ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING MEN EVER IN THE SHOW BUSINESS.

An Ignorance Whose Depth and Breadth Made It Highly Entertaining Stetson Was a Source of Fun Outside of Theatrical Circles as Well as Within Them.

There is a man born now and then with a sort of humorous silver spoon in his mouth. Uninterrupted good fortune as a humorist smiles on him through life, and that, too, with no seeming effort of his own. He somehow acquires an early reputation for saying or doing funny things, which, once gained, nothing can take away. All the jokes in his line of his generation, and often some of earlier and later generations, are credited to him, and nobody cares to dispute the honor. Collectors of jokes are ready to accept Joe Miller as Joe Miller, but no literary scholar believes that he originated all the jests in his alleged book. Anybody can think for himself of two or three similar examples in the present half century, and, even so, it is not likely that John Stetson ever really said all or half the amusing things that were attributed to him. They were good stories, some of them, and they were told of Stetson, just as the story of fiddling while Rome burned was told of Nero, not because they were true, but to show what kind of man Stetson was.

The stories which it was thought proper to fix upon John Stetson were those which exhibited any bread, comprehensive and picturesque ignorance. He was an ignorant man no doubt-ignorant enough, perhaps, to say all the things that it was ever said that he said, but the chances are that he did not say them all. But the stories are none the worse for that. Years ago Sophocles' "Œdipus Tyrannus" was played by the students of Harvard college and excited great comment throughout the country. It was discussed one evening at a dinner at which Stetson was present, and he cheered the company by announcing that he had contracted with Sophocles for the writing of a new play to be produced by him

the following season.

This story belongs in the same class as a somewhat more elaborate one. Stetson once took possession of a new theater and discovered in the lobby a picture that did not meet his artistic taste. "Take that picture down," he

mid. "But, Mr. Stetson," somebody remonstrated, "that picture was painted by Michael Angelo.

'Michael who?" said Stetson. "Michael Angelo."

"Well, take it down," said Stetson, "and discharge Angelo. I won't have any of these foreign scene painters around my theater; I'm going to em-

ploy Americans," This so amused those who heard it that they at once told the incident to friends of Stetson and themselves, and among them was Jack Haverly, the famous negro minstrel manager. Haverly did not laugh when he heard it, but simply looked puzzled. He thought for a few moments, and then a faint smile came into his face, and he said, 'Oh, yes, I see; there ain't no such per-

son as Michael Angelo!" This answer was thought good enough to take back to Stetson, who, it was assumed, must have taken pains in the meantime to inform himself of the history of art sufficiently to understand it. "What do you think, Stetson?" said his friend. "We have told Jack Haverly what you said about Michael Angelo, and he said, 'Oh, I see; there ain't no such person as Michael Angelo!"

Stetson looked blank in his turn for a moment and then received his own little illumination as to the humor of the "Why, the ignorant old fool," he said; "of course he ought to have said, 'There isn't any such person as Michael Angelo.' "

This story again recalls another with a similar touch in it. The conversation once turned on a clever passage in W. J. Florence's old play, "The Mighty Dollar," in which Bardwell Sloat exposes his ignorance by referring to a hackman whom he had encountered in Venice. "Yes," said Stetson, "that is elever; of course they don't have backs in Venice; it's such a slow place they don't have anything but omnibuses and mule carts." This fable found its way into print again only a few weeks before Mr. Stetson's death.

"What do you think of So-and-so?" Stetson asked of a friend, naming one of the actors of his company. He meant to ask what his friend thought of the way the actor was playing the part in which he was then engaged, but the friend supposed that he meant to ask what manner of man he thought him. So he answered, "He's well enough, only he seems to me to be a little too pedantic."

This struck Stetson as a good word, and he stored it up in his memory for future use. A few days later, when be met the actor, he said, "I was in front watching you last night and thought you didn't play that part quite as pe-

dantic as you usually do.' Sometimes Mr. Stetson's expressions amounted to epigrams. It will be remembered that when Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Goudoliers" was first done in this country at the New Park theater, now the Herald Square, it was a dreadful failure. It was clearly and obviously so to anybody who saw any considerable part of it, even if he were ordinarily a bad judge of such things, and Stetson was not a bad judge. He had secured the rights to the opera for New England, and he had paid a good deal of money for them. He went to the New Park on the first night to see and hear what his property looked and sounded like. After the first act he strode out into the lobby and somebody heard him mut ter: " 'Gondoliers' 'Condeliers?' H'm! Gone dollars!" - New York Tribune

THE BREECHLOADER.

