

WOMAN'S REALM

There are several methods of reviving flowers known to experts. One of the chief reasons why they fade is because the stalks are bruised where they were cut or gathered. The way to remedy this is to take a fine thread of wire and insert it at the end of the stems, pushing it a little way up. Then bind round the stalk a little pad of damp cotton wool or moss, arrange the flowers in tepid water with a morsel of stick charcoal in each vase, add a few sprays of greenery if possible, and in half an hour the flowers will expand and look as if they had only just been gathered. In order to preserve their beauty as long as possible, every evening place the vase on a stone floor or on a large old tray that cannot be injured by damp and either syringe with lukewarm water, or pour it over them from a small can with a fine nose. In the morning cut about a quarter of an inch from each stalk, and throw away every drop of the water, replacing it with fresh, from which the chill has been taken. When flowers made up into bouquets are received, as they often are on birthdays, or other domestic anniversaries, they look perfectly charming to start with, but often fade as soon as they are put in water.

Of course, there are bouquets and bouquets. If they consist of buds or short-stalked blossoms mounted on wire, the only thing to do is to water or syringe them "overhead" and put them for an hour under a bell glass. But if they are mounted on morsels of cane or bamboo they may be simply untied and put in water. Capillary attraction then comes into play, the cane takes up the moisture and transmits it to the stalks of the flowers, keeping them damp enough to live for some time, though, as they do not actually touch the water, decay does not set in for several days.

BABIES IN PRISONS.

Very few people outside official circles know that a large number of babies are born every year in the infirmaries of prisons and penitentiaries, the little people always causing quite a flutter of attentiveness and excitement among female wardens and prisoners alike, says a Philadelphia exchange.

The general body of the women prisoners make the most pathetic efforts, by means of all manner of trifling scraps and odds and ends, to fabricate articles of wear and ornament for the out-of-place little stranger.

Quite three-fourths of the women volunteer to tend it, and it is often the case that the most refractory and difficult of the prisoners soften and greatly alter by being allowed to do a little thing for it; indeed, it acts throughout like a veritable ray of sunshine among the whole of the poor prisoners, who generally manage to get themselves into great good humor by suggesting as volubly as the prison rules will permit fantastic names for the child. Within a certain period of their birth these children are taken away from the mother and are tended elsewhere with the utmost care and humanity.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SCRAP-BOOK.

Wouldst thou fashion for thyself a seemly life?
Then fret not over what is past and gone;
And 'spite of all thou mayest have lost behind,
Yet act as if life were just begun;
What each day wills the day itself will tell!
Do thine own task, and be therewith content;
What others do, that shalt thou fairly judge;
Be sure that thou no brother-mortal hate,
Then all besides leave to the master Power.

—Goethe.

"You can never make cranberries into candied cherries," says the cook, "though they may tell you that you can. A cranberry is a cranberry, and a cherry is a cherry, to the end of its days, and you can't make one taste like the other. But you can cook cranberries so that they will keep separate, and they are very good for a number of things and make a change from the ordinary stewed cranberry. You take a quart of cranberries and wash carefully and turn them into the dish in which they are to be cooked. Add butter the size of an English walnut, two cups of sugar, and a pinch of cinnamon, and cook until they are done. That sounds a little indefinite, but it is easy to tell. They must boil, not too hard, and it will be necessary to shake the dish in which they are cooking occasionally, and perhaps stir the berries up from the bottom of the pan, taking care not to mash them. No water is used except that which clings to them after they have been washed. When they are turned out they will look not unlike the candied cherries, though a trifle darker, and each one will stand out separately like well-cooked grains of rice. They are good to eat as cranberries, and they are pretty for garnishing with rice."

To make popped-corn balls take three quarts of popcorn, boil half a

pint of molasses for twelve minutes or so, then put the popped corn into a large pan, pour the boiled molasses over it and stir it thoroughly together; make it into balls of the right size with your hands.

For popped-corn cakes have ready enough popped corn to fill a two-quart measure, salt it, and sift it through your fingers to remove all the loose salt and the unpopped kernels. Now make a candy with a cupful (a short half pint) of molasses, half a cupful of brown (cane) sugar, a dessert spoonful of best vinegar, and about one-half ounce of fresh butter; when this is ready stir in as much of the corn as it will take up, then press the mixture into buttered or oiled tins, mark it out in cakes with a sharp knife, and leave till set.

Few stains are more obstinate than those made by vaseline. How to remove them was told recently by a domestic-science teacher. "Have ready," she said, "a moderately hot iron and four pieces of blotting paper. Put two thicknesses of the paper on a board and wet the spot thoroughly with benzine. Lay on the stained cloth, cover with two other pieces of blotting paper, and press quickly with the iron. An old stain may need two or even three applications to remove the stain. The caution is repeated that benzine, being very inflammable, must be used with great care."

