

OCHOCO REVIEW.

PRINEVILLE, OREGON.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—There are 2,000,000 men engaged in the building trades in the United States.

—Recently a Buffalo canning company put up 66,000 cans of corn, tomatoes, and plums, the heaviest day's work in that line on record. Over five hundred persons are employed in the canning industry of that city.

—The theory that the banks of Newfoundland were formed by deposits from floating icebergs is rejected by Messrs. Rabot and Thoulet, two French geographers, who have been studying the subject of the transportation of solid matter by icebergs.

—Mr. G. N. Potanin, who has recently returned to St. Petersburg after three years' exploration in Mongolia, in the course of which he crossed the Desert of Gobi, was accompanied on the expedition by his wife. He brought home fifteen thousand specimens of insects.

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

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

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

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

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

RAILWAY SNOW SHEDS.

How the Pacific Roads Prevent Their Tracks From Being Buried Under Snow.

Snow-sheds, to cover the railway track, have been built at points on the Central Pacific road where it crosses the Sierra. As the trains bound East leave Emigrant Gap they run through one continuous shed for thirty-nine miles. The purpose of the shed is to prevent the track from being buried under falling and drifting snow. They secure this end, but are themselves the occasion of great inconveniences, such as the noise, the loss of view and the confining of the smoke to the train.

There is nothing peculiar in the construction of these sheds which have to support only the burden of the snow. But on the line of the Canadian Pacific road, where the road crosses the Rocky Mountains, sheds of a different construction are needed. Before the road was completed, observations in the mountains showed that avalanches must be provided against. A single avalanche covered the track for a distance of one thousand three hundred feet, and to the depth of fifty feet. The result of these observations was that the company constructed four and a half miles of snow-sheds at an enormous expense.

The sheds are constructed as follows: On the high side of the mountain slope a timber crib filled with stones is constructed. Along the entire length of the shed, and on the opposite side of the track, a timber trestle is erected, strong timber beams are laid from the top of the crib-work to the top of the trestle, four feet apart, and at an angle representing the slope of the mountain as nearly as possible. These are covered over with four-inch planking, and the beams are braced on either side from the trestle and from the crib. The covering is placed at such a height as to give twenty-one feet headway from the under side of the beam to the center of the track. The longest of these sheds is thirty-seven hundred feet.—*Youth's Companion.*

MOTHER-OF-PEARL FISHING.

One of the Most Interesting Industries Pursued by the Bedouins.

Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on all over the Red Sea, from the north down to the Gulf of Aden, but the best fishing-grounds are in the neighborhood of Suakin, Massowah and the Farsan Islands. The fishing fleet consists of about three hundred boats, mostly belonging to the Zobeid Bedouins, a tribe inhabiting the coast between Jeddah and Yambo. About fifty belong to Jeddah, and others to other localities. They are open boats, of from eight to twenty tons burden, with one lateen sail. The crew varies from eight to twelve men. There are two different fishing seasons, one of four and the other of eight months, and during these the boats remain almost constantly at sea, except for a few weeks. The crew, consisting in great part of black slaves, receives two-thirds of the catch, deductions being made for their food; the owners of the boat keep the other third. Accidents are seldom heard of, and divers are remarkable for their physical vigor and robust health. They range in age between ten and forty, and the work seems to do them no harm. The fishing grounds are in the neighborhood of coral reefs, where the boats are anchored; the divers then go out in small canoes, specially imported from the Malabar coast for the purpose, and begin their work all round. It is necessary that the sea should be calm, otherwise the shells can not be seen. For some years past the negroes have been in the habit of using old tin canisters, with glass in the bottom, to enable them to see better. In the course of the past ten years the catch has fallen ten to twenty per cent, but by reason of the increased price, good and bad shells have met with a ready sale. The annual production varies from \$120,000 to \$170,000. During the last season of four months it reached only \$25,000, against \$40,000 to \$50,000 in the corresponding periods of other years. Jeddah was formerly the sole market, but on account of the corruption of the customs officials there the port only receives about a quarter of the catch now, the rest going to Suakin and Massowah. Pearls to the value of \$4,000 to \$5,000 are found annually; but this estimate is uncertain, as the larger and more valuable ones are sold secretly. The mother-of-pearl shells are sold at public auction in Jeddah in lots of about fifty pounds. Ten years ago all that came on the market at Jeddah was shipped off in Arab vessels to Suez, whence it was sent to Cairo, where it was sold. At present the greater part is sent to Trieste, the rest going to Havre and London. The largest and most perfect and beautiful shells are purchased by traders from Bethlehem, who take them home, and cut and sell them to pilgrims. Jeddah shells are less valued in Europe than those of Suakin and Massowah, because of their yellow tinge. In an ordinary lot of shells, as sold in the market, nine per cent. will be large, twenty per cent. medium sized, twenty-five per cent. small medium, ten per cent. small, twenty per cent. dead or cracked, and six per cent. will consist of impurities and coralloid marble. Some years since a German attempted pearl-fishing with a fleet manned by Greeks, but as the experiment was never renewed it is to be presumed that it was a failure.—*Vienna Paper.*

