

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Summary of the Operations in the United States for the Year 1885.

From a summary of the results of mining in the United States lately published by David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the Geological Survey, the following appears:

The total commercial product of coal of all kinds in 1885, exclusive of that consumed at the mines, known as colliery consumption, was 95,834,705 long tons, valued at \$152,915,108. Of this 32,265,421 long tons were Pennsylvania anthracite, valued at \$72,374,344, while of other coals, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite and small lots of anthracite produced outside of Pennsylvania, the production was 63,569,284 long tons, valued at \$80,540,764 at the points of production. The total production, including colliery consumption, was Pennsylvania anthracite, 34,226,048 long tons, all other coals 64,840,668 long tons, making the total domestic production of the coal mines of the United States 99,066,716 long tons, valued as follows: Anthracite, \$76,371,948; bituminous, \$82,347,648; total, \$158,719,596. The total production (including local consumption) of anthracite was 1,027,792 tons in excess of that of 1884, and its value was \$10,320,436 greater. The total production of bituminous coal was 8,888,871 tons less in 1884, but its value was \$4,950,582 greater. The total production of coal of all kinds shows a net loss in tonnage of 7,837,079 long tons compared with that of 1884, but a gain in value of \$15,231,018, the increase in value being due to an average increase of 25 cents per long ton. The total value is about the same as that of 1883.

Petroleum.—The production was 21,412,942 barrels of 42 gallons, of which the Pennsylvania and New York fields produced 20,776,041 barrels. The total value, at an average price of 87.73 cents per barrel, was \$19,193,694. The production showed a decrease of 2,347,177 barrels and \$1,282,000 in value from 1884.

Natural Gas.—No record is kept of the yield in cubic feet. The amount of coal displaced by gas in 1885 was 3,161,600 tons, valued at \$4,844,200. In 1884 the coal displaced was valued at \$1,400,600. The yield has increased tenfold since 1883.

Iron.—The principal statistics for 1885 were: Domestic iron ore consumed 7,600,000 long tons, value at mine \$15,000,000; imported iron ore consumed 390,786 long tons, value at mine \$1,200,000; total iron ore consumed 7,990,786 long tons; pig iron made 4,044,526 long tons, a decrease of 53,343 tons as compared with 1884, value at furnace, \$64,712,400, or \$9,402,244 less than in 1884. Total spot value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, including all applications, \$95,000,000, a decline of \$14,000,000 from 1884.

Gold and Silver.—The mint authorities estimate the value of the gold produced in 1885 at \$31,801,000, an increase of \$1,001,000 over 1884. The production of silver is similarly estimated at \$51,600,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 over 1884.

Timber.—Probably 200 tons of "black tin" ore were made at the concentrating works at the Etna Mine in Dakota. No smelting works have yet been erected. Platinum.—The amount of crude platinum mined in 1885 was about 250 Troy ounces, valued at \$187,500. This is exclusive of about 300 ounces of iridium, for points not stated.

Aluminum.—The production of metallic aluminum increased from 1,800 Troy ounces in 1884 to 3,400 ounces in 1885, valued at \$2,550. Aluminum bronze, containing 10 per cent aluminum, was made to the amount of about 4,500 pounds, valued at \$1,800.

Building Stone.—Value \$10,000,000, about the same as in 1884. Brick and tile.—The demand and consequent production increased to an estimated value of \$35,000,000 in 1885.

Lime.—With the price constant at 50 cents per barrel at the kiln, the production increased from 37,000 barrels in 1884 to 40,000 in 1885.

Cement.—The production of cement from natural rock increased to 4,000,000 barrels of 90 pounds each, valued at only \$3,200,000. Artificial Portland cement amounted to 150,000 barrels of 400 pounds each, with a total value of \$292,600. The total production of cement of all kinds was 4,150,000 barrels, valued at \$3,492,600 against \$3,720,000 in 1884.

Millstones.—The trade in millstones of all kinds has decreased markedly from the introduction of roller mills. The total value of the Esopus millstones in New York and Colesburg, New York, in Pennsylvania did not exceed \$100,000 in 1885.

