Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

[Concluded from first page.]

keeping the sewers open, much less than the average of other cities, showing that the sewer work has been well done.

There is now 11,376 feet of main sewers in the city (not including that part of Court street sewer between Summer street and Mill creek), which cost the city twenty eight thousand dollars ($28,000.) There is 12,887 feet of lateral sewers, not including those not on record, the cost of which was $11,736 45-100, making a total of $39,736.45-100 for 4 6-10 miles of sewerage in the city.

Memphis, a city of sixty thousand people, has about forty miles of sewers constructed, considerable of which is only six inches in diameter and only an average depth of six feet, which cost $747,000.00, while the average depth of the Salem sewer is something over twlve feet.

As there has been some criticisms regarding the sewers of the city, I will compare them with that of Memphis, which is claimed to be a model.

The Memphis sewer requires one hundred and fifty flush tanks to keep it clean. Although none of the surface water runs in the Memphis sewers; there are five flood gates along the line of the switch and main sewer to allow the sewerage to flow into the street at such times as its capacity is overtaxed. It is claimed by some, who don't know, that the grade of the city sewers is insufficient. The greatest grade of the Memphis sewer is only equal to the least in any sewer in this city.

Col. Barring, who planned and constructed the Memphis sewers, had every facility for planning and and carrying out his work that any man ever had. He called to his assistance many able engineers of the country, and Memphis paid the bills.

It has cost but a nominal sum for the city to maintain and keep in repair its sewers, since their construction.

There is not a flush tank connected with the sewers of the city, but there should be several. The health of the city requires that the sewers be kept clean and free, as possible, from poisonous gases.

VENTILATION.

I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of ventilation in the sewers of the city, especially to those who have and are contemplating connecting with city sewers, for all sewers, to some extent, contain poisonous gases. By the proper use of ventilating pipes, traps, etc., nearly all gases can be excluded from houses and other buildings having sewer connections.

I am aware that populous cities have expended large sums of money experimenting on ventilation, but as yet, there has been no system of ventilation that has proved entirely satisfactory.

All sewers should be provided, at frequent intervals, with man-holes, with perforated covers lamp holes with grating, etc., for ventilation as well as other purposes.

The Minneapolis system have man-holes on the lateral sewers every 150 feet.

Col. Barring who planned and superintended the Memphis sewers, urges very strongly ventilation in all sewers, particularly the house connections, which are regulated by city ordinance in Memphis.

PERMANENT MONUMENTS.

City Surveyor Greer in June 1861, established five permanent monuments at the intersection of State and Commercial streets, Union and Commercial streets, and Commercial and Leslie streets. In excavating for street improvements the latter monumument has been destroyed.

I have established monuments the same and in like manner of those previously established by City Surveyor Greer at the intersection of 12th and Mill streets and Oak and 14th streets in the University addition to the city. There should be others established as soon as convenient to do so.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Salem, under its present charter, contains an area of about one and one-half square miles of territory, much of which territory does not yet present much of an urbane appearance. There have been many additions laid out in the past few years outside of the city limits which are fast settling up with good and substantial citizens.

PAVING.

With the progress of the civilization of a people fellows the improvement of its thoroughfares.

Street improvements for the city, like the improvement of the roads of the county, forms one of the primary elements in the advancement of its people, being almost indispensable to the traffic of any community. The improvement of streets requires ingenuity and skill on the part of the engineer. The formation of the strata, the climate and the materials to be used, the gradients and manner of construction, and many other things must be all well and carefully considered before any street work of a permanent character should be undertaken.

It would not be improper to remark now in this connection that it is evident that some better system of improving our streets should be adopted than the one that has been so long followed of annually graveling the streets. This cannot be made to fill the requirements of the city travel much longer. In the business part of the city it is now only tolerated from necessity. The street commissioners have done the best they could with the material and labor they had at their command to perform the street work.

Our muddy streets are not entirely the fault of those whose business it is to keep them in repair, for during the wet winter months the gravel now used on the streets will work up into mud, as at best it is over one-half sand and soil when used for macadam. In fact, any macadam that can be used in streets in a populous city will not prevent mud in winter, and it is only by the constant use of the sprinkler in summer that our residents are not overwhelmed with dust.

Telford, one among the greatest engineers of his time and hardly equaled at any period, required in his paving of streets first a good and substantial foundation. In our climate a good foundation of coarse gravel or broken stone, free from sand or soil is indespensable.

