take active measures, as the lice must be fought until not a single one remains. Kerosene must not be used on the bodies of the hens, as it will sometimes kill them. For the large body lice, first grease the heads, necks and vents with a mixture made by adding a teaspoonful of crude petroleum to every gill of lard. Use it warm, so it will spread well. Then dust the hens well with California or Persian insect powder. Repeat this every third day, and dust every portion of the body, but do not grease the body—only the head, neck and vent.

To clean the poultry house, every crack and crevice must be reached. The roosts and nests should be moveable, and outside. Sponge the roosts with kerosene, apply a lighted match, and let the fire run over it. Empty the nests, (burn the debris,) and sponge them with kerosene, applying lighted match, the same as with the roosts. Now thoroughly mix one quart of kerosene oil to four quarts of strong soapsuds or skim-milk, churn them to an emulsion, and sprinkle it, from a watering can, over every part of the house—floor, walls, and even the roof. Saturate them well, then open the doors and allow the house to dry. Next, thoroughly dust every part of the house with a mixture of the following: Fine dry lime, one peck; carbolate of lime, one pound; Persian insect powder, one pound. These materials should be fine and dry, and should be blown into every crack and crevice, and not a square inch of space be overlooked. Put kerosene on the roosts—every part, and then replace them. Put fresh earth and clean chopped hay in the nest boxes and set them in position. Dust the nests thickly with the powder suggested, and add a quart of the powder to the dust bath. Saturate the yards with a solution of one pint carbolic acid to ten gallons of water, and if necessary spade them. Before cleaning the house remove the droppings, and as they will contain mites, pour the soapsud mixture over them, and apply them on the field, at a distance from the house. The droppings are valuable as manure.

All this care and preparation calls for work, but it is absolutely necessary. And it must be repeated until lice no longer find it comfortable. Get rid of them, and then keep them out. Examine the house, as well as the bodies of the hens, at least once a week, as there is no knowing when lice may be present.—*American Agriculturist.*

—The manufacture of attar of roses is proposed as a new California industry. An enterprising rose grower has made the perfume by boiling roses and water in a tin can and preventing evaporation by cold water passing about the jar. The attar of roses was found on the top of the water in the jar.—*Boston Budget.*

—One of the largest belts in the country, and the largest solid belt in New England, has been manufactured by the Union Belt Company, of Fall River, Mass. The belt is four feet wide, of three thicknesses, 103 feet long, and weighs 1,200 pounds. The manufacturers were obliged to pick over 1,000 hides in order to get leather enough for its construction.—*Farmer and Manufacturer.*

—The government of the province of Cordoba (Argentine Republic) has established a meteorological service, of which Professor Oscar Doering will be in charge. The new institute will be independent of the meteorological office which was founded by Mr. Gould. The officers of telegraph and telephone stations will be obliged to make observations in conformity with the instructions. The work will be begun next year on forty stations.—*Public Opinion.*

—It is well understood that a cold sensation reaches consciousness more rapidly than one of warmth. The exact time required to perceive each has lately been measured by Dr. Goldscheider, of Berlin. Contact with a cold point was felt on the face after 13.5, on the arm after 18, on the abdomen after 22, and on the knee after 25 hundredths of a second. From a hot point the sensation was felt on the same surfaces after 19, 27, 26 and 79 hundredths of a second respectively. This great time difference has an important bearing on the theory of skin sensations.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Some remarkable atmospheric bubbles seen at Remenham, England, were described by Rev. A. Bonney at a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society. Small air bubbles are not infrequently observed in hot weather, but these were seen rising from the snow in January and were of the same size and shape as the toy balloons so commonly sold on city streets. They "rose to a considerable height and then began to move up and down within a limited area, and at equal distances from each other, some ascending and some descending." The first flight lasted about two minutes, when it was followed by another of similar character. All the bubbles floated off in an easterly direction.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

CARE OF THE SKIN.

When and How to Bathe and What Kind of Soap to Use.