Grindstones.—Estimated value of product for 1885 \$600,000. Phosphates.—With the exception of a local consumption of about 1,000 tons in North Carolina, the total production of phosphate rock came from South Carolina, and amounted to 437,856 long tons of washed rock for the calendar year 1885, valued at \$2,846,064, at an average value of \$6.50 per ton.

Gypsum.—The estimated production of land plaster in 1885 was 100,600 short tons, of calcined plaster 72,260 short tons, total 172,860 tons, valued at \$959,600. The above includes 75,100 tons from native stone, the remainder being imported from Nova Scotia.

Salt.—The total production in barrels of 280 pounds was 7,038,653, exceeding the yield of 1884 by 523,716 barrels. The total value of all salt produced was \$1,930,021, an increase of \$732,887, which was due partly to the increased value of the Michigan product, and partly to the large increase in the production of Western New York.

Mica.—The production decreased in the West, owing to the inferior value of the sheets obtained. The whole product, excluding waste, was 92,000 pounds, valued at \$161,000. Mineral Waters.—The sales amounted to \$1,312,845, from 9,148,401 gallons; the value is slightly less than in 1884. The great decrease in the number of gallons is due to the exhaustion of the water from artesian wells in Madison, Wisconsin, which is used as the regular city supply. A large local consumption is also excluded.—N. Y. Post.

RUGS AND DRAPERIES.

Beautiful Articles Made of Silk Rags and Pieces of Woolen Dress Goods.

Since rugs and draperies are the objects of universal desire in these days (and surely nothing changes the appearance of a room so much), and since every domestic success has a suggestive value, let me tell you what a charming curtain and rug I have just seen, made of rags.

The young lady whose room they adorn has a quick eye for color, and a deft and rapid touch. Both rug and curtain were made ready for the weaver in the old moments of a summer vacation.

The pattern, very rich and dark in color, looks at the first glance like a heavy brocade; it has, however, a broken, plish-like surface, and one hardly knows whether it is some costly oriental fabric or a piece of elaborate needlework. In fact, it is made of scraps of silk and satin, indiscriminately mingled together and woven after the fashion of rag carpets.

The warp is a dark red linen thread. The weaving, done at a place where this weaving is a specialty, is in what is called the new style, which gives a crumpled, hand-made effect, more showy than the tightly folded filling of the usual method. I say the scraps are indiscriminately mixed together, but of course a certain discrimination, a certain choice is exercised, and upon that nice feeling for color which keeps out all incongruous and jarring fragments, much of the effect depends. In this special curtain, a large proportion of the pieces were trimmings of very rich, dark silks and satins from a manufacturing establishment.

The ordinary remnants of a family, even if sufficient in quantity, would not have been as desirable for the purpose. The rug, woven in the same way, and made chiefly from two cast-off dresses was quite a successful piece of work. The two colors, a dull green and gray, suited the room, and were enhanced by a mixture of soft yellow (dyed with annatto), and the owner was so delighted with the result as to express an immediate intention of making "a larger one next summer."

For a rug or carpet, I think the old style of weaving quite as desirable. What the pretty rug suggested to me was, the possibility, by judicious plan, of making a full-sized carpet or large rug for bed rooms, as pleasing to the eye as a handsome eastern rug, as economical and durable as the old-fashioned rag carpet. I think the secret may be found in observing two precautions:

The first is the great essential of color. Let the materials on hand—the old dresses, the rolls of scraps belonging to discarded garments, etc.—be got together and examined. Consider the effect in combination, and decide upon one or two additional colors which will best modify or heighten the general effect of the whole. It is a very simple matter to dye at home, by means of the inexpensive and convenient preparations now in use.

With greens, browns and olives, a little yellow will be found very effective in combination. Dark red will suit well with mixed colors, with a considerable proportion of black. Of course the colors employed in the room where the carpet or rug is to be used will be considered. When the decision is reached, all the white and light rags will be dyed in one or more colors, or shades of a color. By dipping a few at a time in the same solution, you will have several shades of the color, each lot growing lighter, as the strength of the solution is taken up.

If a large proportion of the rags are faded, or very neutral in hue, it is best to sort these out and dye a sufficient quantity, in two harmonious colors, to make the leading tones of the whole carpet. Thus drab and maroon, dark green and light olive, or blue and brown, will make a handsome combination.

