(Continued from the 1st page.)

located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own in his own right, at least one per centum of the capital stock of such association not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and the half of one per centum of its capital if over two hundred thousand dollars. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the bona fide owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing to the association of which he is a director, which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the comptroller of the currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That the directors of any such association first elected shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually, on such day in the month of January as the stockholders of said association may prescribe, and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until successors are elected and qualified. Any director removing from [illegible] state, or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election; and if, from any cause, an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the city, town, or county in which the association is located, and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, such notice shall be published in a newspaper in the county adjoining.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That every such association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits shall exceed the above-named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however*, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money, in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided, further*, That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any association in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans, in good credit, subject to be drawn for at sight, and available to redeem their circulating notes and deposits, may be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such association in other places than the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, are required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section, to the extent of three fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the comptroller of the currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty five per centum, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is

First. On account of its notes of circulation.

Second. On account of moneys deposited with or collected by, such association.

Third. On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or thereto.

Fourth. On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock, and dividends thereon, and reserved profits.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That no association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months or in any other manner, any portion of its capital; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its nett profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts; and all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That the directors of every association shall, semi-annually, in the months of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such association as they shall judge expedient; and on each dividend day the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of the association, as it shall be on that day after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain—

First. The amount of capital stock actually paid in and then remaining as the capital stock of such association.

Secondly. The amount of the circulating notes of such association then in circulation.

Thirdly. The greatest amount in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Fourthly. The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Fifthly. The amount due to depositors.

Sixthly. The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since making the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seventhly. The total amount of dividend declared on the day of making the statement.

Eighthly. The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to the association, and in its possession at the time of making the statement.

Ninthly. The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with any associations banks or bankers; specifying the amounts so on deposit in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

Tenthly. The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleventhly. The amount of balances due from other banks, bankers, and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelfthly. The amount on hand of bills, bonds, stocks, notes and other evidences of debts, discounted or purchased by the association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

Thirteenthly. The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the association, specifying the amount of each.

Fourteenthly. The amount of real estate taken in payment of debts due to the association.

Fifteenthly. The amount of the undivided profits of the association.

Sixteenthly. The total amount of the liability to the association by the directors thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debt.

[Concluded on the 3d page.]

TALKING—ITS PURPOSE AND CONDUCT.—No grace of the drawing-room is more charming than truth-speaking, where well-considered ideas are expressed in carefully-chosen words, arranged in rightly weighed sentences. Perhaps it should be said that purity is even a more essential and captivating charm in all social intercourse.—Indeed, these two divine principles can hardly be separated. They are like light and heat, always found together, though sometimes one may for a moment, and under peculiar circumstances, be hidden. Even Lord Chesterfield declares that "truth marks the distinction of a gentleman," and Emerson says that "veracity marks a superior organization." This truth-speaking by no means allows of bluntness, and it especially condemns all coarseness. These more directly offend against purity, as does all *slang*, which is a thing only less to be abhorred than profanity itself. Along with slang, though far beneath in power to corrupt, a habit of dealing in huge superlative epithets, and bringing these forth on the most trivial occasions, ought not to be passed by without a word of reprobation.—The man or woman who finds every thing "perfect," or "splendid," or "grand," or "perfectly preposterous," cannot at all times, to say the least, speak the truth intelligently. Such a practice will most certainly exert a baleful influence upon the character, and will be a damage to the social enjoyment and profit of any circle where it is allowed.

Personalities are never allowable in any polite society or conversation.—Yet while these are banished with as much care as though they were black men, flattery and detraction—things quite as base and often far more injurious—are not only tolerated, but even welcomed, and the former of the twain is many times extolled as almost an indispensable attendant on the social circle. One of the noblest and purest of men, Charles Augustus Hare, says of the vices: "Flattery and detraction are the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue. Only they are set side by side; and few tongues are content with falling into one of them."