Improvements In Guns That Conduce to Rapidity of Firing.

Let us examine a breechloader and see what improvements have been made which may conduce to rapidity of fire. We see that in the older pattern three motions were necessary to open the breech. First the bar which is fixed across the base of the block had to be removed, then a half turn had to be given to the block to free it in its bed, and then it had to be pulled forward. Lastly, it had to be thrown back on its hinge, so as to open the gun from end to We are shown that in later patterns the cavity or bed into which the block fits is made in the form of a cone, so that the breech block itself can be turned outward without any preliminary of last month, said: motion forward. In artillery work time is everything, and any one motion of the gunner's hands and arms saved is a point gained.

Now let us look at the mechanism by which the recoil or backward movement of the gun is checked at the moment of The gun slides into its cradle, and its recoil is counteracted by buffers which work in coil, something in the fashion of the coil springs which we see on doors. Iron spiral springs push the gun back again into place. Another interesting piece of mechanism is the electric machinery by which the gun is fired. When the recoil has taken place, the wire, along which runs the electric current, is pushed out of place, so that it is impossible to fire the gun, even though it be loaded, until it has been again fixed in its proper position on the cradle. Truly a modern cannon is a wonderful machine, and yet it is only a development from the sort of iron gas pipe which was used in the middle ages.

Hard by is a gun which has come to grief. In experiments which are carried on at Shoeburyness guns are charged to their full, or, as in this case, more than their full strength. There is an ugly gash running down the outer case or jacket, as it is called, of the gun, and the latter has broken and nearly jumped out of its cradle. Nursery phraseology certainly comes in strongly in the technical slang of gunnery when we have to do with Woolwich infants. - Chambers' Journal.

X RAYS CAN BE SEEN.

Their Effects on Different Parts of the Human Eye.

Dr. Brandes of the University of Halle has succeeded in rendering directly visible the X rays discovered by Professor Roentgen. The observation made by Professor Salvioni, an Italian physicist, that lenses are in a very slight degree penetrable by Roentgen's rays, suggested to Dr. Brandes the idea that the invisibility might be due to circumstances connected with this fact. He accordingly resolved to test the effect of Roentgen's rays on lenseless eyes.

There are many people who have had the lenses of their eyes removed as a remedy for extreme shortsightedness or for cataract. A girl who had had this operation performed on both eyes, but in whose right eye a remnant of the lens had been left, allowed the experiment

to be tried upon her. Professor Dorn, whom Dr. Brandes had interested in the investigation, subjected the girl quite unexpectedly to the rays, and, when the strong current totally darkened, she declared that she saw light with her left eye. Professors Dorn and Brandes at first thought it possible that a spark had leaped across, but, when this had been rendered impossible, the girl continued to declare that she saw light.

On further trying the experiment the two savants saw the light too. They then continued their investigations and ascertained that Roentgen's rays really affect the retina. If we place our head, completely inclosed in an entirely opaque vessel, near the source of the rays, we see light even with the closed eyes, and we see it most clearly at the periphery. Moreover, we continue to see it even when a large aluminium plate, which would completely exclude electric rays, is placed between a Hittorf tube and the eye. Utter darkness, on the other hand, results if a thick pane of glass, which, as is well known, is only in a very slight degree penetrable by Roentgen's rays, is placed between the tube and the closed or covered eye .-Berlin Cor. London Standard.

### Wedding Postponed.

Sharp Dame-I must frankly tell you, Mr. Meek, that my consent to your marrying with my daughter has been How do we pay it? wrung from me under protest.

Mr. Meek-Eh? Protest?

if I did not consent she would disgrace to her or take the consequences, and at whatever price they can get." long experience has taught me that 1 might as well try to fan off a cyclone as reason with her when she gets mad, especially if there is a flatiron or a rolling pin handy, and so I just give right up at once. Has the wedding day been set yet, Mr. Meek?"

Mr. Meek-Um-er-not yet, and, in fact, madam, I'm-I'm a little afraid I can't afford to marry very soon anyhow. Goo-good day.-New York Weekly.