Put a little lemon-juice or vinegar in the kettle which cauliflower or cabbage is boiled in. It will serve to keep it white while cooking. It also whitens and keeps firm fish-meat. Apropos of boiling cabbage, the cook of one family manages this process without the usual disagreeable smell coming from it. Her secret, she says, is in cooking the vegetable very slowly, practically stewing it in fact, and keeping the pot closely covered.

A delicacy that is only now finding its way to exclusive tables is the preserved comquats which come to us from China. These are tiny oranges, preserved with the marvelous skill that only Chinese preserve-makers attain and are a delicious and novel sweet for dessert. They are packed in attractive little stone pots.

A cooking-teacher's test for the frying point of hot fat is to drop in it a small piece of bread. If the bread browns on both sides while fry can be counted, it is the right temperature for cooked foods like croquettes, fish-balls, etc.

ABOUT LATE FASHIONS.

Tulle is striped with baby ribbon for the debutante.

Golden filets have jeweled tags, which serve to lace up ball gowns, shades and corsets.

Much of the white crepe de chine is being sequined with silver, the bodices being adorned with lace boleros profusely bespangled with paillettes.

All the brides named Marguerite or Margaret this season present their bridesmaids with either lace pins or bouquet-holders of daisy design, set with diamonds or pearls.

Shoulder-straps and loops over the arms are made of small flowers. Larger blossoms, such as orchids, purple clematis, and velvet pansies, are used alike on bodice and skirt, particularly when tulle and other ethereal fabrics are employed for draperies.

Among dainty accessories to evening dress are the osprey cigarettes rising from a spray of diamonds, but there are also little pous of tulle with an aigrette of jet rising out of them, and there is a return to a fashion of the sixties—a wide velvet bow with a couple of loops, with no ends, tightly drawn together in the middle and worked all over with jet.

Satin matching the gown is still considered the proper footwear (if black satin is not chosen), with the finish of unobtrusive little satin bows, which may or may not be enhanced by a small sparkling buckle. Anything in the way of ornament that interferes with the slender, graceful curve of the foot is to be avoided. The new evening slippers are not extremely low-cut this winter. The heels of some of the newest models are somewhat higher and more narrowly curved than those recently popular, but the pretty strapped effects are still retained.

A rapid description of some pretty street gowns would include one of French blue cloth with a big scroll pattern worked in the skirt with bands of deerskin, the bright yellow and black of this fur being most effective on this shade of blue, writes a correspondent from Paris to the New York Tribune. The blouse is a blouse with the same pattern ornamenting the front and with a high collar lined with fur. Extremely effective is a costume of black cloth made with bolero and tunic open on the side, both edged with sable. The undervest and bit of skirt that shows are of white cloth, embroidered with gold thread and jet beads. The high collar of the cloth underwaist is lined with fur. The Louis XV coats, with their rounded tails, are again fashionable, and steadily increasing in popularity. In drab velvet, that modish color and material, a costume of this cut is very attractive. The skirt is divided by a curved band of gray fur that rises and is finished under the box pleat in the back of the skirt. The coat has revers lined with fur, buttons and silver chains. The gown, with bolero and skirt opened over a panel, is by no means uncommon. A pretty example is of green

satin cloth, trimmed with chinchilla. The fur not only edges the bolero and the open skirt, but makes clover, designs that give a heavy, rich effect to the breadth bordering the panels. The blouse and panels are of pale yellow satin covered with lace incrustations. It is quite worth noting that pale yellow is a most popular color this year, and that it is as conspicuous in evening gowns as are trimmings for smart street suits.

WOMEN OF TODAY.

Mrs. Mary Kennett of Santa Anna Valley, Cal., manages an orange grove that is bringing her a fortune. She does all the buying of orchard machinery and implements.

Miss Anita Martin is a young woman who is known in Texas, her native state, as the "Turkey Queen." She has a farm on which, besides other things, she raises turkeys. She began with five hens and a gobbler. Last year she made \$2,500 raising turkeys.

Miss Adeline W. Torrey of Orange, N. J., after taking several lessons from a mushroom raiser, branched out for herself, and today can scarcely grow mushrooms fast enough to supply her customers. She has recently added to her mushroom raising a bed of violets, from which she also reaps a comfortable income.

PLUCK AND WIT FROM THE FRONT.