While, therefore, talking must avoid these clownish vices and these elegant offenses against good taste, good manners, and good morals; while it must convey information, and that in choice, appropriate, and well-studied language, it must be spirited, lively, various, and never apparently studied. If at any time a man's talking seems to have been calculated beforehand, it will necessarily be called stiff and pedantic. But while it gushes forth with a native life and vigor, while it effervesces and sparkles like a cool fountain bubbling from a hill side, or like a pencil of light bursting the fleecy clouds, and does this without apparent care, it will be pleasing. Yet all this unfettered, outbreaking freedom may none the less be the perfection of long preparation and careful calculation. An artificial fountain in a park spouts upward with even more apparent buoyant life than the natural one on the mountain; yet to plan and construct this wonder of beauty requires the science of the philosopher joined with the skill of the mechanic. So to talk naturally, and at the same instructively, will demand great stores of information, careful preparation, and frequent practice. "To talk without effort is, after all, the great charm of talking," say the brothers Hare in Guesses at Truth. They mean without apparent effort; for no man, even if he be as wise as Solomon, and as gifted in the art of talking as Coleridge himself, can talk without effort, and bring forth valuable information, as well as lively, and pleasing, witty and agreeable *bon mots* so desirable and so profiting in convivial gatherings. If he would bring to the social feast honey of Hymettus, the wheat of Thessaly, the oranges of Rhodes, and the salt of Attica; or the roast beef of England, the *bon bons* of France, the coffee of Java, and the spices of the Moluccas, he must have been a diligent explorer, a laborious reader, and a skillful contriver; in other words, a wise student and successful merchant.

Sidney Smith said of London, "It never makes you glad or sorry for ten minutes at a time." So of the best conversation. It is witty and almost silly at the same moment, and then wise and foolish, fearful and bold, cautious and extravagant in the same breath, tender and strong, sad and joyous by starts,—"every thing in turn and nothing long." It is like the blaze of the Merry Dancers in the Northern sky; no man can describe it, and no previous calculation can guide it. It is the birthplace and home of wit. The brothers Hare, who have been twice quoted before, say of this glorious Ariel of our social life, "What a dull, plodding, tramping, clanking, would the ordinary intercourse of society be without wit to enliven and brighten it! Reason expands the soul of the philosopher; imagination glorifies the poet and breathes the breath of Spring through the young and genial; but if we take into account the numberless glances and gleams whereby wit brightens our every day life, we hardly know what power ministers so bountifully to the innocent pleasures of mankind."

Skill in talking, accompanied by acquired naturalness, is one of the infallible signs that mark the well-bred gentleman or refined lady. The power to acquire it is partly the gift of the Maker of all things, as is all genius. So is the capability of being cut in the delicate lines and limbs of beauty, and of receiving a rare degree of polish, the gift of Him who formed the marble. But only the patience of long schooled and sternly trained labor can fashion the one or put on the other. While the power to talk well is a natural talent, it shines when buried, nor in fact does it ever sparkle unless, like diamonds, it is actively rubbed against a kindred talent and polished by the contact. An elegant proverb, the essence of which Lord Bacon stole for his Essays, says: "Knowledge begins a gentleman, but conversation completes him." Indeed, no sane or rightly balanced mind can avoid the acquisition of knowledge if it would. But to gain power rightly to use that knowledge is among the hardest of human attainments. It is easy to shape the rude image of a man in clay, or wood, or stone, But to put the peculiar perfection and polish of nature on each minute and most insignificant part of that image, and thus make it suggest more than nature, is the noblest work of art—the most difficult task of genius.

