THE COUNTY'S DEBT

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CLERK W. W. HALL

Shows a Healthy Condition of Marion County's Finances—Amount of Warrants Outstanding.

(From Daily Statesman, Nov. 17.)

County Clerk W. W. Hall yesterday completed the semi-annual report of the financial condition of Marion county. The report gives a very satisfactory condition of affairs, showing a material decrease in the expenditures, the total amount of warrants drawn on the treasury being $24,351.52, considerably less than that of any corresponding period in past years.

The total liabilities of the county are $33,377.67 in outstanding warrants, on which the interest (estimated) is $717.61. The resources of the county to pay this indebtedness are, approximately, $36,422.32, being uncollected taxes. A good portion of this will be collected, and, in fact, has already been collected by the sheriff, cutting down Marion county's indebtedness to a very low figure. It is expected that, within the next year, with a continuance of the present policy, the county's warrant indebtedness will be wiped out, and Marion county will be on a cash basis.

County Clerk Hall's statement shows warrants drawn on the several accounts in the following sums:

Road and bridge	$ 3,919 28
Pauper	2,324 06
Criminal	1,483 25
Postage	119 45
Stationery	818 10
Courthouse and jail	1,301 41
Clerk	1,524 96
Recorder	800 02
Sheriff and board prisoners	2,285 41
Military	158 30
Bailiff	73 50
School superintendent	499 98
County judge	450 00
Commissioners	297 20
Road supervisors	1,945 00
Insane	75 00
Jury	303 20
Coroner	113 75
Treasurer	399 96
Assessor	1,874 00
Election	1,954 70
Bicycle	248 69
Tax Rebate	76 50
Indigent soldiers	271 40
School examiners	30 00
Stock inspector	100 00
Judgment and costs	4 40
Insurance	700 00
Total	$24,351 52

The liabilities and resources are shown as follows:

Liabilities.

Outstanding warrants, September 30th	$33,377 67
Estimated interest accrued	717 61
Total	$34,095 28

Resources.

Amt. tax roll, 1899	$26,422 32
Amt. tax roll previous to 1899 (approximate)	12,000 00
Total	$36,422 32

The statement of Treasurer A. L. Downing shows the receipts and disbursements of the several funds in his possession. This report shows receipts and disbursemengs of the two principal funds as follows:

Receipts.

General fund	$86,542 25
School fund	39,076 64

Disbursements.

General fund	$76,377 48
School fund	17,979 85

Balances on Hand.

General fund	$10,164 77
School fund	21,096 79

Sheriff F. W. Durbin's statement shows the collection of taxes and the amounts paid over to Treasurer A. L. Downing. His collections during the six months ending September 30th, are shown by his statement, as follows:

April	$ 18,211 02
May	24,406 05
June	36,593 52
July	11,045 64
August	12,083 11
September	53,701 09
Total	$156,040 43

The amounts on account of these collections the sheriff paid to the county treasurer the amounts as follows:

April	$ 18,129 68
June	63,526 86
July	10,991 33
September	12,066 29
October	53,692 47
Total	$158,406 63

The amount turned over to the treasurer exceeds the amount collected, this being explained by the fact that the September collections were turned over to the treasurer in October, with some funds collected during the latter month.

According to the most recent census, the population of Belgium is 6,750,000, which for its 11,378 square miles of territory gives 593 inhabitants a square mile, making Belgium the most thickly populated country on the globe. Holland's population is 5,145,000, which gives for the 12,582 square miles of Dutch territory 408 inhabitants a square mile, making the land of dikes and windmills the second most densely populated country.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—One of the pioneer physicians of Salem, Dr. S. R. Jessup, is lying seriously ill at his home on State street, and his family and friends are seriously concerned as to his conditions. He is receiving the best of care and attention, several of the city's leading physicians being in attendance, and a trained nurse is constantly at his bedside. Dr. Jessup has been failing for the past year, his financial troubles having done considerable toward breaking down his health. His many friends in this city and throughout Oregon earnestly hope that he will rally and recover, and that he may see many more years of usefulness among his friends and neighbors in this city.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

THE PEOPLE OF SIBERIA.

Not Four Per Cent. of Them Convicts or political Exiles—Siberian Cities Like Our Western Boom Towns.

(Anna N. Benjamin in Ainslee's.)