Another of the series of popular lectures to nurses was delivered recently in the University Hospital by Dr. Henry W. Stellwagon, the subject being "The Care of the Skin." The delivery of the lecture occupied an hour, and the greater part of the time was devoted to an explanation of the respective functions of the epidermis, dermis, papillary layers and subcutaneous nerves and tissues. The correlative relations and specific action of each were illustrated by a diagram, and notes of the lecture were taken by the nurses who attended and many others in an audience composed almost exclusively of ladies. The second head of the lecture dwelt with the proper care of the skin, and in this connection the lecturer said:

"The condition of the skin depends to a great extent on the way we live. If we go to bed at two o'clock in the morning and eat late suppers the system is affected and a diseased skin is the result. We should also be careful of our food and eat only that which is not prejudicial to the action and functions of the component parts of the skin. Some people cannot eat shellfish without inducing what are known as hives, and in other cases some kinds of animal food will react injuriously in this respect also. Bathing is an essential feature in the proper treatment of of the skin. The human body exhales by perspiration from two to three pints daily, and this, together with the dust that settles upon the skin, is calculated to have an injurious effect by stopping up the pores. We have several kinds of baths, among which are the sponge, the tub, the hot air and the vapor. Taking it for granted, as we must, that bathing promotes a healthy and invigorated action of the skin, the question arises: How often is it necessary to bathe? This depends both on the individual and the nature of the bath. Some people, who perspire freely, find it necessary to bathe daily, others require a bath only three or four times a week. Taken indiscriminately, the Turkish and Russian baths are unsafe, and may in certain conditions be positively dangerous. In cases of heart disease, a tendency to apoplexy or congestion of the brain, Russian or Turkish baths are exceedingly unsafe, and as a general rule it may be stated that this class of bath should never be indulged in without the advice of a physician. The tub bath suits most of us, but the temperature in every case should be high enough to prevent chills, and this remark applies also to sponge baths which are the safest, and may, with advantage, be taken every day.

"Another question of importance is that of soap. There are several essentials to a good soap, one of which is that it have sufficient alkali and another that it be made of the purest fat. If there be an excess of alkali the effect on the skin must be injurious by causing an irritation of the cuticle. A general principle may be applied with advantage in this matter of soap, and that is to avoid purchasing a cheap article. Do not buy cheap soap, for the chances are you will get a bad one, while if, on the other hand, you purchase an expensive soap, you may reasonably expect that it will be good."—*Philadelphia Times.*

ANCIENT MEGALITHS.

The Universal Distribution of These Rudely Grand and Strangely Simple Monuments.

Nothing in the ancient history of man is of more considerable interest than are those monuments, at once rudely grand and mysteriously simple, which have been designated megalithic. They may be simply raised stones, isolated menhirs, cromlechs arranged in a circle, or artificial caves formed by placing flat flags horizontally on standing supports. Dolmens or covered passages were usually buried under masses of earth and stones, so as to form veritable tumuli; but they all present the common character of being constructed in rough blocks, virgin of all human labor.

Megaliths are important on account of their number and their dispersion. They are to be found, with a likeness running through them all, in places most remote from one another, on different continents. At Carnac and at Kermarin are immense rows of stones, of which the Khasias of India appear like exact copies. Similar dolmens are standing in Palestine, Ireland and Hindostan. Megaliths can be found in Peru and among the aboriginal monuments of North America, In Spain and Denmark, in the Orcades and the islands of the Mediterranean, on the shores of the Black Sea and of the Baltic, at the foot of Mount Sinai, and in Iceland at the edge of the eternal glaciers. The dolmens raised upon the top of a tumulus in Algeria may be compared with those standing in the department of the Aveyron or with those in Kintyre, Scotland, and Roskilde in Scandinavia; the cromlech of Maytura, in Iceland, with that at Halskov, in Denmark; the circle at Peshawur, in Afghanistan, with the circle of Stennis, in one of the Orcades; the tombs of the Neilgherries with the *chondets* that are found in Africa; the cromlechs of Algeria with those of Aschenrade, on the Dwina; the triliths of Stonehenge with those of Tripoli, or those mentioned by Palgrave as in Arabia. Even a superficial study will disclose the relations that exist between the covered passages of Provence and the megaliths of Brittany, and between these and analogous constructions in Spain and Algeria. A common thought and an identical funeral rite are revealed.—*Marquis de Nadaillac, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—London has a great problem. It has 2,600,000 people unable to get into a place of worship. In Central London, with 2,000,000, there is only accommodations for 600,000.