AN ORGANIC DIFFICULTY.—A parish in the west of England, after much effort, lately purchased a self-acting organ, warranted to play twenty tunes, and a larger congregation than usual met to inaugurate it. The first psalm had been successfully brought to an end, when, after a short pause, the organ chose to commence psalm-tune number two. In vain the officiating person endeavored to stop it; in vain the church-wardens left their own pews to stifle its noise; still the organ, as though uncontrollably pleased with its own execution, kept on with the new air. What was to be done? The service was suspended, in the hope that the musical stranger might be content when the second tune was played out. Vain expectation! It commenced number three! and nothing remained but to carry the instrument into the churchyard, and there cover it with the vestry carpet to choke its voice, for on and on it went till the number of twenty had been played out, much to the edification of the less attentive part of the congregation, who could only hear half-smothered melodies. — *London Times.*

NOTICE

To Donation Claimants in Oregon.

THE sixth section of the Act of Congress entitled An Act to reduce the expenses of the Survey of the Public Lands in the United States, Approved May 30th, 1862, is as follows:

"SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July next the compensation of Registers and Receivers in all the Land Offices in the United State shall be an annual salary of five hundred dollars each, with the fees and commissions now prescribed by law and, to be paid by claimants, an additional fee in donation cases of five dollars for each final certificate of one hundred and sixty acres, ten dollars for three hundred and twenty acres, and fifteen dollars for six hundred and forty acres."

In view of the above enactment, and to have the order in which we think it best for the work of the office to proceed understood, we now say to the donation claimants of the Townships herewith designated that we shall proceed to make out the certificates of such of those claimants as are disposed to take the prescribed oath of loyalty, and pay for their certificates. A reasonable time will allowed in which to file request for certificates, complete proof, and take the oath. We shall then pass to other townships, and in this order call on all the Donation Claimants in our district.

Persons who live at a distance from this Office can take the oath before a Justice, having the Clerk of the proper county certify that the Justice was authorized at the time to administer oaths.

Townships 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 18, South of Range 2 West.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, south of Range 3 West.
Townships 3, 4, and 5, south of Range 4 West.
Townships 3, 4, and 5 south of Range 5 West.

W. A. STARKWEATHER, *Register.*
W. T. MATLOCK, *Receiver.*

Oregon City, June 2, 1863.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE

British Reviews,

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1863, to furnish ours complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:

The London Quarterly (Conservative).

The Edinburg Review (Whig).

The North British Review (Free Church).

The Westminster Review (Liberal).

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine (Tory).

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By Henry Stevens of Edinburg and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1800 pages and numerous Engraving. Price $6, for the two volumes. By Mail $7.

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TRINITY SCHOOL,

OSWEGO, OREGON:

A Boarding-School for Boys:

THE THIRD SCHOOL YEAR

WILL COMMENCE ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1863.

—ALSO—

SPENCER HALL,

MILWAUKIE, OREGON:

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:

THE THIRD SCHOOL YEAR

Will commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

These schools will be organized and conducted under the supervision of the subscriber, to whom any communications may be addressed, at Milwaukie, Oregon.

July 27, 1863. THOMAS F. SCOTT.

DISS & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

Jobbers in Flour, Grain, Feed, Fruit, Leather, &c

S. E. corner Front and Washington sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Consignments of all kinds of California and Oregon Produce solicited.

HARPER'S

PICTORIAL HISTORY

OF

THE GREAT REBELLION

In the United States.

WILL shortly be issued in Numbers, a complete History of the Great Rebellion in the United States. The work has been for many months in course of preparation by a writer every way qualified for the task.

The Introduction will contain a clear and succinct account of the Formation of the Confederacy of the States; the Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the Establishment of the National Government; the origin, development, and progress of the doctrines of Nullification and Secession, and the various phases which they assumed until their final culmination in the Great Rebellion.

The History will comprise a full account, drawn from the most authentic sources, of all the Events of the War; the intrigues of the Southern leaders at home and abroad; the gradual defection of one section; the great Uprising of the People for the maintenance of the National Life and Existence; the rapid creation of an immense Army and Navy; and the Battles by Land and Sea.