The Boer war is producing the usual crop of epigrams. Here are a few to hand: "Heavy firing; casualties, one cooking pot injured."—Excerpt from a Kimberley bombardment report. "A time-expired man."—A Gordon Highlander's dying words at Elanslaagte.

"Those who sup with me will require a devil of a long spoon."—The motto the Blue Jackets have fastened upon their naval gun, of which the range is five miles.

"Come along, boys! This is the hottest business I have ever been in."—General French to his cavalry at Elanslaagte.

"Retire he did."—Comment of a Gordon Highlander bugle-boy when the fight at Elanslaagte was at its crucial point and the Boer bugles cheerfully blew the British call to "Cease Fire" and "Retire." The boy immediately blew the call "Charge" at his own initiative.

"Surrender to avoid bloodshed."—Cronje to Baden-Powell at Mafeking. "When is the bloodshed to begin?"—Baden-Powell to Cronje.

"The English must pay a price that will stagger humanity."—Kruger.

"All well. Enemy shelling us."—Baden-Powell's report.

"Go on. This is your show."—General White to General French, cavalry leader at Elanslaagte.

"Will be with you tomorrow."—A Boer heliograph message to the British at Colenso.

AN INDEPENDENT BANKER AT FIFTEEN.

Perry Heath is the commander-in-chief of an army of 40,000 strong, whose annual support costs \$40,000,000. Rather staggering figures, these.

Mr. Heath has made a fortune from nothing. He started in life as a printer's devil on the Muncie, Indiana, Times, and from that worked up to his present position. When he was thirteen he earned \$1.50 a week and saved; when he was sixteen he got \$3 a week and saved. When in later years he came to Washington and received the largest salary then paid, he still saved. In twelve years as a Washington correspondent he earned \$75,000 and saved \$50,000. Before he was fifteen he had saved \$35 and lent it at interest. He says he never borrowed a cent or received a job through any one's influence but once in his life. In the early days Heath was a type-setter, and with his characteristic thoroughness he made himself one of the best in the country. In repeated contests with professionals he won the prize for speed and accuracy—in fact, old-timers say that when in his prime he could give points to the Mergeron thaler. He still keeps himself in practice, and can do better work now than three-fourths of the compositors.

BARBERS IN A QUEER COMPACT.

A. J. Bryant and C. D. Leggett are a couple of young fellows who have formed a partnership in a barber shop at Cedarvale, Mo. In joining forces these young men entered into an agreement to the effect that the one who should play at a gambling game, or take a drink of liquor must forfeit his share of record, and the lawyers say it is an enforceable one.

EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK.

New York is one city in which an exchange for women's work has succeeded. The annual report of the exchange for the last year shows that the weekly sales averaged \$1000. The exchange covers many fields of effort and conducts a number of departments not undertaken by movements of this kind, among them an advertising department, which issues an exchange catalogue.

SLATE PENCIL INDUSTRY.

Pencils from slate dust molded by hydraulic pressure are now made in large quantities. They are much more popular than the old solid-cut slate pencils. One factory last year made 25,000,000 molded pencils.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by F. G. Haas, druggist.

The way of the transgressor is hard, but the way of those he leaves behind him is often harder.

A warm heart requires a cool head.

WILL SOON BE LET

FLOURING MILLS PLANT TO BE REBUILT IN THIS CITY.

Definite Information is Given by a Representative of an Eastern Machinery House.

(From Daily, Feb. 11th.)

The Salem Flouring Mills plant in this city will be rebuilt in ample season to handle this year's wheat crop. This information was not obtained from official sources or by any person authorized to speak for the milling company, but it comes from good authority.

A. C. Bardeau, of Silver Creek, New York, was in Salem yesterday en route to his eastern home after an extended business visit here on the coast. Mr. Bardeau is the traveling representative of a large firm at Silver Creek, engaged in the manufacturing of mill machinery. In conversing with a Statesman reporter yesterday afternoon, the gentleman said he had been informed by the officers of the Salem Flouring Mills company, while in Portland, that bids for the construction of a 350 or 400 barrel mill at this place, would be opened some time during this week. Negotiations in this regard have been necessarily delayed by reason of the absence from the state of the company's president, Mr. Wilcox. That gentleman, however, returned to Portland yesterday from a month's sojourn in California and it is not expected there will be any further delay.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A Former Salemite Meets Death While on a Hunting Trip, near Napa, California.

