A GAMBLER'S CAREER

THE RECORD OF HARRY HAYWARD BROUGHT OUT.

A Trance Medium, a Hackdriver and a Faro-Dealer on the Stand Against Him.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The state, in winding up its murder case against Harry Hayward today, delivered a blow which staggered the defense. Peter Vallalie, the hackman, of whom Harry had spoken to Adry as being willing to assist in the proposed crime, said Harry approached him with questions as to whether he had ever "done anything," and, if so, whether his conscience bothered him. Hayward later asked Vallalie whether he would drive a hack into Lake Calhoun and let the occupant drown for a sum of money.

Erwin recognized the supreme importance of this testimony, and tried to have it stricken out entirely. The court, however, refused to sustain his objection, and the evidence went to the jury. Mr. Erwin's objection having been overruled, Vallalie said:

"Harry had a talk with me at the Ozark about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, in my carriage. He questioned me as to my conscience and whether it would follow me. He asked me about driving into a lake with some one in the hack and then jumping off and letting them go. I told him I was no swimmer. He asked me what I wanted for the team, and I told him. He asked me if I cared what became of the team if he bought it. I told him I did not. He then asked me if the team running away would do up the whole rig, and I said it would."

"What did you understand by this question?"

"If my conscience would hurt me? I understood him to mean if I would kill somebody, and I told him I would not have anything to do with anything that would kill or hurt anybody, if I knew it."

"Did he mention any place near a lake to drive off?"

"Yes, he spoke of the bluff near Lake Calhoun."

Simon Gittleson, a pawnbroker, told of loaning Harry $170 on three diamond rings that have figured in the testimony. While the transaction was being concluded, Harry had "flashed a roll," the amount of which he could not determine. Harry often came to him for "lucky money" to use as a stake in gambling.

Mrs. Emma Goodale, a trance medium, doing business under the cognomen of Madame Peterson, was an interesting witness. Harry had come to her at one time and asked her to tell Miss Ging, when that lady should call, that she would win at gambling. She demurred, but he told her if she would do as he asked her, she would never lack for money. Against the advice of her husband, she consented to do as Harry asked her. Accordingly, when Miss Ging came with Harry, she told her she would be very lucky at cards for three or four days and then would lose if she played. The next day Harry came and told her that on the strength of her advice, Miss Ging would let him have $650 to go to Chicago to gamble with. Harry had told her of other amounts he had secured from Miss Ging, amounting in all to $1375. Mr. Erwin asked her if she knew what she did or said while in her trances and she replied that she did not. He proceeded to ask her some other questions about clairvoyance, but they were shut out by the state's objections. She denied being acquainted with Adry, but knew the father of the boys.

Patsy Carrity, a well-known faro-dealer, threw some light on Harry's gambling operations in Minneapolis, and showed that November 2 Harry had met him on the street, and, complaining that the limit was too low in Minneapolis houses, proposed a trip to Chicago, where it was higher. Carrity agreed to go if Hayward would furnish the transportation. He was given a $20 bill to get his ticket. When they arrived in Chicago they found everything was shut up. Carrity intended to return the next day, but missed his train and came on the second. He found Harry on the train. They talked of Monte Carlo and other gambling topics, and Harry showed him a large package of money in his coat pocket, just a flash of it, asking if he would not like some of it. Carrity admitted that he played and dealt faro at a local house. Harry was a very lucky player, he said, and some times the gambling-house had to reduce his limit. Harry had won as much as $2500 at a sitting. Mr. Erwin asked how much Harry had won in the past year, but further evidence in this direction was shut off by objections. The principal object of Carrity's testimony was to show that Harry returned from Chicago November 6, as Adry had testified, and that he brought back Miss Ging's money with him, telegraphing her that it had all been lost.

Blixt was called again for cross-examination. He admitted that Maggie Wachter called at his cell, in company with his attorney. Mr. Erwin asked him:

"Did you say to your attorney, in her presence, that you and Adry put up a job to kill Miss Ging, and to blame Harry if you got caught?"