"Statistics have their value when given comparatively. In following up the analogy which was always present in my mind in crossing Siberia, the analogy between that country and the United States, it is interesting to compare the area and the population of both. Siberia has 5,000,000 square miles to our 3,500,000, while our population of 70,000,000 over-shadows the 5,750,000 of Russia's Asiatic possessions. Of this number sixty-six per cent. are Russians, the rest indigenous. But this average is brought down by the low per cent. of Russians in the extreme North, which as in Northern Canada, is left almost entirely to the aboriginal Eskimo, and to the hardy fur trader, while in Southern Siberia from sixty to ninety per cent. are Russians. Not four per cent. of all the Russians are convicts or political exiles. The number of convicts varies in the different sections. In the government of Tomsk, in the west, they only amount to one-sixth per cent., which necessarily makes a much higher average in some of the other provinces. These facts are fatal to the theory that the Siberian population is composed mostly of criminals and the sons of criminals.

"The Russians find the great northern steppes as bleak and, as inhospitable as do the Canadians. Yet the mineral deposits and the fur trade attract a certain population. It is extraordinary to read of the early conquests of the Russians in this country, and of their first settlements here, though there were no visions of an El Dorado to draw men on.

"None of the country north of the Amur ever belonged to China, though that is the popular idea. It was inhabited by independent tribes, some of which were subject to the Chinese throne in a very roundabout way, paying tribute to a Manchu Khan, who, in turn, paid tribute to the Son of Heaven. In finally obtaining possession of the region, the Russian government was urged on by its individual representatives there, not by its own avowed policy, as it is today. The chief of these was Muravieff, whose name will ever be connected with Siberia as the name of Washington is with our own country. In 1858, in a treaty drawn up at Aigun, where the Russians and Chinese have recently came in conflict, the Chinese relinquished all claim to the left bank of the great river. From that time dates southern Siberia's mushroom growth. Vladivostok is one of the fruits of it; Khabaroffsk, at the end of this eastern section of railroad, is another. Each city is less than fifty years old, and each bears a striking resemblence, as do all the Siberian cities, to our centres of quick growth in the West. Only a large garrisonment of the population differentiates creates a military society, which elethese cities from ours. Absent, too, is the atmosphere of nervous enterprise and business push, the result of what the Yankee terms 'hustling.' The American city owes its birth and life to the energy of the individual, the Siberian city owes its founding and its continued existence to the government. A site is pot selected in accordance with the economies of business, but on account of military exigency. The city's tenure of life dose not depend upon a boom, but on the convenience of the government. Private individuals may follow in the path autocratically blazed, and turn whatever is possible to their own advantage, but the city is not there for them, but for the government. In spite of this fact, business thrives, and men are making money, which speaks well for Siberia."

MAGNITUDE OF NEW YORK CITY

The great size of New York city is emphasized by the figures of the present census. Barring New York state, only three of the other 44 states of the Union have a population greater than that of New York city—Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. The combined population of the four states of Connecticut, Florida, Colorado and California barely equals that of the city. Its 3,437,202 inhabitants are 4 1-2 per cent of all those in the United States. One person out of every 22 in the nation lives within the limits of the vast municipality at the mouth of the Hudson. The city could furnish enough people to populate the 11 states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Florida, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Nevada. Fourteen congressmen represent the city at Washington. To pay the expenses of the city for a year nearly $100,000,000 is required.—Kansas City Star.

LOST HIS GRIP.

Telegraph Operators Who Cannot Control Their Fingers.

"I have lost my grip."

This phrase is applied by men to all kinds of failures. One of the technical usages of losing one's grip is in the case of telegraph operators, says an exchange.

Many of the most skilled operators suffer at times from a loss of "grip," and are compelled to give way temporarily to a substitute. This "grip" is the hold on the key, and the moment the operator begins to lose the control of this "grip" he realizes a rest, although for only a brief time, is due him.

Another, but unpleasant, term applied to this loss of "grip" is "telegraphers' paralysis." It shows itself in many curious ways, all showing that the muscles brought into play in working the key are badly worn.

One of the most skillful operators in Louisville, who is subject to these attacks, cannot send "P." The Morse manual calls for five dots for this letter. The operator in question has, by some hook or crook lost the power to stop at the fifth dot, and it is a common thing for him to warn the taker to look out for his "P's."

Recently he asked a fellow-operator to watch him send "P's," and to stop him at the end of the fifth dot. It resulted that, although he would be warned at the fourth dot, the fingers, no longer mastered by the brain, would continue dotting beyond the fifth.