NEW-FOUND CANNIBALS.

Tribes in Africa Whose Members Are Fond of Human Flesh.

Among recent discoveries in Africa none is more interesting than the new-found facts relating to the prevalence of cannibalism in regions where its existence has not hitherto been suspected. It was not known, for instance, until Mr. Last returned travels in East Africa a few weeks ago, that at least one of the tribes between Lake Nyassa and the Indian ocean are as great cannibals as many of the people of the Congo basin. Mr. Last is the explorer who was sent out by the Royal Geographical Society of London to solve several geographical problems in the region east of Lake Nyassa.

Just a little south of Livingston's route to Lake Nyassa Mr. Last found that cannibalism is practiced among the principal chiefs of the great Yao tribe. This is perhaps the largest tribe east of Nyassa. The practice of eating human flesh is carried on only in secret, and the leading men in the tribe alone partake of these banquets. Mr. Last was told, as an excellent joke on the Mohammedans, that a few of them from the coast had been inveigled into taking part in one or two of these horrid feasts in the belief that they were partaking of goat's flesh, of which the coast people are fond.

Further east, on the banks of the Lukugu river, Mr. Last found the Mauu tribe, who openly practice cannibalism. They kill slaves for food, and also eat the bodies of the enemies they slay in war. Oftentimes one of the villages privately determine to kill a certain person. They invite the victim to a public beer-drinking, and as soon as he is far gone with intoxication the chief gives the signal to the executioners and they at once seize the poor wretch and hurry him into the bush, where he is speared. Then the feast is prepared and the entire village partakes of it.

A drunken chief of this tribe told Mr. Last he would like to have his skull for a drinking-cup.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—“And how did you like the play last night?” “Haven't you read my critique?” “Oh, yes, I read what you wrote; but tell me, what do you think about the play.”

STRANGE IMPULSES.

Unaccountable Actions Committed by Seemingly Sane Persons.

A very unaccountable outrage is recorded of Charles Matthews. He had lived for some days a very restless and inactive life. In this state of mind a party of gentlemen called upon him and proposed a day's excursion. “My husband's depressed spirits,” says Mrs. Matthews, “were exhilarated by the beauty of the weather and the prospect of a day's pleasure in the open air. He had not ridden out of the city for some weeks, and was in a state of childish delight and excitement. At this moment his eyes turned on one of the party, a very little man, who was perched on a very tall horse, and who seemed unusually grand and important. Mr. Matthews looked at him for a moment, and the next knocked him off with a smart blow, felling him to the ground. The whole party was struck with horror, but no one felt more shocked than he who had committed the outrage. He dismounted, picked up the little victim, and declared himself unable to give any motive for the action, but that it was an impulse he could not resist.”

A laborer in Paris returning home from his work one evening was seized with an unconquerable desire to run. He rushed upon the quay, and went from the Louvre to the Gare, overcoming every obstacle. Many attempts were made to stop him, but without success, and he continued running, irresistibly impelled, and yet desiring to stop, until he engaged one arm in a wheel of a carriage. Thus retained, he recovered his breath and walked away as if nothing had happened. He was frequently seized with this propensity to run, and was at length confined in the hospital, when it was discovered that he had a disease of the spinal marrow.