"Hold on: that was a confidential talk with the attorney, and this is not admissible," said Nye.

The court thought it was, and then Mr. Nye asked the court to instruct the witness not to say what he had told his attorney unless he chose. Blixt denied this, but it is understood that Miss Wachter will swear that he did. Continuing his cross-examination of Blixt, Erwin's questions in regard to a plot between Blixt and Adry failed to bring out any admissions. The state then rested its case. Harry Hayward gives no sign of being disturbed. When asked what he thought of the situation, he said:

"I think that if this was the end of it, my chances would be one in a thousand, but it is worth while remembering that only one side of this story has been heard. We have a tale of our own to tell, and that may make a difference."

PASSING OF STANLEY.

The Once Great African Explorer No Longer Finds a Publisher.

Men who knew Henry M. Stanley when he was a newspaper man will not be surprised at the early "passing" of the African explorer, says the Press and Printer. He has now almost entirely dropped from public notice. Among a number of New York's leading publishers who were discussing the matter the other day it was stated that Stanley was now living in a small suburb of London. He has a comfortable small house there, but even the neighbors scarcely know who he is. Not long ago one of this book-talking group said an article from Stanley came to New York, and it actually went begging for a publisher. This seems very strange, when one considers that it is only three years ago when one of the Scribners hastily packed his valise and went to Cairo, in Egypt, to head off other publishers and secure the American rights to Stanley's book. He received a fabulous sum for it, sold the English, Indian, Australian, Canadian, German and French rights separately, and made a small fortune out of the book. Then he came here and lectured and added thousands of dollars to his resources. Now those who are in position to know question whether he could draw a paying house at moderate prices. Much of this has undoubtedly been due to his desire to be offensive, a fact which seems very strange to hundreds who once knew him. He tried to show that he lacked cordiality. One never knew whether he was really gratified by an honor shown him or whether he was bored by it. It was a very bad case of what Boston wants to call "megalomania," and may be vulgarly translated "big head." Stanley imagined that he had not only hewed out himself a niche in the temple of time, but that he had ascended the pedestal and that the season of obeisance and pilgrimage had begun for him. Now, with much of his work discredited, and his name besmirched with stories of cannibalism and other horrors, he begins to find that even a Stanley in all his panoply fills but a small space in this big, bustling and ever-investigating universe.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

Movement in Massachusetts to Repeal This Particular Act.

Troy Times.

There is a movement in Massachusetts looking to the repeal of the habitual criminal act, which permits the arrest and imprisonment of persons whose conduct is suspicious when it is shown that they are habitual violators of the law. The Boston Herald evidently regards the effort as inspired more by sentiment than by regard for the general safety, and says those engaged in it "do not take into account the underlying and fundamental principles on which modern society is based. It adds:

"The principal advocate of this repeal takes the ground that if a man commits a crime and then serves his sentence, that is the end of the matter. He has, so to speak, purchased his goods and paid his price, and the bargain is a completed one, so that, as far as society is concerned, he stands, on emerging from his confinement, in precisely the same position that he did before he was convicted, or in fact, before he committed a criminal offense. If he wishes to indulge in a fresh robbery and is so maladroit in his operations as to be again arrested, convicted and sentenced, the same proceeding is gone through with again—he pays the penalty and once more emerges with a clear record."

No doubt a great many very excellent and law-abiding, well-meaning and intelligent persons hold similar views. But the fallacy of the idea is thus set forth by the Herald:

"This notion of crime and punishment is, however, one which cannot be made to harmonize with modern ideas of crime or modern theories of the organization of society. Experience proves conclusively that certain individuals are habitual criminals; they are so constituted mentally, morally and physically that there is absolutely no hope of reformation. If, after several trials, it is shown conclusively that a man, if he has his liberty, will rob, or, if need be, kill his fellow-man, then, for the defense of society, there is nothing to be done but to place such an individual under such form of confinement as will prevent him from again having the opportunity accorded to him to prey upon society. He is no more to be trusted to go out into the world than a maniac would be, as he absolutely cannot control himself. In former times individuals of this class were hung, and there the matter ended; but society, as it advanced has grown more humane, and prefers what is the expense to it of restraint by imprisonment rather than the cheap and short cut of execution. But if a man is a confirmed and habitual criminal, he is as much a peril to his fellowmen as a wild beast, and until his days of physical activity is over there is nothing to do but to keep him in close confinement."