In Cologne all automobile vehicles must be provded with a number large enough to be read at considerable distance, and every operator must have a certificate issued by the police authorities. Bells must be used instead of signal trumpets, and the vehicles must also have two brakes.

At Bed Time

I take a pleasant herb drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made form herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's Medicine. All druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c. Lane's Family Medicines moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. 5.

"Eucaine" is a newly discovered anesthetic, by injection of which pain is deadened to a degree that greatly promotes the work of surgeons. Its successful use in Philadelphia hospitals is reported.

TWO NEW CONCERNS ORGANIZE.

Articles of Incorporation Filed in the State Department.

Two new concerns filed articles of incorporation in the Department of State, yesterday, receiving authority to begin operations in the state, as follows:

The Liberty Bell Consolidated Mines Company will engage in a mining business in Oregon and elsewhere, and do a general development business. The principal office will be located in Sumpter. The company will operate with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into shares valued at $1 each. P. E. Poindexter, C. C. Basche and R. H. Miller are the incorporators of record.

The Pacific Laundry Company will carry on a general laundry business in Portland. The capital stock is fixed at $5000, divided into shares valued at $100 each. W. T. Lambert, A. H. Lambert and W. Y. Masters are the incorporators.

It is reported that Count Cassini is soon to retire from the Russian ambassadorship at Washington and that M. Giers, the present minister of the Czar's government in China, will succeed him in office. Both men rank as able and experienced diplomats.

CHESTNUTS FOR LUNCHEON.

The large French chestnuts are again in market and are beginning to be used as one of the substantial lunch or dinner dishes by many families. In French homes it is the practice to roast them slowly until soft, then send them to the table, where each member hulls his own, then cuts them in half puts a bit of butter between before eating. Another way is to hull and throw them into boiling water for a few minutes so that the skins can be easily removed, after which boil for twenty or thirty minutes, until soft; then put through one of the patent potato-mashers, and they are ready to eat as a porridge, with cream or rich milk. After boiling and mashing they can be seasoned with butter and served in the place of mashed potatoes. Experiments made by experts employed by the United States Government point to the conclusion that nuts, genreally speaking, are not indigestible, despite the popular impression to the contrary. Most nuts contain very little water, much fat, and only a small percentage of starch.

The late John Sherman thought it the duty of every public man to receive, whenever possible, all who wished to see him. Only a short while before his death he said: "If people want to see me they shall do so as long as I have the strength to receive them."

BIG-HEAD CHILDREN

with long thin necks—you see them in every school—want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to build up their poor little shrunken scrawny bodies.

School will be of no use to them. Something will carry them off.

They have no play in them. There is no fun in playing, when everybody else can run faster, jump further, turn round quicker, and keep on longer.

Big head is no harm; let the body be big too.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

FOR BETTER PRICES

ACTION OF CALIFORNIA PRUNE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Has Strengthened the Market Materially—Northwestern Association Will Organize Permanently.

(From Daily Statesman, Nov. 17.)

The firm action of the California Prunegrowers' Association in standing up for its fixed prices, together with the activity of the Northwestern Association in canvassing among members for a permanent organization, is said to be materially affecting the market in favor of the growers, says last evening's Portland Telegram. Those on the inside think there will be no trouble in the California association getting its price—3 cents for the four sizes.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the temporary organization known as the Cured Fruit Association of the Pacific Northwest, arrangements were completed for beginning an active canvass for the purpose of obtaining a 75 per cent membership. Mr. Townsend, a live, energetic fruitgrower of Salem, was appointed to solicit the membership. He will be paid well for his time and work.

The committee came to the conclusion that a strict business-like policy is the best method of securing organization. In other words, they believe that the services of a good man who will obtain these results, is cheap at any price. They have found by past experience already that for the want of a little money the whole organization may be wrecked or allowed to go "by the boards." It is a repetition of the old story that for the want of a horseshoe nail the shoe was lost, and then the horse, and then the rider, and the army, etc. Therefore, the future purpose of the promoters will be to pay the most for the best, where there are any results to be obtained.

The California association declares that it has a corner upon the prune market. This is said to be true in the sense that the association will likely get its price, but not true in the sense of controlling all the prunes, for scarcely any of the French prunes in the Northwest have been marketed, which stock the California association must take into account before being in a position to absolutely control the market. Nearly all the Italian prunes have been sold, and these the California association has evidently confused with the French prunes, believing that the Northwestern market was cleaned out.