### Her Varying Value.

Mrs. Ferguson-George, if 1 should cease to care for you and fall in love with some handsomer man, what would

you do? Mr. Ferguson (with some flerceness) -I'd sue the scoundrel for \$100,000!

Mrs. Ferguson (applying the corner of a handkerchief to her eye)-And yet when I told you the other day how dearly I'd love you if you would only buy me that \$13.99 vase at Spotcash & Co.'s you only said, "H'mph!"-Chicago Tribune.

### The New Craze.

Photographer-Photograph, sir? Customer-Yes, please. Photographer-Inside or outside, sir' -Pick Me Up.

### IT WORKS BOTH WAYS

ENRICHES THE CREDITOR AND IM-POVERISHES THE DEBTOR.

What the Destruction of the Money Qualities of Silver Has Done For England and This Country-Declaration of the World's Leading Financial Paper.

In a recent issue The Statist of London, one of the ablest financial papers in the world, but a goldbug, of course, in writing of the unusually prosperous condition of British industries which made possible the chancellor of the excheqner's budget reported at the beginning

The producing countries have been plunged into so much distress that they are compelled to sell at whatever price they can get, and our people are so well off that they are able to buy larger and larger quantities every year. The first consequence of this is that the working classes are exceedingly prosperous, and the foundation is being laid in the second place for a great increase in our trade because mer chants are laying in stocks of material at ex

chants are laying in stocks of material at ex-ceptionally low prices.

The United kingdom has the labor, the ma-chinery and the capital to supply all the rest of the world with any quantity of goods it may require, but our foreign customers were too poor to buy from us on the usual scale.

The exports merely configure what the investment too poor to buy from us on the usual scale. The exports merely confirm what the imports tell us—that the producing countries are in deep distress, and that we are growing in wealth. Roughly, the decline in prices in the exports is half the decline of prices in the imports, or, to put it differently, we gained twice as much by buying our imports cheap as we lost in selling our exports also cheap. But as a matter of fact the loss must have been triding it there was any loss. This country a matter of fact the loss must have been trifling, if there was any loss. This country manufactures cheap goods for all parts of the world, and cheap, coarse stuffs include in their value not very much labor. The chief item is the raw material. But in buying the raw material we gained immensely, and con-sequently there was no need for very much reduction in the wages.

The Statist here lets us into the secret of what it is that is enriching England -"the producing countries have been plunged into so much distress that they are compelled to sell at whatever price they can get." An English paper like The Statist would not be likely to make such a cold blooded statement-that Britishers are growing rich upon the necessities of the producing countriesif it were not a fact. We may accordingly accept it as a fact and seek to ascertain what it means.

England is the great creditor nation of the world. According to Mr. Gladstone, whose authority nobody will dispute, her credits abroad amounted in 1893 to the astounding sum of \$10,000,-000,000, and these investments, according to the calculation of the same high authority, brought in to Englishmen the tidy amount in annual returns of Britain have not certainly decreased in the course of the last three years, and in referring to them now it will be safe enough to speak of them as still amounting to that sum. In that income of \$500,000,000 from her foreign investments is to be recognized one of the leading sources of England's well to doness. It represents a fine revenue when we remember especially that it is quite over and above all her ordinary commercial gains. She is in the position of the head of a family who has saved so much money and has invested it so wisely that he is able to support his please rise to their feet." family upon it without touching current A great hush fell upon the meeting

But there is another view of the case, and the other is the view in which we, as British tributaries, are mainly interested, for we are tributaries to Great Britain, however much we may squirm at the name. And, in fact, not only are of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 please we tributaries of Great Britain, but we stand up." are easily the most extensive tributaries that she has. Of the \$500,000,000 per annum which indebted foreigners pay to Britishers to make them rich and prosperous we have the pleasure of standard! knowing that we in the United States contribute over \$200,000,000 every year.

It is worth while reflecting a moment how we pay that huge annual tribute, all payable in gold or gold's equivalent. Plainly we cannot pay it all with the gold that is mined in the United States, for the gold that is mined in the United States in a year does not amount at the outside to more than \$50,000,000, and we cannot pay off a gold debt of \$300,-000,000 with a gold product of \$50,-000,000. When we have handed over to our creditor on the other side of the Atlantic every ounce of the \$50,000,000 which is annually extracted from the United States mines, we still owe England an annual debt of \$150,000,000.