The sturdy common sense of this argument is not to be refuted. A man who is incorrigibly and irretrievably bad is dangerous to any community, and society is as much justified in dealing with him in a way to protect itself as it is in employing means to eradicate contagious and deadly disease or dispose of any other evil. There has been of late too much maudlinism and too little firmness in the treatment of criminals. A reaction has apparently set in, for the world is discovering that there is a point in coddling the vicious beyond which it is most unsafe to go. No right-thinking person favors undue severity toward criminals. But in the great majority of cases, extreme leniency is misplaced and only encourage evil-doers to worse acts of wickedness, thus defeating the very object of the law. As regards most habitual criminals it is far safer and in the long run less costly to keep them locked up than to give them liberty.

MORE OF THE SING GAMBLE

The Puyallups Clean Out the Nisqually Indians.

The Puyallup Indians are now the champion sing gamblers of the state, they having previously defeated both the Black river tribes, and Monday they broke the "bank" of the Nisqually Indians, winning among other thing 20 ponies, three cows, seven Winchester rifles, two gold watches, two saddles, $160 in cash and most of the clothes, including many dresses of the wives of the Nisqually braves. It took the Puyallups four weeks to break the Black river bank, but they froze out the Nisquallys in 48 hours of continuous playing. Two of the Black river Indians who lost everything to the Puyallups won two ponies from the Nisquallys, and will not have to walk home, as they expected to do.

The pretty Black river Indian girl, who was offered in trade, wager, or for sale, during the Black river-Puyallup sing gamble, is still on the Puyallup reservation, and it is understood among the Indians that she was lost to the Puyallups in a bet, and will remain among the Puyallups until the wager is paid or she is married into their people.

At times the betting by the Nisqually Indians was very exciting. They were losing very rapidly, and, in the hope of staving off defeat until they had a change in luck, the women did not hesitate to bet their wearing apparel on the result. In this manner a large number of dresses, shawls, blankets and other articles belonging to the Nisquallys fell into the hands of the Puyallup sing gamblers, who are made approximately $1000 better off as a result of the Black river and Nisqually victories. About 20 families from each tribe took part in the Nisqually-Puyallup game, and 120 points were played, although only 60 points were played in the Black river-Puyallup game. The ex-chiefs in charge of the game were: Puyallups—Tommy Lane, James Coats, John McCloud. Nisquallys—Jack Beaur, Jack Katusch, Charles Peiola.

Played With a Dynamite Cartridge.

A nitro-glycerine cartridge was found in the grass near the Skinner residence on Washington street, Olympia, Monday, by Rupert Wentz, the 10-year-old son of Silas Wentz, while playing in that vicinity. With the spirit of a true Yankee, he proceeded to realize on his find, and traded it off to a companion for a shoestring. His companion, who was of an inquisitive nature, desired to find out what was inside the thing, and invited little Rupert to be present at the investigation. Rupert took a small rock and jolted the cartridge slightly, loosening the wadding but not exploding it. They then poured the explosive out of the cap and onto a rock—and then something happened. No one was hurt except Rupert, but he lost the first joint of his right thumb and forefinger, had his hand badly mangled and his face scratched up. He was taken to St. Peter's hospital, and underwent an operation bravely, and is now doing well.

The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, who for 36 years has been rector of Grace Episcopal church, Chicago, has been compelled to tender his resignation, owing to an affection of the throat, from which he has suffered for many years. When he announced the fact in his church last Sunday nearly the whole congregation wept.