—By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we don't quite know what it is, and can not do what we would, we are a part of the divine power against evil.—*George Eliot.*

—Queen Carola of Saxony has established a free kindergarten for the benefit of children of poor laborers on her estate where she annually spends part of the summer.—*Chicago Advance.*

BARGAINING BY SIGNS.

The Queer Language Used by Traders in All Oriental Countries.

In the customary open-air markets of Eastern countries—especially those devoted to transactions in hides, leather, wool, grain and fruit—it is no uncommon thing to see a couple of sedate-looking traders seated on the ground, each with his right hand concealed in his neighbor's capacious sleeve, and engaged, to all appearances, in squeezing each other's fingers. For a few minutes they will remain in this position, one nudging the other occasionally, but without exchanging a word; and then, rising, they will separate and go their way. Sometimes the performance is varied a little. A couple of merchants will stand in the middle of a brawling and gesticulating crowd by which they are surrounded and observed; one will raise the end of his long robe or unroll the muslin veiling of his turban and under cover of this the pair will begin to clasp hands and fingers as before. The spectacle is extremely funny to the Western traveler who does not understand what is going on; but in point of fact the traders are simply engaged in what they call "fixing the price," or bargaining, by means of a code of manual signs almost universally used by Eastern merchants, who are compelled to do much of their business in the open air, surrounded by people who are quite as curious about every affair in progress as the principals themselves. This system of dealing has been adopted for a very simple reason. Most ordinary transactions between buyer and seller in Eastern markets are carried on with a vast amount of noise, swearing and gesticulation; but yet more remarkable is the active part taken in the negotiation by the spectators—the idlers, loafers and busybodies, who abound in all oriental markets. Every one has something to say, some advice to give or suggestion to make. And as the unwritten code of the East does not permit the parties to resent the meddling of the crowd, it is impossible, under ordinary circumstances, to arrange any matter of business without the knowledge of half the market. And so it is that Moslem merchants avail themselves of a code of manual signs, expressed by pressure of the hand or finger in concealment.

This code of mercantile signs is in general use throughout the southern parts of western Asia, as well as in the harbors and trading stations of Arabia, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and Eastern Africa. Apart from the secrecy it ensures, it has the advantage—since the signs are everywhere the same—of enabling traders of different nationalities, to whom the bazar vernacular is unknown to buy and sell without the aid of intermediaries. The practice has occasionally been referred to by observant travelers, though the signs themselves have never yet been described. They are extremely simple, few in number and easily learned. To make a beginning, the would-be buyer opens the business with an offer to purchase, expressed by passing the palm of the hand sideways over the vender's knuckles. If he grasp the first or index finger of the seller fully extended, the price offered is one, of whatever the coin may be in which tender is customary in the market. A single pressure underneath with the thumb makes this ten; a double pressure, distinctly given, 100. The first two fingers taken together signify two; pressure of the thumb underneath once or twice, raising the figure to twenty or 200. In like manner, the first three fingers grasped by the buyer convey an offer of three, thirty or 300; the four fingers, four, forty or 400, and the whole hand, five, fifty or 500. The little finger taken by itself signifies six, sixty or 600; the third or ring finger, seven, seventy or 700; the middle finger, eight, eighty or 800, and the first or index finger, bent—not extended as for "one"—is equivalent to nine, ninety or 900. Grasping the thumb alone is a tender of a thousand. Fractions are no less easily expressed. To signify one-half, the buyer passes the thumb sideways across the middle joint of the vender's middle finger. The same movement in the direction of the knuckle means an addition of one-fourth; while in the contrary direction, toward the finger-tip, it is an offer of a quarter less. The whole nail of the fore-finger grasped between thumb and index-finger means one-eighth more; the tip of the nail only an eighth less.