We have to pay it in exports. And The Statist, in the excerpt which we Sharp Dame-Yes, sir. I knew that have quoted, tells the nature of the payment in exports-"the producing counthe family by an elopement. When she tries have been plunged into so much wants anything, we all have to give in distress that they are compelled to sell United States is among the "producing countries" here referred to, and the United States, a debtor, has to accept a debtor's lines from the creditor. The United States has to sell its exports at the "price it can get." There is no reader of The Times-Democrat so ill posted at this time of day as to imagine that the price of cotton and of wheat is fixed by the producer. It is the purchaser over in Liverpool who fixes the price which the farmer in the United States is to be paid for his surplus cot-

ton and wheat that is for sale. Now, then, Americans being indebted in a large sum per annum, as we have able to pay the British creditor in gold, have to take what price for their goods they can get. Previously to the demonetization of silver as a money, when silrency on a parity, Americans paid off their annual indebtedness to the British

by one half, in order that the half which was left might increase in value. He had silver demonetized accordingly, and then gold-the only legal money left-went away up in value and is now worth 150 cents, where previously it was worth only 100 cents. This new arrangement suits the British creditor well, but it is painfully hard on the American debtor. The American debtor could under the old double standard arrangement pay his \$150,000,000 indebtedness with 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and 7,500,000,000 pounds of cotton. Now, under the single gold standard, with gold greatly appreciated in consequence of the change, the Ameri-000 annual indebtedness to the British bushels of wheat (at 60 cents) and 12,-000,000,000 pounds of cotton (at 71/2

That is what the single gold standard has done for creditor Great Britain and starvation point.—New Orleans Times- rooted plant, going down into the soil Democrat.

WORKINGMEN FOR FREE COINAGE.

A Meeting Which Showed Where the Practical Common Sense Laborer Stands.

Walking down Alabama street the other night, Thursday, I think it was, I happened to glance up and saw a flood of light streaming from windows and heard the sound of many voices.

I just dropped up to the third story of the big building, corner Pryor and Alabama, and was ushered into a large, brilliantly lighted hall, full to overflowing.

I took a seat and, while reviewing this body of brain and brawn, was entertained by short speeches as sensible as ever fell from any lips-lacking, it may be, the finish of what is called oratory-but charged with common sense and, better still, ringing with honesty.

There was no preparation. The chairman simply picked out a man here and there in the great crowd and each and every one called, quickly and willingly responded.

Have you ever noticed how straight a workingman goes to the point? How simply and briefly he cuts to the core of his subject? The tenor of the talk was that the time had come in the history of Altanta when the laboring people should put aside their personal preferences and vote as a unit for only such men as will do the sons of toil justice in the matter of legislation-and there was a determination shown to eschew \$500,000,000. These credits of Great all division and pursue this wise policy in the future.

As the evening waned the chairman suddenly rapped the assembly to order and called out:

"As it is growing a little late and we have to rise early I would like to put a question or two before we adjourn. I want to sound this meeting on the great currency question now agitating the country.

All ears pricked up at these interesting words. "All in favor of the single gold

standard," cried the chairman, "will

profits or revenues. It is very good for as only one gentleman-a stockily built man with a smiling face-timidly arose to his feet and quickly seeing that he was in a hopeless minority sank back into his chair. "Now," cried the chairman, "all in

favor of the free and unlimited coinage With a mighty shout of enthusiasm which shook the building the meeting

sprang to its feet as one man. A single man for the single gold

The ratio of men for free silver was immensely greater than 16 to 1.

For there were by actual count 260 of these intelligent representatives of the labor organizations of Atlanta assembled in the hall.

The meeting was 260 to 1 against the single gold standard.

There they were under the full light. I had seen them rise and vote with my own eyes, and yet it was hard to believe that the proportion of Atlanta workingmen for free silver was so great.

Can it be possible that the working men of this city are so overwhelmingly one way?

"How is this?" I asked Mr. George Cassin.

"I think you'll find," said he, "that the working people of Atlanta, almost as a body, are for free silver."-Atlanta Constitution.