However, it is claimed such a condition of affairs will not interfere with the California growers getting their fixed price. They have the sympathetic support of the Northwestern Association, which, even though in an embryo state, has a good following of prune growers, which will be quickly increased by reason of its active canvassing campaign. Even the growers who are not active sympathizers with the association seem in no hurry to sell at less than 2 cents for the small sizes and 3 cents for the larger sizes. In fact, they could not afford to sell any less at a profit.

Advocates of the California association as well as that of the Northwest resent the term trust, as applied to the action of the former in trying to secure complete control of the remaining prune crop. Nothing is in the nature of a trust, they claim, that has for its object the securing of a living price. The prices fixed by the southern association, it is claimed, afford only a living profit to the growers. To secure a fair profit for their work, instead of cutting one another's throats, through competitive, suicidal prices, was the prime factor in causing the growers to organize. The same motive actuates the growers of the Northwest who, after forming a permanent organization, will be in a position for co-operating with the California growers in an effective manner.

Mr. Townsend, the canvasser for the northern association, has been furnished with a list of all the prunegrowers in the prune belt of the Northwest, and will make a personal canvass from house to house.

AN INDISPOSED FREAK.

"The glass eater and sword swallower isn't on duty today. What's the matter?"

"He's home sick, suffering with sharp panes in the stomach."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CROWDING THE CHILDREN.

Bewildering Multiplicity of Subjects Attempted to Be Taught.

Everyone knows what one of our most accomplished men expressed so sharply, that "Americans are the most public-schooled and the least cultivated people in the world." This was the opinion of James Russell Lowell; and though the quotation may seem ungracious today, it is possibly quite true that Americans could not stand an examination in education with some nationalites whom they surpass in natural intelligence, says A. Blackwood in the New York Commercial Advertiser. In the race which the nations are running for, especially industrial supremacy, education—the education of the whole man and of the whole people—is what counts, and will count more and more. It makes the difference between man and man, nation and nation. Mr. Stillman has well said in his autobiography, "It is not the form of government that makes the difference between governments, but the character of the governed;" and education has everything to do with character.

To judge from the degree of efficiency that results, visible to the seeing eye on every side, there is either a low order of intellect on the one hand, or fatal defects in the school system, or its working, on the other. And as there can be no hesitation as to the alternative, we are forced to the conclusion that instead of the youthful faculties being expanded and opened to natural forces that "spread the young thought and warm the opening heart," they are contracted and closed to salutary influences by the modus operandi of a stunted and contracted mental regime. And this conviction is reinforced by an observable low tone in deportment, an absence of such manners as we cannot disassociate from the idea of intellectual training. Such deportment—conspicuous by its absence—is not that of mere societary speech and attitude, the aping of which, when seen, is so deplorable, but is the natural outcome of a becoming respect in the young for themselves and others; of a reverence for knowledge and a veneration for their elders, the lack of which is a crying evil of the time, and the cultivation of which it is the plain duty of teachers to foster. If education has not a sweetening effect on manners, as well as an elevating effect on character, it misses its mark. These conditions are known to prevail by those who take sufficient interest in the subject and whose minds are free from prejudice. Their reality is so conspicuous that those who run may read.

In the first year's course at school, for a 6-year-old, fresh from his toys, his mother's apron string and his endless questioning, we have the following "course of study" set down for a group of schools in New York state, and it is, we believe, regarded as quite a moderate course: Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English, physiology, including lessons on stimulants and narcotics "where required;" story work, nature work, music and drawing. The average attendance of the young scholar, writing off vacation, holidays, absences from sickness, stress of weather, etc., is about six and a half months, or 28 weeks, or 140 days, or, at the full average at his age of four hours a day, 560 hours, which gives to each of his 10 subjects 56 hours, or 14 of his working days during his first year. If, instead of this, the time were given solely to reading, which is the foundation of all school learning, as distinguished from natural education by observation and experience, that foundation would be prepared much more surely for the raising of an intellectual structure of well-balanced and goodly proportions. Following in due course the knowledge of letters, and directly in the line of the child's natural development, come writing and numerals, that useful educator of eye and hand, drawing, and that which Plato calls "a teacher of virtue—virtuous music." But whatever is not in tune with the natural movements of the mind—by which "mind and heart according well" may make true harmony in knowledge—should be excluded. The teacher, by thus satisfying the natural desires of the child's mind, letting him be virtually the questioner, does well, and shall doubtless see satisfying fruits of his labor. But if these fundamental subjects, on which the superstructure depends, are not thoroughly taught at the beginning, nothing can give back the hour and the opportunity for doing so.