These are the chief signs of this mercantile finger speech, which can be made to indicate any numbers. For instance, to express 3,540 it is only necessary to grasp the vender's thumb three times, the hand once and then the four fingers together with a distinct single pressure. The sign for 96 is made by taking hold of the seller's index finger, bending it in so doing, and then seizing the little finger. The sign for 7½ would be given by grasping the little finger, then moving the thumb sideways across the middle joint of the first finger. To express the fraction ⅞ it would only be necessary to give the sign for 1 (grasping the index finger) and then that of ⅛ less by taking hold of the tip of the nail. Of course the buyer, by this means, indicates the highest price he is disposed to offer; while the seller, through the same medium, makes known the lowest terms he is disposed to accept. Equipped with these signs the Iranian trader from the Persian Gulf has no difficulty in exchanging commodities with the negro dealer from Cordofan and Sennar, and an Englishman, though ignorant of any Eastern tongue, could enter an Oriental market to-morrow and bargain with as much ease as a native of the country.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—Jam of a different kind.—

Johnny's fingers were deep in the jam,
And a sweet peaceful smile spread him o'er;
Yet he didn't seem gay
When later that day
They were deep in the jam of the door.
—*Washington Critic.*

—The soprano of a certain choir is a milliner, week days. Jenkins avers that she sang on Sunday a certain line of a familiar hymn—"Praise the mount, I'n fixed upon it"—as follows:

Raise th amount, I've fixed a bonnet!

But Jenkins' hearing is notoriously unreliable.—*Springfield Union.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—George Westinghouse, Jr., the inventor of the Westinghouse air-brake, is rated at seven million dollars.

—Mr. Powderly has received nearly eighteen thousand letters, and has answered ten thousand of them within the past year.

—M. Dibler, the executioner of Paris, is fond of birds and music. He has a large and well-stocked aviary, and is a capital performer on the violin.

—Wurtemburg, Germany, has a remarkable mind-reader in the person of a peasant girl nineteen years old, who, if asked a question in the day-time in a language unknown to her, will respond to it after dark in same language. She is said to shed her hair periodically.

—Joseph M. Douglas, of Nevada City, Cal., an eccentric miser whose wealth is estimated at five million dollars, was recently fined one hundred dollars and put in jail for twenty-four hours for contempt of court. He didn't mind the confinement, but the fine nearly broke his heart.

—It is definitely known that Vittoria Colonna was buried in a small and obscure church in Rome, now being demolished. Sant' Anna dei Falegnami and the archæologists and literary people of that city are anxiously expecting the discovery of the "cypress wood coffin, lined with embroidered velvet," placed in the grave.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Lord Roseberry, speaking of "Volapuk," says that he regards with awe the scheme for elaborating a language for international correspondence; but he does firmly believe that within a century correspondence in the same tongue will be carried on in some form of shorthand, and that the stress and pressure of public life will make it a necessity.

—A bachelor in Frankfort, Germany, advertised for "a helpmate of agreeable exterior and good education; money a secondary consideration." He received 3,643 offers. Of these, 2,137 came from Germany and 237 from Frankfort. There were 1,827 who said nothing about their fortune, and 1,816 gave their wealth at various figures from $250 to $50,000. Photographs accompanied 3,112 of the offers and it cost the advertiser nearly $250 for return postage on them. He picked out a poor Hanoverian maiden and married her.

—German papers relate that the singer, Marie Fullo, who recently died in St. Petersburg, left diamonds valued at 150,000f. to the eldest son of the Czar. She stated in her will that she selected him as her heir because she had received the diamonds from a near relative of his, and knew of no one better entitled to them than the heir presumptive of the Russian crown. It is said that the young Grand Duke Nicholas intends to turn the diamonds over to several religious institutions.—*Boston Transcript.*

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

Something About the New Styles in Jackets and Millinery.