James McDonald, for a long time a trusted employe of the Salem Woolen Mills, met his death in California a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of his gun while on a hunting expedition. The story as told by the Napa correspondent of the San Francisco Call, is as follows: "James McDonald, who was the superintendent of the Napa Woolen Mills, while out hunting today accidentally shot and killed himself. The accident occurred near Napa Junction whither Mr. McDonald had gone duck hunting in company with Peter John and the young son of the latter. Mr. John and his son were sitting in the boat, which was anchored in mid-stream. McDonald had gone ashore to get a shot at some ducks that had alighted not far distant. Just how the accident occurred is not known. John and his son heard a report from the gun, followed almost instantly by a second, after which they heard McDonald cry for help. Going to his assistance they found the unfortunate man with a terrible wound in his right shoulder.

At once young John went to Napa to secure medical assistance and to notify Mrs. McDonald. In the meantime the elder John removed McDonald to the wharf of the Cutting Packing Company, where everything possible was done for the wounded man. He lived but about two hours, however.

"McDonald was a native of Rhode Island and 30 years of age. Prior to coming to Napa he was employed in the Albany mills of Oregon. He was a member of company A, Fifth regiment, N. G. C., and very highly respected in this city. He leaves a widow and a small child."

THE COURT ADJOURNED.

Commissioners Held a Brief Session Yesterday, Paid a Few Bills and Went Home.

The Marion county commissioners' court held a brief business session at the court house yesterday afternoon, at which time a few accounts were audited, when the court adjourned, subject to the call of Judge G. P. Terrell. The bills audited included those for extending the tax roll as follows: Ed. N. Edes, \$78.00; R. W. Terrell, 78.00. Other bills audited were: Commissioners' Account, \$16.90; Wm. Miley, 15.50; Election Account, \$24.00; E. J. Swafford, 24.00.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, rundown feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, of Avon, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at Dr. Stone's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

SUMPTER IS BOOMING.

The Dalles Chronicle: Yesterday afternoon J. S. Fish, T. J. Seufert and J. C. Hostetter returned from a visit to Sumpter and the Greenhorn mining district, where they went to inspect the Golden Eagle mine in which they are interested. They say Sumpter is a booming place, full of life and activity, and is thronged with people going to and coming from the mines. It's growth during the past few months has been phenomenal. The severity of the winter has not prevented building, and houses have been erected all winter in spite of the snow and zero weather. Real estate is changing hands at fabulous prices, and investors are there from everywhere anxious to get a foothold in the new Eldorado. They are well satisfied with their mining property, and says the prospect is as good as could be

hoped for. Their mill is running day and night on rock that is rich in gold and is turning out lots of bullion. The development work on the Golden Eagle is being prosecuted rapidly, eleven men being employed running drifts on several different ledges, and they expect to have the mine thoroughly opened up by next summer.

IS IT SCAB?—The report reached this city yesterday, that a small band of sheep badly afflicted with scab is being grazed on the highway in the Dick Swartz neighborhood east of this city. The Marion county stock inspector, W. Scott Taylor, of Gervais, it was reported, would be promptly notified of this condition of affairs, and he will doubtless take steps immediately to abate the evil. The parties bringing the information to this city were unable to name the owner of the sheep.

HIS PLAN OF WORK

T. S. TOWNSEND, THE CREAMERY MAN, EXPLAINS.

Shows Advantage of Farmers Owning Their Own Separators—The Basis for Buying Cream.

(From Daily, Feb. 11th.)

The value of the creamery plant, that is to be established here, is recognized by all, but its real value to the community from a financial point of view depends entirely upon the extent of its field of operations. An effort will be made to start the Salem creamery with as great a supply of cream, and consequently as large a capacity, as it is possible to secure the co-operation of the farmers. The larger the plant and its field of operation, the greater will be the proceeds to be distributed in this community.

Some farmers may desire to increase their facilities that they may engage in this industry on a larger scale, by adding to their herds or the construction of silos, but may be handicapped by the lack of ready funds. H. Thielson, secretary of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, who has been largely interested in securing for Salem this creamery, has made inquiry of a number of banking institutions and local capitalists, by whom he is assured that reputable farmers or reliable renters will find no trouble in procuring the necessary funds with which to enlarge their business.

Mr. Thielson yesterday received a letter from T. S. Townsend, of Portland, who will establish a creamery here. The letter contains much valuable information pertaining to the plan of operation that will be followed by Mr. Townsend in conducting the plant, and is produced in full: "My plan of operating the creamery at Salem, will be about as follows: I want the farmers, as much as possible, to purchase small farm cream separators. I can assist them in buying these on easy terms.

"The advantage of having a separator is very great. First—As soon as the farmer has finished his milking he can then in a very few minutes, have the cream all separated, from the milk, while it is yet warm, put the cream away in his cooling can, never mixing warm cream with his older until it has been thoroughly cooled. Then he can feed his skimmed milk to his calves and pigs, while it is fresh and sweet. Then again it is said, by good authority, that six cows and a separator, are equal to seven cows without a separator.