The streets of Minneapolis are paved with cedar blocks, after making a good and substantial foundation for the blocks to rest upon. The cost of the cedar block pavement is about $1.00 per square yard, and the pavement is very satisfactory, but I am inclined to think that cedar or wood blocks are hardly adapted to our rainy winters. Being kept wet so long during the winter they would soon wear away.

The Belgian block would be almost too expensive as there is no rock nearer than the Columbia river that I have any knowledge of, that would answer for pavement of that kind.

Several cities in the East are now using the vitrified paving brick, which, it is claimed, does not absorb moisture to any considerable extent, and makes a smooth roadway without being slippery and will withstand the erosion of wagons and vehicles.

These brick are made seven inches long, five inches wide and two and one-half inches thick, and cost in the East, at the kiln $8.00 per thousand. Adding the cost of excavating the gravel and soil of our streets and replacing it with a good foundation would bring the cost up to about $3.00 per square yard for the brick pavement system.

This vitrified brick pavement has been in use in some of the Eastern cities for twelve or fifteen years and it is claimed, it has given satisfaction in cities of sixty and seventy thousand inhabitants. It might be well for the council to investigate the matter as to its utility for pavement.

It is almost imperative, in my judgment, that some steps be taken to pave our business streets soon, as it will require considerable time to ascertain what is best adapted for the permanent improvement of the streets.

As it is now, nearly all the street work of the city is applied on the streets in the business portion of the town at the expense of the whole city, when it should be done by the assessment of the adjacent property.

Commercial street should be paved from Trade to Chemeketa streets, and State and Court streets from Commercial to High street, as in the end it would be economy.

I would not advise haste in this matter, but carefully investigate the different systems and plans of street pavements in other cities, and adopt the one most suitable to our wants. Take advantage of the experiments and experience of other cities, then act.

SIDEWALKS AND CURBSTONES.

Although the grade of the streets has been established by ordinance, yet there is no law fixing the relative height and grade of the sidewalks. The result is a want of uniformity in the footpaths which should be remedied by legislation.

Respectfully submitted,
ALONZO GESNER, City Surveyor.
Jan. 6, 1891.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethern Church, Blue Mound, Ark., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishoners thought I could live only a few weeks I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 26 lbs in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when every thing else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at Fry's drug store. Regular size 50cents and $1.

Capital National Bank.

We publish in another column the report of the condition of the Capital National Bank of Salem, as called for by the comptroller of the Currency at the close of business, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1890, showing a very prosperous and safe condition, and in comparison with former statements, showing a remarkable growth in its business. Notwithstanding the present stringency in money, the world over, the item of deposits in this bank show a gain of over $50,000, compared with their statement as published one year ago, aggregating now a quarter of a million dollars.

Able management, and courteous treatment of its customers, has made this the leading bank of the city. President Wallace, and Cashier Albert are wide-awake, enterprising citizens and both take an active part in all meritorious enterprises looking to the development of the rich resources of the Willamette valley.

A Michigan Central Railroad Employe Wins His Case, After Seven Years' Contest.

While employed as agent of the Michigan Central railroad company at Augusta, Mich., my kidneys became diseased, and from an impoverished and impure state of the blood, my general health was undermined. I consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. In Oct. last I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am to-day a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good that I can, and I wish to say that I think it the greatest blood, kidney and liver medicine in the world.

E. LARZILERE, Agent M. C. R. R., Albion, Mich.

Sod by Smith & Steiner.

A New Year's Gift

Which will be acceptable to all horsemen. $2 a set has been the ruling price heretofore, but of late I am informed some are favored at $1.50. Believing that all are equal and should share alike, all teamsters and farmers will hereafter be served at my shop at the new price, $1.50 per horse, cash in hand, I have a large stock of shoes, and I have a large patronage, gained by superior mechanical skill during 3½ years in Salem. A four years' apprenticeship, four years in a veterinary school, several years in steamboat work, railroad shops, etc., enables me to do any piece of forging needed—mill work, threshers, reapers or anything else. In the same shop will be found a superior wagon maker in the person of J. H. Elgin, who will do all work in his line in the best possible shape at lowest rates.

JOHN HOLM,
Cor. Commercial and Chemeketa.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of the CAPITAL JOURNAL will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

School Tax List.