Miss Jennie Wilde is responsible for a great deal of innocent pleasure enjoyed by the inhabitants of New Orleans. She designs the floats, costumes, invitations, tableaux, souvenir pins, and dance programmes for the Mardi Gras festival. Her work for the carnival of each year begins immediately upon the close of that of the preceding year.

WORLD'S POPULATION

IN SIX CENTURIES THERE WILL BE ONE TO AN ACRE.

The Present Inhabitants Could Stand on a Tract of Land Twenty-two Miles Square.

The population of the world has been given by various statisticians as follows:

In 1874, according to Behm and Wagner, 1,391,000,000.

In 1878, according to Levasseur, 1,439,000,000.

In 1883, according to Behm and Wagner, 1,434,000,000.

In 1886, according to Levasseur, 1,483,000,000.

In 1891, according to Wagner and Supan, 1,480,000,000.

The last estimate may be regarded as sufficiently trustworthy as a working basis. Messrs. Wagner and Supan have earned a just reputation for painstaking and thorough work, and, moreover, this estimate of the German savants has been established to more than one-half its bulk (i. e., to 57 per cent of the 1,480,000,000) upon the actual result of recent censuses.

	Population.
Asia	825,954,000
Europe	357,379,000
Africa	163,953,000
America	121,713,000
In Oceanic islands and Polar regions	7,500,400
Australia	3,230,000
The world	1,479,729,400

Here is another way to obtain a clear idea of how the world's population is split up. Thus, for every 1000 persons in the world there are:

In Asia	558
In Europe	242
In Africa	111
In America	82
In Oceanic islands and Polar regions	5
In Australia	2
The world	1000

If asked to guess at the distribution of the world's population, nine people out of ten would probably place Asia first, Europe second, America third. But we see that Africa takes the third place instead of it being occupied by America. This is mainly due to the north tropical zone of Africa, which is larger than the whole of the United States, contains 42,000,000 more people, and which is also more densely populated To this population of the north tropical zone of Africa, 60,000,000 are contributed by the Soudan and Upper Guinea only—a number which nearly equals the 63,000,000 of the United States of America enumerated at their census of 1890.

It is also somewhat of a surprise to find Australia coming below the Oceanic islands. These islands contain the New Guinea group, New Zealand, the Sandwich islands, etc. Only 80,000 persons live in the Polar regions, and of these, Iceland claims 69,000. The population of Australia is considerably less than that of London, and is not quite equal to the combined population of Paris and St. Petersburg.

And now let us compare the sizes of these continents, etc., whose populations we have briefly glanced at. No. 2 shows the area in square miles of each of the six divisions of the earth already named in No. 1. The actual figures are:

	Square Miles
Asia	17,044,000
America	14,801,000
Africa	11,277,000
Europe	3,757,000
Australia	2,972,000
Oceanic Islands and Polar regions	2,464,000
The world	52,315,000

The following figures help us to appreciate the sizes of the six divisions of the world. For every 1000 square miles of land area in the world, there are:

In Asia	326 sq. miles
In America	283 sq. miles
In Europe	72 sq. miles
In Australia	57 sq. miles
Oceanic Islands and Polar regions	47 sq. miles
The world	1,000 sq. miles

Thus, nearly one-third of the earth is in Asia, which also possesses more than one-half the population; more than one-quarter of the earth went to make America, and over one-fifth for Africa. Europe contains only one-fourteenth part of the world's area, although she has nearly one-quarter of the population, and Australia contains one-eighteenth part.

Having now a fairly definite mental conception of the distribution of the world's population and of its area, we may turn to the interesting feature of density of population in various parts of the world. The space for each person—

In Europe is	7 acres
In Asia is	13 acres
In Africa is	44 acres
In America is	78 acres
In Oceanic islands and Polar regions	210 acres
In Australia is	389 acres
In the world is	23 acres

This way of looking at the facts concerning density of population shows us that there is still ample room in the world for all of us, wherever we may chance to be located. The over-crowding of which we hear so much disappears when we take an extended view of the facts, which seem to invite us to spread ouresives out more than we do.