"Then after we learn who desires to sell their cream, I will arrange to have drivers, go regularly every other day to each of these farmers and get their cream. By knowing who wishes to sell, and just where they live, it will aid me much, in arranging my routes for drivers.

"Every patron's cream will be weighed and tested, separately. The basis for buying cream will be 2 1/2 cents for butter fat, (1 pound butter) less than the highest market price, for fancy creamery in Portland, I. e. b., at the creamery. Then for collecting the cream will be whatever it may cost on each route, which I think will not exceed 1 or 1 1/2 cents for a pound of butter fat. I am willing to guarantee that it will not cost over 1 1/2 cents, that is the same that it cost at my two cheese factories, and the more the farmers can work up, on each route, the less the expense for collecting.

"I pay for cream on, or about the 10th or 12th of the following month, that cream has been delivered. I reserve this much time in order to get my books and accounts shipped up, as all my book work is to be done after the month closes.

"The success of this creamery will depend largely upon the farmers, and to make it a success, they must commence at once to arrange to grow plenty of feed, such as corn, clover, wheat and tares (or vetches) oats, and peas, etc., to have on hand to feed during the dry season, and in winter.

Mr. Townsend will not erect a building in which to conduct his creamery but has contracted for a building in which he will install the necessary machinery. When seen last week Mr. Townsend would not state what building he had contracted for, but it is rumored that the plant will be established in the building on East State street now occupied by James Maguire, proprietor of the Crystal Ice Works.

Hon. Thos. Cooper, a successful Benton county farmer, was in the city yesterday, returning to his home near Corvallis, on the steamer Rm's last evening. In discussing creameries and the value of such institutions to a community, Mr. Cooper informed a Statesman reporter that the Corvallis creamery was a big success. He says he delivers, daily, to the creamery, the milk from ten cows. For the month of January, this herd netted him \$6 per head. The creamery to be established in this city, concluded the speaker, would doubtless prove a very valuable acquisition to Salem's manufacturing institutions.

PAYMENT STOPPED.—In the probate court yesterday, R. E. Kirk, executor of the will of Peter Kirk, deceased, filed a petition asking that the estate be relieved from paying the allowance, heretofore enjoyed by the widow of the deceased. The petition was granted.

MANY TO GRADUATE

PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATING EXERCISES FRIDAY EVENING.

A Class of Twenty-one Will Receive Honors of Graduation—The Program for the Occasion.

(From Daily, Feb. 11th.)

The semi-annual graduating exercises of the Salem public schools will be held at Reed's opera house on Friday evening. A class of twenty-one young people—twelve young men and nine young ladies—will be up for graduation honors. The usual admission fee of 10 cents will be asked to help defray the expenses incident to the exercises.

The class motto is: "Let knowledge be our anchor." The address to the class will be delivered by J. H. Ackerman, superintendent of public instruction.

The program that has been arranged for the occasion is as follows: Music—Orchestra. Invocation—Rev. W. C. Kantner, pastor of the First Congregational church.

Ring Drill—In charge of Miss Myrtle Matsh.

Music—Orchestra. Presentation of Class.

Essay, "Stepping Stones"—Annie Caroline Pigler.

Recitation, "March of Mind"—Herbert Fawk.

Music—Quartet, Nina Bushnell and Vina Sherman, soprano; Bessie Cornelius and Echo Jones, alto; Grace Carter, accompanist.

Recitation, "The Dandy Fifth"—Winifred Muriel Byrd.

Music, solo, "Love Song"—William Prentiss Drew, professor of Greek and Latin, Willamette University.

Essay, "Golden Opportunities"—Wilber Augustus Scott.

Music, duet, "Midsummer Night's Dream"—Winifred Muriel Byrd; Grace Carter.

Address to the class—Hon. J. H. Ackerman superintendent of public instruction.

Music—Orchestra. Presentation of diplomas—H. T. Bruce, chairman of board of directors.

The graduating class is comprised of the following young people:

Roscoe Dickey, Chauncey Robert Bishop, Ida Lillian Towne, Lottie Love Jordan, Hulda Dorothy Michaels, Herbert Wilbur Fawk, Bertha Amy Lick, Jessie Wann, Carl Anton Ges, Gertrude Ella Fawk, Winifred Muriel Byrd, Annie Caroline Pigler, William Frank Crawford, Chester Miller Cox, Clifford Werner Brown, Harold Edwin Sellwood, Robert Farley Morris, Wilber Augustus Scott, Clyde John Carlton, Clyde Elston Johnson, Zarela Mae Minton.

La Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with a transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

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