The school taxes of district No. 24 in Marion county are now due and payable at the clerk's office in No. 253 Commercial street (in the rear of F. S. Dearborn's book store in the Bush Breyman block) Salem. The same will become delinquent unless paid within 60 days from this date. By order of board, this 17th day of November, 1890.

W. B. SIMPSON,
11-17-tf District Clerk.

Physicians Have Found Out

That a contamination and foreign element in blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive use checks the formidable and atrocious diseases, nor is it less positively established than it is preferable to the potents often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

A Sure cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind Bleeding and protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggist or mail treatise free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia Pa. Sold by Smith & Steiner.

French Physicians Favor a Device for Deafness.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Physicians look with favor upon the invention for relieving deafness, which was recently introduced here by H. A. Walpe, of Bridgeport, Conn., and say it is undoubtedly the highest development which science has reached towards aiding the deaf.

PENSIONS

D. C. SHERMAN,

U. S. Pension and Claim agent, P. O. Box 383, Salem, Oregon. Deputy County Clerk. Write for blanks. w

FATE OF FORTUNES.

It Doesn't Take Long to Scatter Them in America.

There Are Not More Than Three Generations Between Shirt-Sleeves and Shirt-Sleeves — A Common Fallacy About Great Possessions.

Much apprehension is felt and often expressed concerning the concentration of enormous wealth in the hands of a few persons, the idea being that a sort of plutocratic dynasty may be established which will tend to destroy republican institutions in time and to subvert the liberties of the people. The impression is quite general, says the San Francisco Chronicle, that there is a source of great danger to the Nation in these gigantic fortunes, and some reformers have even gone so far as to propose that hereditable wealth shall be limited by law, the excess over a certain sum to go not to the rich man's legatees and devisees, but to the State. This idea, however, has not been received with general favor, for it antagonizes the theory of property, which seems too deeply seated to be uprooted even by Henry George and his followers.

The danger of a dynasty of plutocrats is rather imaginary than real. Large fortunes become scattered in much less time than might be imagined; or, to put it as it has been already expressed by an American writer, "there are not more than three generations between shirt-sleeves and shirt-sleeves." This rise and fall of a fortune could hardly be expressed more tersely and epigrammatically, and at the same time with more truth. The representative of the first generation takes off his coat and goes to work in his shirt-sleeves, and by unceasing industry accumulates a competence. To him succeeds his son, who inherits his father's industry, and has, superadded to that industry, the gift of money-making, and he dies very rich. Then comes his son, in whom the old stock shows marked signs of deterioration, and his life is given rather to spending money than to earning it, so that when he dies the fortune which he inherited has vanished into thin air, and his son has to pull off his coat and go to work in his shirt-sleeves, as did the founder of the family before him.

This is reducing the case to the slimmest possible terms, for it must be apparent that with a family of sons and daughters the acquired fortune will be dissipated even more speedily. Take a few figures by way of further illustration: Our imaginary representative of the second generation dies worth, let us say, $2,000,000, but he leaves two sons and two daughters. His fortune is then divided into four equal parts, giving $500,000 to each child. Should each of these children have four children the share of each would be but $125,000, even if the original fortune were to remain unimpaired; but out of sixteen children it is certain that at least one-half would be improvident, especially if born to a fortune. So it is safe to say that by the end of the second generation the fortune of $2,000,000 would have dwindled to $1,000,000, and that a third generation would see the money scattered far and wide.

America has presented thus far but two exceptions to this rule, in the families of the Astors and the Vanderbilts, and the time has not yet fully run to say with certainty that they are exceptions. But even if they prove to be they do not destroy the force of the proposition as a general truth that great fortunes can not be held together for a very long period, but will become broken up and scattered, returning to the courtesy at the table, accompanied by a few words. He did not understand English, but I found that he spoke French in a curious way. We struck up an acquaintance, and before our coffee pots were empty we were on confidential terms, which seemed to give him great pleasure. He was a stranger in New York, to which place he had just come, and did not know any body in the city.

"He grew so friendly that after breakfast he invited me to a room which he had taken the previous day. He there told me that he was a Calmuck in the Russian service, and that during a leave of absence he had come to New York, which he had been anxious to see. I noticed a pair of Turkish trousers hanging on the wall, and beside them a curved short sword of peculiar form, and destitute of the regulation hilt or handle. As I looked at it he said: 'Take it down, draw out the scimiter, and you'll find a thumb ring by which it can be used.' I did as he directed, found the ring spoken of, grasped the weapon and began to handle it. While doing so I bent it, and noticed that, instead of springing back when the pressure was taken off, it returned gradually to its proper form. It had evidently been forged from an untold number of steel rings welded together like old Damascus blades. When asked about it he told a curious tale.