And now may come in the results of some calculations I have very carefully made as regards the future growth of the population of the world, and as to the year A. D., when our descendants will have so increased in number that there will then be only one acre for each person in the world, instead of the 23 acres mentioned above.

As a preliminary I went into all the available facts upon which to compute the annual rate of increase in the world's population, and finally I determined that the rate of increase might be taken at 5 per 1000 persons per annum; this means that for every 1,000,000 persons living in 1891 there were:

In 1892	1,005,000
In 1893	1,010,025
In 1894	1,015,075
In 1895	1,020,150

And the results for the future population of the world work out thus:

In 1891	1,480,000,000
In 1900	1,548,000,000
In 1950	1,986,000,000
In 2000	2,548,000,000
In 2030	2,960,000,000
In 2100	4,197,000,000
In 2200	6,910,000,000
In 2300	11,379,000,000
In 2400	18,738,000,000
In 2516	33,416,000,000
In 2517	33,586,000

These figures show us, for example, that in A. D. 2030, the 1891 population will have doubled itself and will have taken 139 years to do it in. The population of the United Kingdom has doubled itself in 80 years; and the population of England and Wales in 57 years; but we should be quite wide of the mark if we applied our own rate of annual increase to the population of the world—for our rate of increase is above the average. In France, for example, the increase of population is very slow; in fact, but for the attractions it offers foreigners as a residence, its population would of late years have shown a falling off, because, while the births decrease, the deaths increase.

I may also point out that the above figures show us that between A. D. 2516 and A. D. 2517—621 years later than this present year, 1895—there will be in the world as many people as there are acres; there being 33,482,000,000 acres of land.

Long before this latter date our descendants will probably be living in the air, or perhaps in the sea for a change, so that the lessening of space will not cause real inconvenience.

As regards this diving into the future by aid of logarithms, I may say that my estimate of the annual growth of the world's population (5 per 1000) is probably somewhat lower than the actual rate—I, have preferred to err on the side of moderation. If my estimate be approximately correct, and I venture to think it will be so considered by statisticians, then the results I have deducted from it follow as a mathematical necessity—startling as some of them may appear. Astronomers, who have the advantage of dealing with facts less complex than are social facts, predict to a second, many years prior to the occurrence of an event, when this or that transit or eclipse will take place. It is no unusual thing to predict the results of this or that census, and to find the prediction closely akin to the ascertained results; and similarly with many other matters—life assurance, for example—in which a mathematical forecast is often ultimately proved by ascertained facts to have been expressed within relatively close limits of error.

For every 1000 persons in Europe there are:

In European Russia	262
In the German empire	139
In Austria-Hungary	116
In France	107
In Great Britain and Ireland	106
In Italy	84
In Spain	58
In Belgium	17
In other parts of Europe	121
Europe	1000

As to the density of population in the various European countries, Belgium heads the list with 536 persons supported upon every square mile of the country. As there are 640 acres in a square mile, we see that the inhabitants of Belgium have each of them, upon the average, very little more than one acre of space. We are not surprised that Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country—it simply has not the room for extensive agricultural industries. In every available hole and corner the Belgians busy themselves with agriculture—they don't waste space as we do in England—and although agriculture is carried on with much industry, the Belgians—like ourselves—are largely dependent upon foreign supplies for their food.

After Europe comes Asia—in point of interest—old Asia, older even than Europe in its quaint manners and fashions of men and things. But how incomparable with western Europe is Asia of the 19th century! Asia is for the main part(China) hopelessly conservative, and we have had a recent illustration of how modern progress may enable a little nation like the Japanese empire to get the better of an old nation nearly nine times as populous. The Chinaman shows to us the abuse of conservatism in the East, as plainly as we have seen the abuse of liberalism in the West.