### The People For Silver.

Whatever may be current opinion in the cities, whatever the convictions of Wall street, the bankers, the merchants, and even the working classes of the great towns, the overwhelming preponderance of public conviction in the United States to-day is antagonistic to the single gold standard, hostile to the national bank system and favorable to bimetallism. They remember that the men who now preach gold, under the guise of "honest money," have behind them a record of falsehood and deceit. Three years ago "honest money" meant a bimetallic currency. Now, by the persistent reiteration of those who find profit in a contracted currency, it means gold alone. Curiously enough, while seen, to the Britisher, and not being the politicians have been drifting toward gold, the people have been turning for relief to silver.

It is a condition and not a theory, as Mr. Cleveland said, which now conver and gold were both legal tender cur- fronts us. The condition is that the agricultural, mining and working districts, or classes, of the United States creditor in wheat at \$1 per bushel and have been convinced that a greater cotton at 12 cents per pound. That was measure of silver coinage will profit an equitable transaction. The creditor them. The party which puts forward a got good interest on his investment, and presidential candidate with a platform the producer got good value for his labor. responsive to this belief is likely to win. But the creditor was not satisfied with The party which shall put up a Harrithis arrangement. He did not make son or a Cleveland will doubtless re nough out of it. He therefore arranged the "sound money" vote, but it wen't to contract the volume of legal money get the presidency. - New York Journal

Alfalfa and Trees.

Alfalfa is winning its way in many localities to which it was not formerly regarded as adapted. It will undoubtedly prove a great boon to pretty much all the country west of the Missouri river, and still farther west it is already the chief reliance, without which live stock growing under any other than purely range conditions would be well nigh impossible. East of the river it is also gaining ground, and localities in which it is reported to be proving successful are every year increasing as experience with it increases.

The experience contains some warnings, too, that should be heeded, accordcan debtor cannot pay off his \$150,000, - ing to the Iowa Homestead, which tells, for example, that in those portions of creditor with less than 100,000,000 Kansas and Nebraska where alfalfa has been successful for a considerable time it has occurred to a great many to seed orchards with it. This proved to be a very serious mistake, for in only ordinarily dry weather the alfalfa robbed the debtor United States. It has enriched trees of the moisture they needed, and the British gold possessor beyond pre-vious record. It has impoverished the self without an orchard, but with a very indebted American producer to near good alfalfa field. The alfalfa is a deep long distance for its water supply and requiring a good deal of it. When it and the trees contest for a supply that is only sufficient for one form of plant life or the other, the alfalfa is always the winner and the trees go to the wail. It may be set down as a fact, reasonably well established, that alfalfa is unsuited for seeding an orchard except in localities where there is no question about the sufficiency of moisture.

Kerosene Emulsion. Here is The Farm Journal's formula for kerosene emulsion, a remedy for all sucking insects, and for others with soft bodies, with which it can be brought in contact:

Soft soap, one quart; kerosene, one pint; water, eight quarts. Warm the scap until it becomes liquefied, remove from near the fire, add the kerosene and agitate rapidly with a force pump for five to ten minutes, until it becomes a homogeneous cream mass, from which the kerosene will not separate while standing. Dilute with water so that the kerosene will be one-fifteenth to one-twentyfifth of the entire mixture. If properly prepared, it can be used with safety upon nearly all plants, except squashes, melous, cucumbers and others of the squash family. A hard scap emulsion can be made by dissolving two ounces of hard soap in boiling water and using it instead of the soft sonp.

darting, cutting pains are terrible. You are hardly sick enough to keep in bed, yet you are unable to go to work. It is severe suffering in every place and all the time. This is Neuralgia. It is chiefly caused by malnutrition, overwork and nervous exhaustion.

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with Hypophosphites, feeds the exhausted tissues and strengthens the nerves. Opium and similar drugs may quiet pain to-day, only to have it return again, for these drugs weaken. Scott's Emulsion permanently cures because it feeds and strengthens.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical projection for twenty years. (Ask your doctor) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purett Norwegian Codifiver (it and Hypothospoter.