A warm jacket is one of the first additions to the wardrobe when preparing for the cool autumn and winter days. Braided cloth coats are imported for autumn in dark shades that may be worn with various dresses, such as navy blue, gray-blue, brown, green and dark steel gray. The materials used for these tailor-made garments are fine corkscrews, diagonals and Meltons, and the braiding is done in the same color in very elaborate designs, or in mixed braid, with some tinsel added to the prevailing color, or else some gold braid or cord is used carefully to lighten up the vest or revers. There is a tendency to lengthen coats slightly, especially in the back, and many are of even length around the sides and back. Single-breasted coats will be more seen in fine, smooth cloths, the double-breasted fronts being reserved for garments of rough, Scotch tweeds. Vests remain in favor, some being very slender, and others genuine waistcoats set in the underarm seams of the coat. The backs are fitted by one or two forms on each side, the middle forms lap in the middle seam, and the waist line is defined by two buttons. Collars are very high, with buckram interlining. Sleeve are close coat shape, with buttons and buttonholes on the wrists. Pockets may be set outside along the hips in square shapes or braided, or be intermediate, with only a slit in the cloth for the opening. Small fancy buttons are used on vests, while plain lasting or bone buttons are used on the coats.

Openings of millinery at the wholesale houses show the various materials already noted made up into bonnets and round hats for the early autumn and for winter. Soft felt bonnets of the pliable felt made up in folds and plaits on a frame precisely as cloth would be used are shown for general wear. There are also stiff felt bonnets with rows of pinking all over them, or else merely pinked edges for those who prefer them. The square of felt which forms the soft folded crown sometimes furnishes the twist or corrugated folds that edge the front of the brim, also some pointed ends that are tied in a bow on top, or else made to stand erect. The embroidered felts showing small flowers done in the shade of the felt, or else with beaded wheat or leaf pattern in borders, are considered most dressy. A twist in front and pointed pinked ends of rich repped faille are sufficient trimming for full-crowned felt bonnets, though a tuft of quills or of curved cocks' plumes may be added.

The newest bonnets have longer crowns, not indented at the ends, and many have long pointed poke fronts filled in with a slight face trimming. The coronet fronts of beads, of feathers and of velvet are also largely imported. Trimmed bonnets of velvet from many of the best French millinery houses retain the same close shapes so long in vogue here, adding a trifle more breadth, and making the trimming slightly lower.—*Harper's Bazar*

—"What a lovely cow, Uncle James!" exclaimed a Boston girl the morning after her arrival, "and how comically she shakes her head." "Yes, but don't you get too near that cow," continued her uncle, "he's an ugly critter."—*Field and Farm.*

The number of trade dollars redeemed by the treasury under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, was 7,689,036. The number imported, from the passage of the act to September 4, 1887, was 830,761. The loss by abrasion was equivalent to 45,961 trade dollars.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The Queen of Sweden has become insane.

THE LEADING FEATURES

of the YOUTH'S COMPANION Announcement for 1888 just published are its six illustrated Serial Stories, by Trowbridge, Stephens and others, and its two hundred Short Stories and Tales of Adventure, its articles by eminent writers, including the Right Hon. Wm. H. Gladstone, Professor Tyndall, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Louisa M. Alcott, Gen. George Crook, and one hundred other popular authors. The COMPANION has two Million Readers a week. Every family should take it. By sending your subscription now, with $1.75, you will receive it free to Jan. 1, 1888, and a full year's subscription from that date.

The English walnut crop of Los Nietos valley, Cal., is estimated at $100,000.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

Yes, the old adage is right, but if the liver is disordered and the blood becomes thereby corrupted, the bad "blood will tell" in diseases of the skin and throat, in tumors and ulcers, and in tubercles in the lungs (first stages of consumption) even although the subject be descended in a straight line from Richard Cœur de Lion, or the noblest Roman of them all. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Try it and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

A Chinaman in New York has graduated as a lawyer.

EXPERIENCE OF AN EX-CHAMPION.