We see the distribution of Asia's population rather significantly in the following figures. For every thousand persons in Asia there are:

In China proper	421
In British India	337
In the Japanese empire	48
In the East Indian Islands	48
In French India	22
In Corea	13
In Siam	—
In British Burmah	9
In Persia	9
In Russian Central Asia and Turkestan	9
In Siberia	5
In Afghanistan	5
In Ceylon	4
In Arabia	3
In other parts of Asia	52
Asia	1000

And now let us see what a really insignificant body is this population of the world. For example, every living person could be contained in a square common less than 22 miles each way; each person of the 1,480,000,000 could have a square yard to stand on; and A. A. Chase or some other expert 'cyclist could be left outside with his machine, and ride round the square containing the world's population in about 2½ hours for the 87½ miles of the boundary fence. Or the 1,480,000,000 persons could each occupy a square yard standing room in Bedfordshire and then fill up only two-thirds of that country. They could be tucked away down in Radnorshire by a little squeezing, and leave all the rest of the world empty. Even the Isle of Man would hold nearly one-half of the world's population at one person to the square yard.

This fighting, struggling, white, black and tan, good and bad, very much mixed population of 1,480,000,000 could be packed in a cubic box measuring only 1140 yards in width, 1140 yards in depth and 1140 yards in height. Each person could be allowed 27 cubic feet of room inside such a box, and the box itself could be deposited when full in Battersea Park and not occupy much more than one-third of the ground space of that park—and Mr. Chase, the 'cyclist, again could if left outside run around the box containing the world's population in about six minutes for the 2½ miles; or a person accidentally left unpacked could stroll round the box and inspect it in one hour easily.

A fact like this serves to illustrate the really trifling importance of the world's population en masse, and, incidentally, the utter insignificance of the individuals who compose it.

J. HOLT SCHOOLING.

NO MORE BUFFALO SKINS

Wolf and Raccoon for Robes and Coats.

"Buffalo robes?" said a clerk at a fur store, in answer to an inquiry by a New York Sun reporter. "They are practically out of the market. No new ones come in now, and the few that we have on hand are old ones that find their way to the furrier's. The price of a good buffalo skin is from $50 to $60. They used to be made extensively into fur coats for driving and rough winter traveling, but such a coat is now rarely seen, except in out-of-the-way Northern localities, where many old ones are still in use. Raccoon skins have taken the place of buffalo skins in the making of overcoats, but the fur coat is not much used now anywhere except in Minnesota and the British dominions. There is some demand for fur linings, for which mink and Persian lamb are used, and sometimes Hudson bay sable, which costs from $400 to $1000 for a coat. As you will readily infer, the buffalo driving-robe has become scarce and valuable. The gray wolf skins are more abundant.

"For robes and ladies' furs the skin of the wolverine, of foxes of all kinds, raccoons, the Australian opossum of a smooth mouse-gray tint, and the young kangaroo, all furnish material. Almost everything in the way of fur may be used for boas and muffs. Here are some odd skins from the czar's dominions, used in trimmings and linings, the Russian hamster, a kind of marmot, yellowish-brown of color, with the under part black, and the Siberian squirrel, gray, with a white belly. These are some furs used in trimming," and he pointed out, in an array of samples hanging against the wall, the skins of the wolverine, of a rich brown; the stone marten, bluish-brown; the Persian lamb, of a natural black; the astrakhans, krimmer and pinhead; the bodger, a beautiful silver-gray with black dashes, and the fisher, a rare fur, a little darker than sable.

Photogram Photograph.

The gradual adoption of "photogram" to signify a picture made by light has been proceeding for many years, and, though it has recently received a spurt in England, the attempt is not new. In December, 1866, in the Scientific American, the use of the word was strongly advocated by the Rev. A. C. Kimber, and a discussion arose in which several journals, including the New York Times, took part.