Put up in 50 cwt and \$1,000 sites. The imail site may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

### Suffered Eighteen Years. Pains Departed and Sleep Came.

Mrs. Julia A. Brown, of Covington, Tenn.,

whose husband has charge of the electric light plant at that place, has been a great sufferer. Her ailments and speedy cure are best described by herself, as follows: "For 18 years I suffered from nervousness and indigestion. I tried every remedy rec-ommended by family and friends, but I could get no relief at all. Two years ago, while being treated by three local physi-cians, Drs. Barret, Maley and Sherod, they



informed me that I had become dropsical, and that there was little hope for me. I then decided to try

### Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

I was then unable to get to sieep until well on toward daylight, and during all this time I had a deep heavy pain in my left side. I was most miserable, indeed, but after taking one-half bottle of the Nervine I could sieep all night just as well as I ever did. The Nervine is the only remedy that gave me any relief whatever. I am now well and strong, and I thank God every day of my life for Dr. Miles Nervine."

MRS. JULIA A. BROWN. Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1,6 bottles for \$5,000 it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co. Elkhart, Ind. Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores

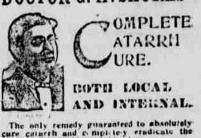


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## DOCTOR G. W. SHORES'



The only remedy guaranteed to absolutely cure catairsh and c mph tely eradicate the disease from the blood and bystem FULL SIZE, \$1.00; TRIAL SIZE, 25c.

Each full size package contains one full month's-local treatment, one full month's supply of Catarth, trealing Bain, and one full month's supply of Catarth, Blood and Stomach Pdls.

healing Bain, and one full month's supply of Calarth, Blood and Stomach Pills.

It won have any of the following symptoms, Dr. G. W. Shores' Complete Catarch Cure will give you instant relief and complete y and permanently cure you is the nose storped us?

Does your mose discharge?

Is there pain in from of heal?

Is won throat dry in the morning?

Do you hawk to clear the throat?

Is your hearing falls?

Do you seep with your mouth open?

Is your hearing falls?

Do you lear better some days than others?

Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?

Dr. G. W. Shores' Cough Cure cures all coughs, colds and broom by affections. One dose will stop snawmodicer up. Keep a bittle in the house. Large size bortles 25c. It you have these symptoms use it as directed on the bettle and it will cure you. Have you a pain in the side?

Do you raise frothy material?

Do you cough in the moning?

Do you take cold easily?

Have you a pain in the side?

Do you raise frothy material?

Do you spift up little cheesy lumps?

Dr. G. Shores' Tonic and Blood Purifler cleanses and purifies the b'ood, gives stringth and vigor, cures dysepsia and all nervous diseases. Price, si per bottle. It jermanently cures the following symptoms:

Is there nausea?

st per bottle. It fermanently symptoms:

Is there nausea?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Is your tongue coated?
Do you bloat up after eating?
Do you feel you are growing weaker?
Is there constant bad taste in the mouth?
Dr. G. W. Shures' Kidney and Liver Cure cures alt diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.
Price, \$1 per bottle.
Do you get dizzy?

Price, \$1 per bottle.
Do you get dizzy?
Have you cold tee?
Do you get tired easily?
Do you fave hot flashes?
Are your spirits low at times?
Do you have hot flashes?
Are your spirits low at times?
Do you have rumbling in boweh
Do your hands and teet swell?
Is this noticed more at night?
Is there pain in small of back?

Is this noticed more at night?
Is there pain in small of back?
Has the perspiration a bad coor?
Is there puffiness under the eyes?
Do you have to get up often at night?
Is there a deposit in urine if left standing?
Don't neglect these signs and risk Bright's disease killing you. Dr. Shores' Kidney and over cure will cure you if used as directed on the bottle.
Dr. G. W. Shores' Mountain Sage Oll stops the worst pain in one minute. For headache, toothache, neuralgia, cramps or colic use it externally and internally. Prevents and cures diphtheria if used latime. Keep a bottle handy. Price, 3% a bottle.
Dr. G. W. Shores' Pepsin Vermituge destroys niestinal worms and removes the internal most vitore they hatch and breed it never fails. Price 3% a bottle.
Lie, G. W. Shores' Wintergreen Salve cures all

So a botte.
Dr. G. W. Shares' Wintergreen Salve cures all black e uses of the said. He moves red spors and black apples from the tace. Heals old sores in 3 to 5 days. orice 25 a b. 8 Shires' Anti-Constipation Pills ure climing constipation, sick headache and billous macks. Price, 25c a b. offe

In all cases, if the howels are constinated take one of Dr. G. W. Shores' Anti-Constitution P. IIs at hedline. I your trouble is chronic and deposated, write Dr. G. W. Shores, personally for his new symptom list and have your case diagnosed and get his expert ad-

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