One day a man rushed down to the parapet of the Pont Neuf and threw himself off into the Seine. Some of the bystanders saw him and dragged him out. On being questioned as to his motive for acting in so strange a manner he replied: “I can not give any account; I am in the happiest situation in the world; I have never been ill; I have no present troubles; nor, to my knowledge, approaching ones. I can only recollect my arrival on the Pont Neuf and being dragged out of the water.”

A man, apparently in perfect health, was attacked with a sudden disposition to destroy. He took up a stick, and, without discrimination, broke every thing that presented itself before him. After a short time he calmed down and appeared to be restored to himself. He knew nothing of what he had done, and became much irritated when shown the remnants of the shattered articles. He was again seized with the same frenzy and committed a murder.

A woman, who became afterward an inmate of a hospital, had a propensity to hack herself all over with any sharp instrument she could lay her hands on. It was not her purpose to kill herself, only she said she experienced a fascinating pleasure whenever she succeeded in drawing blood.

A lady going out to the East Indies was often heard to express a wish to experience the sensation of drowning. One morning, after gazing for some time into the water, she did actually jump overboard. Luckily for her, the vessel was lying becalmed, and a dozen willing men jumped in to save her.

The case is recorded by Tissot of a young woman in whom the imitative faculty was so strongly developed that she could not avoid doing every thing she saw others do. Babanis has an account of a man similarly disposed, and who “experienced insupportable suffering” if prevented from yielding to the impulse.

A woman, who had an irresistible propensity to destroy, going into a room once while tea was being prepared, could not resist the temptation to sweep the contents of the table on the floor.—*Chicago News.*

Transplanting Trees.

At whatever age or season trees are transplanted, success depends largely upon the manner in which the operation of raising the roots of the trees is performed. Some people think that if they get a good ball of soil with the root it is enough; but it all depends where the roots are. Trees that produce a bunch of roots will move with a small ball, because all the roots are next to the stem; but in the great majority of trees the roots spread out to a considerable distance, and mostly all the fibrous or feeding roots are at the extremities, and hence these must be preserved. The object of having soil to the roots is simply to preserve the small rootlets, and if these could be had without the soil, it would answer almost as well; only many roots are necessarily lost in digging the soil away in the transplanting. On large estates, where a nursery is provided, many trees of a few special kinds may be kept for filling up blanks; and if they are one or two years previously root-pruned or dug around, they will lift without much check or injury.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—The Milledgeville (Ga.) Union accepts the following challenge of the Boston Courier: “If you can show us any thing prettier at this season than a girl of nineteen, with golden hair, rosy cheeks, ruby lips, and dressed in white tulle, with a blue ribbon around her neck, let us see it.” Yes, we can. Her sister, sixteen months older, with raven hair, tumbled unkempt down her dusky shoulders, her two eyes shining like ripe chinquapins, a coral necklace around her dusky throat, and a bunch of holly leaves and red berries stuck in her saffron corsage over her fluttering heart. There, now, sir.

AN INDIAN MILLIONAIRE.

Matthias Splitlog and the Railroad He Is Building Out West.

Had any one predicted a quarter of a century ago that an American Indian would build a railroad he would have been considered a fit object for a lunatic asylum. But today the people of Newton County, Mo., a county adjoining the Indian Territory, have witnessed a scene such as man has never before beheld. Matthias Splitlog, a half Cayuga and half Wyandotte Indian, born in an Indian village in Canada, at Neosho drove the first spike for the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern railway. This division of the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern railway was chartered the 8th of last March under the laws of the State of Missouri, with a capital of three million dollars, and now there are about thirty-five miles graded and ready for the iron.

Mr. Splitlog has furnished the “sineus of war” out of his own ample fortune, and is backed by heavy capitalists to complete the road, and before the 1st of next January he will have the cars running from Joplin, in Jasper County, to the town of Splitlog, in McDonald County, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and Matthias Splitlog, the millionaire Indian, who is probably the richest man of his race, will henceforth be known all over the country as the only Indian railroad man (at least the first) in the United States or in the whole world.