Some years later the word was given in a supplement to Webster's dictionary, and more recently the American New International dictionary gives it as a standard word. Some two years ago the Canadian Photographic Journal commenced to consistently use the word "photogram," and a year ago an English journal called the Photogram made a point of using it.

One of the most important firms of photographic book publishers also uses it in all its publications. Several photographers and photographic material dealers in England use it either occasionally or regularly, and such journals as The Sketch, The Optician, and others use it occasionally as an alternative for the older form, "photograph."

Papa's Pants Would do For Willie

If they were made over and dyed with Diamond dyes, the great home money-saver. The children's clothes — the faded cloak, wrapper or dress—can be made to look like new, at a cost of only 10 cts, and no experience is needed,

DIAMOND DYES

come in more than 40 shades, and the Fast Blacks are fast.

Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth, free. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

TO WEAK MEN

Men who have wasted the sprightly energy of youth in excesses and fast living—men who have lost that mental ambition which belongs to vigorous and well-kept manhood at any age; in short, men who have by early habits and mistakes and the later excesses and dissipations weakened the foundations of sexual and mental vigor, and who are, while still young in years, wasted in the vital forces, short in memory and dull in intellect, with the physical being shaky and devoid of endurance. To such men electricity as applied by DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT, is wonderful in the immediate effect it produces. The slow, continuous infusion of the current gradually sets all the weak functions in action, stores new power in them, and in a few days manhood begins to return and sexual forces develop, the memory becomes clearer and the intellect sharper. Manhood in all its elements follows the application of this wonderful belt.

DOES NOT THIS CONVINCE?

DEER PARK, Wash., Jan. 10, 1895.

Dr. A. T. Sanden—Dear Sir: I will now let you know what effect your belt had on my case of impotency. I was, you might say, completely impotent when I started to wear the belt. I felt its good effects the first week, and in three weeks my powers were almost perfect. I wore the belt seven weeks, and it has restored my sexual strength completely, and from that time (a year and a half ago) it has remained perfect. I have been recommending your belt wherever I get a chance, and you will receive many orders from here. I remain yours respectfully,

JOHN FLEUTSCH.

A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, "Three Classes of Man," illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application. Every young, middle-aged or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an easy, sure and speedy way how to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Address

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Originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power.

It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say sick, sensitive sufferers. Used Internal and External.

The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A B C Arnold's Bromo-Celery.

Splendid curative agent for Nervous or Sick Headache, Brain Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, special or general Neuralgia; also for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Disorders, Acid Dyspepsia, Anæmia. Antidote for Alcoholic and other excesses. Price, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Effervescent.

THE ARNOLD CHEMICAL CO.
151 S. Western Avenue, CHICAGO.
Sold by All Druggists.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HOMES

FOR THE HOMELESS

Farms for the Farmless

BARGAINS FOR ALL

Following is a list of our city property which is also to be included in our new circular, which we are daily publishing and which is to be republished for Eastern circulation:

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Quimby house, Fourth street, corner of Couch, Portland, Or.—Centrally located, being within five minutes' walk of postoffice, federal building, city hall and courthouse, and within five blocks of Union depot. Cable line passes the house, and electric lines one and two blocks distant. House contains 140 bedrooms and parlors, all well lighted; electric bells, hydraulic elevator, etc.; bathroom and bar connected with the house. Built in 1884, and furnished at an expense of $20,000. Rooms carpeted throughout with Roxbury Brussels, and about half the house refurnished within the past three years. Bar and fixtures, fine span of horses (valued at $500), first-class omnibus and harness go with the house. Lease runs for four years, and an extension can be secured. Rental $390. The stores and barber shop on first floor reduce the rent to $150 per month, amounting to little more than $1 per room per month. The bar, which is run in connection with the house, does a good business. The house is doing more business than any two other hotels of its class in the city. Present proprietor has been in this house ever since its erection, with but one brief interval. He will soon be too old to devote his entire attention to the business, and desires to exchange for a small tract of fruit land near Los Angeles, with buildings, water rights, etc. An excellent opportunity for an energetic person. No incumbrance on the property.