"'One day,' he said, 'forty years ago, when I was in the Caucasus under Voronzoff, a cloud of Circassian cavalry under Schamyl suddenly came upon us in a pass. A Circassian with a drawn scimiter galloped toward me, and I raised my sword to guard my head, but he cut it in twain with a single stroke as he would have cut a carrot. At that moment his brain was pierced by one of our Calmuck bullets, and I sprang from my horse to get his scimiter. Next morning Schamyl sent a messenger to our camp to ask General Voronzoff for the body of his brother, who had been killed in the previous day's fight, and he asked also for the scimiter, which, however, could not be found. That is it. It had been an heirloom in the family of Schamyl, the Mohammedan prophet, was said to be seven hundred or eight hundred years old, and had probably been made in the Caucasus out of Damascus steel.'"

Irving's Sincerity.

Washington Irving was good-natured and delighted to do little deeds of kindness; but he was also a sincere man and would not pay even conventional compliments unless they were merited. Once, while in London, he and a literary friend were invited by a merchant to drive to his country house and spend a day or two there. The carriage stopped at the gate of the merchant's park. The host alighted, and asked his guests if they would walk through the grounds to the house. The friend started to get out, but Irving held him down by the coat, and they both drove on to the house; the merchant followed on foot. "I make it a principle," said Irving, when they were out of hearing, "never to walk with a man through his own grounds. I have no idea of praising a thing whether I like it or not. You and I will do them to-morrow by ourselves."

How to Expel Musquitoe

Those living in a locality in which mosquitoes are troublesome may make a trial of the following recipe for expelling these pests from the house: Take a piece of gum camphor, in size about the third of a hen's egg, and slowly evaporate it by holding it in a shovel or tin vessel over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes, and it is said they will not return [illegible]

GORMANDIZING,

or overeating, or the partaking of too rich and indigestible food, is a common cause of discomfort and suffering. To immediately relieve the stomach and bowels from such overloading, a full dose of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets is the best remedy. They operate gently, yet thoroughly and without griping, nausea, or other unpleasant effects.

If the too free indulgence in such intemperate eating has deranged digestion, causing dyspepsia and biliousness, attended with a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in mouth in the morning, on arising, drowsiness after meals, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity and hypochondria—then you need to follow up the use of the "Pellets" with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to tone up the stomach, invigorate the liver, and set all the processes of digestion at work. While curing indigestion, it purifies the blood, cleansing the system from all humors and blood-poisons—no matter of what name or nature, or from what cause arising. There is nothing similar to it in composition or approaching it in results. Therefore, don't be duped and induced to take some substitute, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit.

$500 OFFERED by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. B. DUNNINGTON, Proprietor Willamette Barber Shop—under Willamette hotel. Only first class workmen employed,

B. F. BONHAM. B. N. HAYDEN. W. H. HOLMS.
BONHAM, HOLMES & HAYDEN, Attorneys at law. Office in Bush's block, between State and Court, on Com'l St.

S. T. RICHARDSON, Attorney at law, office up stairs in front rooms of new Bush block, corner Commercial and Court streets, Salem, Oregon.

J. J. SHAW, Attorney-at-Law, Salem, Oregon. Office first door to the left at head of stairs in the rear of Ladd & Bush's bank.

TILMON FORD, attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office up-stairs in Patton's block.

PRATT & HUNT, attorneys at law, Salem, Oregon. Office over Capital National Bank, Commercial street. Money to loan.

D'ARCY & BINGHAM, Attorneys and counselors at law, Salem, Oregon. Having an abstract of the records of Marion county, including a lot and block index of Salem, they have special facilities for examining titles to real estate. Business in the supreme court and in the state departments will receive prompt attention.

MINTA S. A. DAVIS, M. D., Graduate of American Medical College, offers her professional service to those who may need them. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office up stairs in New Bank building, Commercial street

DR. J. M. KEENE, Dentist. Office over the White Corner Court and Commercial streets.

W. D. PUGH, Architect, Plans, Specifications and superintendence for all classes of buildings. Office 290 Commercial St., up stairs.