The occasion of driving the first spike on the main line of this new road was a matter of more than ordinary interest to the people of Neosho. At 3:15 there were about one thousand people assembled at the point where the main line crosses the Frisco track. After music by the Indian band from the Territory, and selections from the Neosho band, Mr. Charles W. Smith, auditor of the construction company, held the spike in position, and in four bold strokes Mr. Splitlog drove the spike home into a carefully selected white oak tie. Cheer after cheer was given for the road, Matthias Splitlog, Neosho and the enterprise, after which many came to the track to look at the spike. Mr. Splitlog wielded the sledge with a familiarity and precision which indicated that he had used his sledge with good effect when he built his steamboat on the Detroit river.

Mr. Splitlog was born in the year 1813, and when a boy was apprenticed to a carpenter and millwright, and, although his wages were only seven dollars per month, young Splitlog thought he was getting rich. He imbibed a love for machinery and inventions which has made his life a useful and eventful one. In the year 1842 young Splitlog joined the Wyandottes, who were the last of the Indian tribes then in Ohio. In 1843 Splitlog came West with some of the tribe, and found, after his arrival at Westport landing (now Kansas City), that he only had fifty cents in his pocket. He induced an old Indian to go his security for the price of an axe. With this axe he cut cordwood for the steamboats at twenty-five cents per cord, and, after paying for the axe, which cost two dollars, he soon saved enough to buy a pony.

About the year 1846 he married Eliza Barnett, a grandniece of Harry Jacques, the old Indian who went his security for the price of the axe. Her father was head chief of the Wyandottes when he died in 1838. Her mother was a part Wyandotte and part Seneca Indian. They have a family of five children—four sons and one daughter. Splitlog was never idle, and in most of his undertakings he was successful. At an early day he built a mill near Wyandotte, which was first run by horse-power and afterwards by steam. Splitlog's mill was a success, and was long an old landmark near Wyandotte. He began to speculate in real estate, and, although he can neither read nor write, he has been one of the most successful speculators in the neighborhood of Kansas City, and is to-day worth over a million dollars. Many interesting incidents could be written in connection with his useful life.—*Neosho (Mo.) Cor. Kansas City Journal.*

A Personal Matter.

Justice—Mr. Johnson, you say you never stole that handkerchief. Johnson—Nebber, sah, nebber. “Haven't you got it on your neck at this moment?” “Hab, whater say?” “Isn't that handkerchief on your person at this moment?” “You has no right ter talk dater way. De Constitushun 'spressly says dat de law must be administered without regard to pussions, and you has been regardin' my pussion eber sence you come inter dis court room. You hain't tuck yer eye offen me a single minit.”—*Texas Siftings.*

—A New Haven man who has reduced the manufacture of artificial limbs to a science, has received an order from a distinguished woman in Sweden for an arm. His work is very near perfection, and the arm is so shaped and provided with such fine mechanism that it is almost as useful as the natural arm. All parts of the arm and hand can be moved readily by the wearer, and such operations as writing, eating and playing on a piano can be performed.

—A young woman presented herself at a restaurant and asked for the position of cook. “What can you do?” asked the proprietor. “I can make seventy sandwiches with only a quarter of a pound of butter.”—*Judge.*

—It is a sweet, revengeful thought that when waiters sit down to eat they have to be waited on by some of the other waiters.—*Washington Critic.*

A pack of stag hounds was lately brought into Montana, to kill wolves upon the sheep and cattle ranges. They prove strong, fleet and plucky, beating the wild marauders in every instance, even when outnumbered two to one. Their sole diet is cornbread and buttermilk.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

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

At Haverhill, Mass., an unknown man threw vitriol in the face of Miss Mamie Mahon, fatally injuring her.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's “Pleasant Purgative Pellets.” They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet or occupation. For sick-headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's “Pellets.” By druggists.

The Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, Iowa, has been opened for occupants.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength. Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat Affections and Bronchitis, it is unequalled. Please read: “I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time.”—*THE PHARM. M. D., Alabama.*

THE “OLD RELIABLE.”

Ashtand Tidings, October 28, 1887. The “Old Reliable” job presses manufactured by Palmer & Rey at San Francisco are preferred by many of the best printers to any other first-class press made. The quarter-medium purchased by the Tidings office about a year ago has been run on all kinds of work, off-n at a high rate of speed by our water power, and has given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly, W. H. LEEDS.