Then comes the second precaution, which is, I think, equally essential. All the rags should be cut and thoroughly washed before beginning to sew. This will obviate the streaked, uneven effect, which usually detracts greatly from the agreeable tone of even the prettiest rag carpets of the bit-and-miss type. No doubt, in many households, there is abundant material for such a carpet—material which the housekeeper hardly knows how to utilize—and why should we not see what handsome home-made floor-coverings it will produce? I, for one, intend to try.

Perhaps the contents of the scrap-bags are considered too good for a rag carpet. In that case, the new pieces of woolen dress-goods will make a handsome curtain, or a good table-cover. For this purpose they are cut and sewed in the same manner as for a carpet. Flannel or cashmere pieces should be about three-fourths of an inch wide, and the ends lapped and sewed entirely flat.—Dorothy, in Country Gentleman.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE." —When a woman wishes to make soft soap she never gets mad because her neighbor gives her the lye.—Teazle Siftings.

"A health journal is telling people 'flow to lie when asleep.' If it could persuade them to tell the truth when awake it would do good.—N. O. Change.

"Newsdealer: 'I haven't the change you say pay me to-morrow.' Gentleman: 'But suppose I should be killed to-day?' Newsdealer: 'Oh, it wouldn't be a very long loss.'"

"An all-round wag has placed the following on his coal bin: 'Not to be used except in case of fire.' The cook's relatives are in consternation.—Burlington Free Press.

"Did you ever see a ghost?" asked a traveling man of an actor. "Yes," was the reply, "I have met with a ghost, but not so often as I'd have liked."—Merchant Traveler.

"—'Handsome woman, that Major Hold's wife; but why will she wear such loud gowns?' She: '—Out of consideration for the Major, I fancy. He is so shockingly deaf, don't you know.'"

"—N. O. thoroughly and lovingly acquainted with the literature of its era with contempt. —M. N. slow to do you a favor or quick enough when they have favors to ask. It is a way they have of making up time.—N. O. Proverbs.

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Worn Out Lands.

A writer in the Southern Cultivator tells of a farm owner in Tennessee where the fields are badly worn out and washed out by many years' cultivation. Turned-out fields are grown to sedge, briars and bushes, and have many washed out gullies. A century or less of cultivation, so-called, has done this, and he now is experimenting with grasses, to find some way to make available pasture and return the soil to usefulness. He says there are hundreds of millions of acres in similar condition. It is well therefore for the people who commence to till a new lot to look ahead to what the land they own may come as a poor inheritance for their heirs, and try to follow some method of farming that can preserve some degree of fertility, rather than exhaust its virtues and thereby beggar their heirs. There are many farms in this beautiful and fertile valley that are already lost to any productive power as to not bring nearly so good crops as in the beginning. There is no profit left in growing staple crops on such land, and the question is: How long will it be before cropping such land will cease, and it be "turned out" like those worn out lands in Tennessee?

It is possible to pursue a profitable system of rotation, with clover as a restorer, when clover will grow, or by putting land to grass and feeding stock on the land, and by prudent management prevent the continuance of such waste as has been practiced here. There is downright wickedness in destroying the fertility that has been accumulating for untold ages. To do this ignorantly and blindly is bad enough, but the world has reached a common-sense knowledge of soils and their management, that no man can be ignorant, unless he is blind to all sense and deaf to all reason. Robbing the soil should be made a worse crime than felony.

The market for fat sheep shows these days very clearly that the man who remembers that carcasses as well as fleeces are to be sold from his flock is the shepherd that is going to win.

In 1850 the English sparrow in America occupied the area of a single tree or tree-bow. Now he disports himself over an area 885,000 square miles in the United States and 150,000 in Canada.

The largest horse in the United States is owned by Mark Thode of Mattoon, Ill. He is only three years old, measures nineteen hands high, and recently gained 250 pounds in five weeks.

Dr. W. L. Challis, of Atchison, Kas., is having the cottonwood trees on his farm cut down and sawed into lumber. These trees were planted by Dr. Challis in 1858, and are now an average of three feet in diameter.