The increasing, bewildering multiplicity of subjects attempted to be taught, and the still gathering crowd of methods continually hammering for admission, render the entire work done of a superficial character. The elements which form the basis of education are neglected for flash accomplishments; the memory is burdened and the mind encumbered with what very few have any wish to remember o reare to understand, and what, if they did, would in the vast majority of cases never be of the least utility. Fashion and the craving for novelty as the elixir of life have seized upon the school business also, and to be up to date with the latest fad is the one thing needful. But the main and primary work of the teacher is the laying of the foundations solid and secure. The raising of the superstructure is the pupil's life work. Education is not like measles—to be had and to be done with; it begins with life and ends with it. The best teaching, and requiring the highest qualities in the teacher, is teaching the pupil how to learn. But the attempt to teach those who are to do the world's handiwork, Greek and Latin, and German, and French, and astronomy, and geology, and chemistry, and botany, and physics, and the arts and sciences generally, is so absurd as to render criticism impossible, and results in the merest smattering, not of these only, but of what is indispensable also. A little learning, if not here a dangerous, is a very useless thing; and nothing is so inutile or tiresome as a boy or girl who knows not anything, but a little of everything.

Example is better than argument, and we know young men, and could produce them, who passed through the public schools with all the credit usually obtained, and whose natural faculties are quite at par, any description of whose equipment would seem exaggeration; whose attempts at letter-writing are painful, to witness; who can not pronounce the names of literature; who have no idea of where knowledge is stored, nor any tendencies toward its acquisition beyond what serevs for the daily round of existence.

The glamor of foreign languages and scientific studies has apparently blinded them to the value and importance of plain English. The romance of learning has carried them beyond those sober realities on the knowledge of which their future usefulness depends. The superficialness of their schooling follows them into all their subsequent work, and they find themselves among the discomfited in the great game of life.

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impurities. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that most horrible disease, Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud of. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S. has done them, while others are seeking advice about their cases. All letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of Blood and Skin Diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease.

SSS We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write us if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Home of Swamp-Root.

TREE CLOCK.

A Glasgow man has in his garden what he calls a "tree clock." Fir trees are planted in such positions that one of them will shade a portion of the house at every hour of sunlight. For example, at 9 o'clock in the morning the "9 o'clock tree" shades the dining-room, while as the sunlight changes the "10 o'clock tree" shades the room above or the room adjoining it, and so on through the day. On a Sunday this "tree clock" insures a succession of shady places around the house.

GERMAN OWNERS OF FOREST.

The royal Prussian family is the largest owner of forest tracts in Germany. Its property consists of not less than 180,200 acres. The southern branch of the Hohenzollerns owns a tract of 136,000 acres. The Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode owns forest covering 119,000 acres. The timber lands of the Prince of Pless comprise 104,000 acres.

CUSHIONS OF TODAY.

The cushion of pillow is an old-time institution, and in ancient Rome on state occasions officers entered first "to set the cushions," while in those days, as well as at the present time, the regalia and various insignia of high office were borne upon a cushion.

A century ago it was nothing more than a bolster or small square, stuffed with horsehair, or made of reps and damask to match the upholstering of the furniture.

Beautiful indeed is the cushion of today, with its goodly proportions, artistic design, exquisite work and material. Without a lavish supply of these down-filled, silken, ease-inviting "pillows of rest" no room can be considered properly furnished. Their infinite variety is an added charm, and, whether of art linen, silk, satin or brocade, they constitute, with the exception of flowers and books, the greatest "finishing touch" to a room.

Lady Knutsford, the niece of Lord Macaulay, is at work upon a life of Zachary Macaulay, the historian's father.

EVER A SONG SOMEWHERE.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a something sings alway;
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,
And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray.
The sunshine showers across the grain,
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
In the midnight black or the midday blue;
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole night through.

The buds may blow and the fruit may grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sere;
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a song somewhere!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all
Localities

Manufactured by
Standard Oil Company.