C. S. McNALLY, Architect, New Bush Breyman block. Plans and specifications of all classes of of buildings on short notice. Superintendence of work promptly looked after. 2-5-tf

A. W. BEST.—Artist Studio, Bush-Brey block. Classes Thursdays and Saturdays.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. J. LARSEN & CO., Manufacture of all kinds of vehicles. Repairing a specialty. Shop 43 State street.

GEO. HOKYE—Barber and Hair-dressing parlors. Finest baths in the city. 209 Commercial Street, Salem.

DR. T. C. SMITH, Dentist, 92 State street, Salem, Or. Finished dental operations of every description. Painless operations a specialty.

F. B. SOUTHWICK, Contractor and builder. Well prepared to do all kinds of building and guarantee satisfaction. 4-21-1m

JOHN GRAY.—Contractor and builder. Fine inside finishing a specialty 480 Commercial street, Salem Oregon.

JOHN KNIGHT, Blacksmith. Horse shoeing and repairing a specialty. Shop at the foot of Liberty street, Salem, Oregon. 2.20tf

SOCIETY NOTICES

A. O. U. W.—Protection Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., Salem, Oregon. Meets each Wednesday evening at its hall in state Insurance block, corner Commercial and Chemeketa streets. Visiting and Sojourning brethren invited. F. B. SOUTHWICK, TRA ESB, Recorder. M W

G. A. R.—Sedgwick Post, No. 10, Department of Oregon, meets every Monday evening at the Hall over the Oregon Land company's office. Visiting comrades are cordially invited to attend.

D. C. SHERMAN, Post commander.
S. A. RANDLE, Adj'tant.

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Silver-Coburg ton ac	mail			Port'nd mail	Port'nd Exp
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7 45	10 25	Woodburn		1 40	7 50
8 50	11 22	Silverton		12 05	6 45
	5 07	Brownsville		7 40	
	6 50	Coburg		6 00	

Connections at Woodburn with S P Co trains to and from Portland and at Tallman with trains to and from Albany.

WEST SIDE.

Airlie mail			Portland mail	
LV	AM		AR	PM
8 20		Portland P & W V	3 15	
11 00		Dundee Junction	2 05	
2 00		Sheridan	9 00	
4 10		Dallas	5 22	
4 55		Monmouth	7 [illegible]	
5 50		Airlie	6 45	

Tickets for West Side stations for sale at foot of Jefferson st. Tickets for East side stations for sale at Union depot, Cor 5th and I streets.

CHAS. N. STATT,
Gen. Supt. & Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Ag't

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Corns

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—VIA
Southern Pacific Route

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Above trains stop only at following stations north of Roseburg, East Portland Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Albany Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg Junction City, Irving and Eugene.

ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY.

8:00 a. m.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	4:00 p. m.
10:52 a. m	Lv	Salem	Lv.	1:08 p. m.
5:40 p. m.	Ar.	Roseburg	Lv.	6:20 a. m

Albany Local, Daily (Except Sunday.)

5:00 p. m.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	9:00 a. m.
7:32 p. m.	Lv.	salem	Lv.	6:08 a. m.
9:00 p. m.	Ar.	Albany	Lv.	5:00 a. m.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

For accommodation of second class passengers attached to express trains.

West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis:

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7:30 a. m.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	5:30 p. m.
12:10 p. m.	Ar.	Corvallis	Lv.	12:55 p. m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN—(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

4:40 p. m.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	8:20 a. m.
7:25 p. m.	Ar.	McMinnville	Lv.	5:45 a. m.

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E.P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. and Pass. Ag't
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Composed of dining cars unsurpassed,
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TOURIST
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Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, premature old age, barrenness, loss of power caused by over-exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Geo. E. Good, Druggist, Sole agent, 300 Com. St., Salem, Or.

Le Richau's Golden Balsam No. 1 Cures Chancres, first and second stages Sores on the Legs and Body; Sore Eyes, Eyes, Nose, etc., Copper-colored Blotches, Syphilitic Catarrh, diseased Scalp, and all primary forms of the disease known as Syphilis. **Price, $5.00 per Bottle.**

Le Richau's Golden Balsam No. 2 Cures—Tertiary, Mercurial Syphilitic Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones, Pains in the Head, back of the Neck, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Syphilitic Rash, Lumps and contracted Cords, Stiffness of the limbs, and eradicates all disease from the system, whether caused by indiscretion or abuse of Mercury, leaving the blood pure and healthy. **Price $5.00 per Bottle.**

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