It requires more labor to engage in gardening as compared with farming, but less land is required. The most profitable crops are not those that give the largest yields, but which bring the highest price, compared with the cost.

Pig pens should not be on the same location every season. By having them movable much valuable manure can be secured from the saturated earth around the old sites, while the change to fresh places will greatly promote cleanliness and health.

Among the cattlemen who attended the recent convention in Denver of the International Range Association was Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, who is one of the largest cattle owners in New Mexico. His holdings of ranch lands at one time aggregated 104,000 acres.

After removing the mulch in the spring from the strawberry bed between the rows after the soil shall have become somewhat warmed, and that will let more warmth and air down to the roots. A small portion of wood ashes scattered along the rows after hoeing would be very beneficial.

The warbles, or bunches on the backs of the cattle, may be killed by puncturing them through the entrance hole with an awl, or by syringing in a few drops of carbolic acid slightly diluted. If let alone each grub will make another gaffly to torment the cattle next summer.

"False blossoms," or "rose blossom" on the blackberry (peculiar to the West especially) is caused by a worm hatched from eggs deposited by a winged insect. The canes should be cut below the enlargement caused by the worms, in the fall, and burned in order to destroy the insect.

The permian tree does not deprive the soil of a large amount of fertilizing elements, and for that reason makes the best of shade trees for stock. In the South, even on abandoned fields, the permian is allowed to grow. Its growth is slow, however, but its fruit is highly valued by some.

Severely cutting back the dead wood on the peach trees will start them into new life. If the tree be dead at the top and the wood near the trunk green, the new buds will soon give a new top. By keeping all the injured old wood cut away the tree will do service much longer than is usually the case with peach trees.

In securing seed be careful that you are not buying varieties with new names. Old, dried varieties of vegetables should never be discarded as long as they give good results. A change of seed without first experimenting with the new variety the year previous, may cause a loss of the entire crop.

—A miner in Strawberry Valley, Cal., says he has led the life of a hermit since his youth, his only companion being newspapers. Yet this man is able to discuss social, political and other problems in a manner creditable to a man of high social position.

A Kansas school teacher offered a prize to the scholar who would come to school with the cleanest face, and the indignant trustees gave her the bonus on suspicion she was agent for a soap factory.

THAT HIGHWAY OF NATIONS. The broad Atlantic is ever a stormy thoroughfare. Yet how the winds ever so fiercely sweep into the throat, sometimes blowing from the good ships, tourists to trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, seasickness, the center of foreign trade and inward business is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitter would have fortified the voyagers against them. Seasickness, and in fact all old and veteran travelers are acquainted with its effects. It is a most insidious preventive and remedy, and is rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against the most distressing ailment, kidney trouble and other ailments that insure the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.

The California Board of Silk Culture is engaged in distributing 72,000 silk worms eggs recently received from Italy.

THE FLYING DOW OF PEACE. A richly frosted quivering flying dove. A dream of life screen calendar. An important ideal head. An imported I oiled scene and a full set of magnificent floral cards. Fourteen artistic pieces. Send for the center of foreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, seasickness, the center of foreign trade and inward business is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitter would have fortified the voyagers against them. Seasickness, and in fact all old and veteran travelers are acquainted with its effects. It is a most insidious preventive and remedy, and is rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against the most distressing ailment, kidney trouble and other ailments that insure the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.

Minneapolis has been figuring up and finds that seven feet of snow fell in that city during the past winter.

THE FIVE SISTERS. There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim. Flora would fain be a fashionable dame; Felicia the novel's selection; Cornelia the Quakerish Lora cared more for good looks; Rebecca the center of foreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, seasickness, the center of foreign trade and inward business is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitter would have fortified the voyagers against them. Seasickness, and in fact all old and veteran travelers are acquainted with its effects. It is a most insidious preventive and remedy, and is rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against the most distressing ailment, kidney trouble and other ailments that insure the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS last year yielded gems amounting to 3,646,890 carats, valued at over \$20,000,000.

MANY PEOPLE REFUSE TO TAKE COD LIVER OIL on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and its beneficial effects are more rapid and more certain. It is a most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and all cases where the system is weakened by physical ailments. It is a most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and all cases where the system is weakened by physical ailments.