The Illustrations will comprise Portraits of all those who have borne a prominent part in the struggle; Maps of the different localities; Plans of the leading actions; Views of every scene of interest, and of the most important Battles.—These illustrations are mostly from drawings taken on the spot by artists deputed for that purpose to accompany every division of our Army and Navy.

Every facility at the command of the Publishers has been employed in the preparation and execution of this work; and they confidently believe that it will form the most reliable and valuable history which can be prepared of the Great Struggle for the American Union.

MODE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be issued in Numbers, each consisting of 24 pages of the size of "Harpers' Weekly," printed from clear type, upon fine paper, and will probably be completed in about Twenty Numbers.

The Numbers will be issued at intervals of about three weeks.

The price for each Number, which will contain matter equivalent to an ordinary volume, will be fifty cents.

To Canvassers, and Periodical Agents and News Dealers, liberal discounts will be made from the retail price.

Address, J. W. SULLIVAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Homesteads and Valuable

Real Estate.

Building Lots from $10 to $200 Each!!

Also, 50 Vara Lots and Entire Blocks of Beautiful Garden Land!

in the city and county of

SAN FRANCISCO,

ON the line of the San Jose Railroad, at the WEST-END DEPOT.

The title is absolutely PERFECT, being a Spanish Grant, finally confirmed and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this Title,
The City Authorities respect it,
The District Courts and
Supreme Court of the
United States respect it.

Besides, the

Title has been forever quieted by a Final Decree and Judgment against the City!

so that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a lot and not a lawsuit.

Office No. 19 Naglee's Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco. [3m2] HARVEY S. BROWN.

Intense Excitement!!

Thousands crushed to death daily.

EVERYBODY RUN TO

WORTHINGTON'S, AT

SILVERTON,

AND buy your goods, quick, before they go up—for he is selling his entire stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, FAMILY GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

At cost, for CASH, but no credit.

Call early and get good bargains.

May 26. 2-7th.

Oregon City Advertisements.

W. C. JOHNSON,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

OREGON CITY,

WILL promptly attend to any business which may be committed to his professional charge before the District and Supreme Courts.

Notice!

THE undersigned having purchased the stock, &c., of the OREGON CITY BAKERY, formerly carried on by Mr. F. Charman, beg to call the attention of his former patrons to the fact that they intend to carry on the business so as to keep on hand every thing in the way of

Family Groceries,

for town and country. The attention of steamboats is particularly called, as every thing in our line will be supplied at reasonable rates.

A fine assortment of LIQUORS always on hand.

The highest cash prices paid for country produce.

Legal Tender Notes taken in and paid out at their market value.

NO CREDIT GIVEN.

W. & J. L. BARLOW.

Oregon City, Jan. 17, 1863. tf

Hardware for Sale,

BY W. & J. L. BARLOW.

JUST RECEIVED a good supply of Hardware, consisting in part of the following-named articles:

Tanners' Tools, of all kinds,
Cross-cut and Mill Saws,
Files, Chisels, Augers,
Bench Planes,
Fairbanks' Platform Scales,
Hunt's Chopping Axes,
Hand Axes,
Hatchets,
Improved Spoke Augers, &c.—also,
Grapevine Grain Cradles,
Boston Wheat Fans,
Wheelbarrows,

and many other things too tedious to mention—all of which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce. Oregon City, Jan. 31.

Imported, direct from Victoria,

LIQUORS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, as follows:

London Dock Brandy (old Hudson's Bay),
Martel do. in case,
Mounie & Co. do. do.
Geneva, in case.
Scotch Whisky, in case and barrel.

For sale by W. & J. L. BARLOW.
Oregon City, March 14, 1863.

Lumber, Lumber,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, kept on hand and for sale by

W. & J. L. BARLOW.

100 VOLUNTEERS WANTED,

TO SERVE THREE YEARS, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED.

To Enlisted men "who shall have served two years or during the war," if sooner ended the sum of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY

will be paid.