Athletes and men who take ordinary out-door exercise such as walking, running, bicycle riding, jumping, swimming, tennis, etc., are often the subjects of acute troubles. The experience of an ex-champion walker will be of interest to all who are afflicted. Read the following letter:

No. 324 East 19th St., NEW YORK, April 2, 1886.—

Numerous statements relative to the merits of different plasters having been brought to my attention, I take this opportunity to state that I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters for over 20 years and prefer them to any other kind. I would furthermore state that I was very sick with catarrh of the kidneys, and attribute my recovery entirely to Allcock's Porous Plasters. HARRY BROOKS.

THE "OLD RELIABLE."

Silverton Appea., October 8, 1887.

Last spring this office purchased a bran new 10x15 "Old Reliable" job press of Messrs. Palmer & Rey, the well-known printers' supply house of Portland and San Francisco. After seven months' trial we heartily recommend it to the printers of this coast as the cheapest, strongest and best press in use. Printers may brag on their fancy presses, but give us the "Old Reliable" for all kinds of work.

Yours truly,
H. G. GUILD.

Two female burglars were recently arrested in New York.

"Men must work and women weep,
So runs the world away"!
But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

Three Negroes were killed by an explosion of a boiler in Hogansville, Ga.

For Throat Troubles and Coughs, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit.

WHO IS FELDHEIMER?

The leading and reliable jeweler of Portland. He keeps the finest stock and sells at lowest prices. Call on him.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Miss Henrietta Kisch committed suicide in New York City by hanging.

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Suitable dower for a widow—a widower.

UNITARIAN religious literature sent free on application to Miss E. F. Davison, P. O. Drawer 60, Portland O. Washington correspondents add. Miss M. DeVoe, Seattle

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Phila.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS 235 Greenwich St. New York.

Canvassers (ladies or men) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

OFFER NO. 171.

FREE—To MERCHANTS ONLY: A genuine Meerschaum Smoker's Set, (five pieces), in satin-lined plush case. Address at once, R. W. TANSILL & Co., 55 State Street, Chicago.

The Oregon National Bank,
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(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank.)
CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000.
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$1000 Will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substances found in Wisdom's Robertine, acknowledged the most delightful and only really harmless toilet article ever produced for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and indorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. White and Flesh. REDINGTON & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, Agents.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

First Stroke of Pain
EVERY YEAR TO THOUSANDS.

The Class.—Fifty million population. Pain for the first time to one in every ten. Five million need relief. How? Promptly, permanently. Certainty of cure at reasonable cost. How to find out? On reputation, through experiment, by proof.

The Merits.—Example.—Take up St. Jacobs Oil, the Great Remedy for Pain. Its superior merits known to all the world. Experience shows its merits through its efficacy.

The Efficacy.—1. Its effects are prompt. 2. Its relief is sure. 3. Its cures are permanent. 4. It cures chronic cases of as long standing as 40 years. 5. Its cures are without relapse, without return of pain. 6. It cures in all cases used according to directions. 7. In every bottle there's a cure, in every application a relief.

The Proof.—1. The testimony cannot be disputed. 2. It has been renewed after lapse of years. 3. No return of pain in years. 4. It has cured in all ages and conditions. 5. It has cured all forms of suffering. 6. It has cured all stages of painful ailments. 7. It has cured cases considered hopeless. 8. It has caused crutches and canes to be thrown away. 9. Its best cures are chronic cases.

The Price.—1. The best always first and cheapest. 2. The best is the promptest, safest, surest, most permanent. 3. The benefits derived are beyond price. 4. Examples show that no competition can show like results. 5. It is the best.

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HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
A superior remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.
Sold by all Druggists for 50 Cents.

LADIES,
SEND IN YOUR NAMES FOR OUR
NEW CATALOGUE
CONTAINING 150 ILLUSTRATIONS OF ALL KINDS OF
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SAMUEL WEITZ & CO.,
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

F. E. BEACH, PRES. R. P. EARHART, SEC'Y.
A HOME COMPANY
THE NORTHWEST FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
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STANDARD CHAMBERLIN SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES
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