Bartholdy's Great Work. The status of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bolles Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the noblest and most artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace, prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But Liberty is an empty word to the thousands of poor women who suffer by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any New York. The status of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bolles Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the noblest and most artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace, prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But Liberty is an empty word to the thousands of poor women who suffer by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any New York.

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WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. THE PROPRIETORS OF DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. For a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 50 CENTS. The Only Guaranteed Cure.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD. SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Dull, heavy headache, heat into the forehead, discharge of mucus from the nostrils, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and watery, etc. The eyes are weak, there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hoarseness or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with some from ulcers; the voice is hoarse and taste is impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, has undertaken, or more successfully treated by physicians.

WILLIAMS' PLEASANT PURGATIVE PILLS. THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS! As a LITTLE PILL, they are Unequaled! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE. Beware of Imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pills, which are Little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-Bilious Granules. ONE PILLLET A DOSE. SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, BILIOUS ATTACKS, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pills. In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is gland or tissue escaping their sensitive influence. Manufactured by WILLS' DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Z. T. WRIGHT. FOOT OF MORRISON ST., PORTLAND, OR. Dealer in Specialties and General Agent for. ADVANCE THRESHERS, ENGINES, DINGEE WOODRUM POWERS. The Advance is not guaranteed to be equal to others, but guaranteed to be far superior and better in every particular. If not it costs you nothing to try it. Kriebel Engines, Stationary and Marine. Laundry Machinery. ACME ENGINE, the best Coal Oil Engine in the world. No Engineer Needs VERY ECONOMICAL. The Westinghouse Engines and Boilers, Farm Engine Tank Pumps, several varieties of Engines and all purposes, Farm, Church and School Bells, Marine Work of all kinds, Creamery Machinery, Hammer Smiths, Park Injectors, all the latest Patent Wrenches, Blacksmith, Automatic and Farm Drills, Boiler Feed and Duplex Pumps, Steam Fitting Goods, Lathes, Planes, Belting and Hose, Self-Heating Bath Tubs. ORME Safety Valve for Marine and Stationary Engines, adopted by the Government.

THE LINDGREN CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. For Villages, Stores, Public Buildings and Residences. FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. And many other desirable goods. As I represent the manufacturers direct, I can and will give you good goods at a bargain. Send for descriptive circular of what you want. HATCH CHICKENS! WITH THE PETALUMA INCUBATOR. The Most Successful Machine Made. 3000 Made of Silver Metal, and 10 First Prizes. Hatches all kinds of Eggs. Made in A. & C. Petaluma, Cal. Write us for Large Illustrated Catalogue, Brochure, Home, How to Hatch, etc. Address: PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal.

Wells & Frank. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. 232 Kearny St., San Francisco. Shirts, Underwear, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gowns, Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Etc. SHEETS TO ORDER. Illustrated Catalogue, with Rules for Self Measurement, Mailed Free. DANDY MAKING FOR PLEASURE OR PROFIT. Young persons wishing to engage in a profitable business, should purchase a Sewing Machine, and learn the art of Sewing. Making up, and while over whether they have a taste for the work; as well as thereby make a fair living, profit from a few simple lessons. The Sewing Machine is a most valuable and profitable investment, and is a most desirable gift for the young. The Sewing Machine is a most valuable and profitable investment, and is a most desirable gift for the young. The Sewing Machine is a most valuable and profitable investment, and is a most desirable gift for the young.

The Van Monociscop DISPENSARY. OREGON NATIONAL BANK, OF PORTLAND. CAPITAL PAID UP \$100,000. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE \$100,000. DEPOSITS \$100,000. THE OREGON NATIONAL BANK, OF PORTLAND. CAPITAL PAID UP \$100,000. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE \$100,000. DEPOSITS \$100,000.

I CURE FITS! REWARD! \$1000 Will be paid for each and every case of epilepsy, or fits, cured by the use of my medicine. I have cured many cases of epilepsy, or fits, and I will cure you if you will give me a fair trial. My medicine is a most valuable and profitable investment, and is a most desirable gift for the young. The Sewing Machine is a most valuable and profitable investment, and is a most desirable gift for the young.

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