THE company will consist of one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, five Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Teamsters, two Farriers or Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Wagoner and seventy-eight privates. Total, 100 enlisted men. The Buglers will be taken from the Privates.

In addition to their pay, the men will be furnished clothing, subsistence, quarters and medical attendance. The allowance for clothing is three dollars and fifty cents per month. When an enlisted man draws less than his yearly allowance of clothing, he will be entitled to receive the difference in money. The men will be enlisted as privates. After being mustered into the service of the United States, the appointment of non commissioned officers is made.

Office with Adjutant General in Holman's Brick, Salem.

REDINGTON & CO'S SUPERIOR

Yeast Powders.

WARRANTED TO MAKE LIGHT sweet and nutritious

BREAD.

Equally adapted to

LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT,
BUCKWHEAT and other cakes,
GINGERBREAD, and cakes of all kinds.

Warranted fully equal to any in the market!

Ask for

REDINGTON & Co's YEAST POWDERS, and take no other, if you would have uniformly

GOOD BREAD!

Manufactured and sold at wholesale by
REDINGTON & CO.,
409 and 411 Clay street, San Francisco.

FISH'S

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

FOR

Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. IT cures Baldness, and removes all dandruff and scurf from the head.

It allays all irritation of the scalp. It cools and refreshes the head, and imparts to the hair a healthy, lively appearance.

P. S.—The properties which remove dandruff and scurf from the head, allay irritation and free the scalp from humors, render this article invaluable as a lotion in all cutaneous affections, such as Itch, Rash, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Shingles, Bites and Stings of Insects, and all eruptions of the skin, especially that caused by POISON OAK.

The only genuine article is put up in PINT Bottles, and has the written signature of N. MILLS, the original proprietor and manufacturer, on the label and wrapper. Beware of all put in different style, which is COUNTERFEIT.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

ANY ONE who professes to understand all trades or sciences, assumes to impose an absurdity upon the public. On the same principle, any one medicine which professes to cure all diseases is unworthy the slightest confidence, and should at once be denounced as a quack nostrum. The

Græfenberg Family Medicines

do not assume to cure all diseases with one remedy. They have eleven different medicines, each adapted to its peculiar disease, and time has proved beyond a question the efficacy and certainty of these preparations. Their list comprises the following medicines:

Græfenberg Vegetable Pills;
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon;
Græfenberg Sarsaparilla;
Græfenberg Pile Remedy;
Græfenberg Dysentery Syrup;
Green Mountain Ointment;
Græfenberg Children's Panacea;
Græfenberg Consumptive's Balm;
Græfenberg Eye Lotion;
Græfenberg Fever and Ague Remedy;
Græfenberg Health Bitters;
Græfenberg Manual of Health.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the State.

GENERAL AGENTS:
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SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from GUMS, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver complaint, bilious attacks, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, summer complaints, dysentery, dropsy, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, cholic, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, flatulency, jaundice, female weakness and may be used successfully as an ordinary family medicine. It will cure sick headache (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

☞ Price, $1 per bottle.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

Also, SANFORD'S

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts,

Put in glass cases, air tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The profession well know that different cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest vegetable extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal and are good and safe in all cases where a cathartic is needed at such as derangements of the stomach, sleeplessness, pains in the back and loins, costiveness, piles and soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of fever, loss of appetite, a creeping sensation of cold over the body, restlessness, headache, or weight in the head, all inflammatory diseases, worms in children or adults, rheumatism, a great purifier of the blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir too numerous to mention in this advertisement.—Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE, THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are sold by Druggists everywhere, and by

REDINGTON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific coast,
416 & 418 Front st., San Francisco.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea

Is composed entirely of healing gums and vegetable oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it for the following diseases. If they are not satisfied with its healing properties, the money will be cheerfully refunded by the agent where the medicine is for sale.

If you have pain in the Stomach or Bowels, try a dose of Pain Panacea internally, bathe externally over the parts affected, and you will at once restore the proper action and relieve the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacea four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

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