The National Grange will hold its next meeting at Topeka, Kansas.

“Good deeds,” once said the celebrated Richter, “bring clear thought, heaven like a bell.” One of the best deeds is to alleviate human sufferings. “Last fall my daughter was in decline,” says Mrs. Mary Hinson, of Montrose, Kansas. “And every body thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. H. V. Pierce's ‘Favorite Prescription,’ and it cured her.” Such facts as the above need no comment.

Charles H. J. Tyler, United States Minister to Liberia, has resigned.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
A. S. SLOCUM, M. D., 181 Pearl St., New York

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

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect results in some incurable Lung Disease. “Brown's Bronchial Troches” will invariably give relief. Sold only in boxes.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSER
CLEANSED, PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing itching, discharging, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, head and face. Blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the excellent Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only reliable skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients. Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams, of the FORT WORTH DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., DENTON, TEXAS. Send for “How to Cure Skin Diseases.”

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA A MEDICATED SOAP.

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

NOTHING IS SO GOOD FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM Cold in Head SNUFFLES OR CATARRH OF THE NOSE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE, HEADACHE, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 70 cents. ELY, BROTHERS, 230 Greenwich Street, New York.

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

Something About the New Styles in Jackets and Millinery.

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

Openings of millinery at the wholesale houses show the various materials already noted made up into bonnets and round hats for the early autumn and for winter. Soft felt bonnets of the pliable felt made up in folds and plaits on a frame precisely as cloth would be used are shown for general wear. There are also stiff felt bonnets with rows of pinking all over them, or else merely pinked edges for those who prefer them. The square of felt which forms the soft folded crown sometimes furnishes the twist or corrugated folds that edge the front of the brim, also some pointed ends that are tied in a bow on top, or else made to stand erect. The embroidered felts showing small flowers done in the shade of the felt, or else with beaded wheat or leaf pattern in borders, are considered most dressy. A twist in front and pointed pinked ends of rich repped faille are sufficient trimming for full-crowned felt bonnets, though a tuft of quills or of curved cocks' plumes may be added. The newest bonnets have longer crowns, not indented at the ends, and many have long pointed poke fronts filled in with a slight face trimming. The coronet fronts of beads, of feathers and of velvet are also largely imported. Trimmed bonnets of velvet from many of the best French millinery houses retain the same close shapes so long in vogue here, adding a trifle more breadth, and making the trimming slightly lower.—*Harpers' Bazar.*

A Yale Superstition. There is a superstition at Yale, founded on precedents, that when the college crew contains any one named Rodgers victory is sure to perch on the blue banner. There is a Rodgers in this year's boat.

TAID SMOKE AWAY! If you want Watches, Clocks, Rings, Brooches, Pins, Diamonds and other things you can get them all from Feldenheimer, the Jeweler of Portland.

Pico's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff, 50c.

STEINWAY, BRANICH & BAHR, Gabel, Rosinik Pianos; Burdet Organs, and Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY CO., 221 Post street, San Francisco.

DR. W. H. BETTS, English Specialist & Physician, 26 1/2 Kearny St., San Francisco. CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL, NO MATTER what doctors have seen you. Write to or see him before giving up hope. State your case, and write for circular and list of questions. Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Strabismus, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Syphilis, Pains in the Head and Bones, Gonorrhoea, Kidney Troubles, Weak Back, Wasting of Bones in Male or Female—all safely, permanently and privately cured.

THEY ALL KNOW
That good articles are appreciated and win trade, but the market is full of cheap things that are hard to sell, and there is a temptation to get them off on somebody. We avoid this by sending our customers what they want, and always prefer to fill our orders with Choice Goods, which are very cheap now. The finest Prunes, in 25-pound boxes, at \$2.00 and \$2.25 for German, and \$2.50 and \$2.75 for French. Nearly all Dried Fruits are lower, and market weak. We are in a position to give our patrons the lowest prices, as we receive consignments of them from producers, which we have to distribute, and are always glad to get wholesale price. We are very busy now, and shall be, but are able to turn out vast amounts of goods every day. If you have not seen the price list we publish, send for a copy before you lay down this paper. Address, SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The BYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year. 62-456 pages, 3 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.