We know of a splendid opening for a banker with some small capital in a good thriving town, a county seat, and the only bank in the county. There was a bank at the place one time, but when the present crisis came on the parties paid off their depositors and closed up. They now have the fixtures, furniture, stationery, safe, etc., which they will sell for $1300. It is really a splendid opening, and a place where a man can make good interest and do it with small capital. The district is one of the best in the state, as all the business in the region is done on a cash basis, and there is no scarcity of money in that district.

We have a good hotel, in a busy little town up the valley, of 22 rooms, dining-room, etc., and doing a good transient business. We are not at liberty to advertise the location, but will say it is in a well-settled agricultural district, railroads handy and numerous, and a splendid site for such a business. The rent is easy—$60 per month—and the price, $1500, is certainly most reasonable. Terms could undoubtedly be arranged so that it would be an easy thing for a purchaser to pay for it out of the business.

$600 will buy a good photograph gallery, well located, on a prominent corner, on the East Side. This includes the building, which is movable, and all fixtures, for a complete gallery. The building itself cost $200. The ground rent is $12 per month. If so desired, the present owner would teach the trade to a novice.

Furniture in an 8-room dwelling-house. Cost $1200 new, two months ago. The owner started to fit it up for a private rooming-house, but has changed her mind (a woman's privilege), and now wishes to go into something else. She will accordingly sell the furniture for $700. Here is a chance to get some cheap furniture.

One of the most select private rooming-houses in the city. This place is well located, and has always been run as a private boarding-house, and as such pays big money. The present owner, who got the furniture on her hands, and has had no experience in such business, has been running it as a rooming-house only. The furniture is all very fine, and just what is wanted for such a business. There are 23 rooms in the house, and the rent is only $60 per month. Just the thing for a fashionable boarding-house. Price, for cash, $2500, and easy terms. The owner would trade for good property. This is strictly A1.

Another rooming-house, in Astoria this time, consisting of 27 rooms, all furnished, well situated near the boat landings, and on the best business street in the place. Pays $30 per month, and doing a good business. Astoria is on the verge of a boom, and we can safely predict that there is money in this propositon for the party who will take hold of it. Price, $2000.

Good steam dyeing and cleaning establishment; well situated, and netting probably $100 per month. Hat renovating, etc. This business keeps from three to five hands busy all the time, and as the rent is only $15 per month, the expenses are very light. It is a business requiring some technical knowledge, but the owners are willing to stay and teach it thoroughly. Their only reason for selling is a desire to leave the city. Price $750.

House for sale—Good house of 6 rooms and basement, 1½ story; cost probably $300. It stands on leased ground, with a ground rent of $2 per month, and lease running 3 years yet. House is now rented for $6 per month. Will sell this house for $175. It now stands at 500 East Ellsworth.

Good corner lot and two houses on Eleventh and East Ash streets. This lot is a choice one; streets all improved, etc. It is one block from the East Ankeny street-car line, and two blocks from Burnside street, which is the main thoroughfare on the East Side, leading to a free bridge. Property in this neighborhood is held very firm, and it is directly in line with the future growth of the East Side. This property belongs to an estate, and must be sold in order to settle it up; hence we have put the price down to a figure that will insure a speedy sale—viz.: $3000.

Corner lot, 85x110, and a 5-room house, in University Park. This house has city water, bath and streets improved, and we will sacrifice the property for $1800. The house itself cost $1300. This is one of the best suburbs of Portland, located four or five miles down the river, on a high, sightly table-land, overlooking the harbor and city. It is connected with the city by the St. John's motor, and is the site of the Portland university, the teachers and pupils of which make an extensive city themselves. In fact, it is a college town in the city limits. Property in this vicinity commands a good price and ready sale.

Two houses in Sunnyside—one for $1500, and one for $2000. One is a 5-room, and the other a 7-room house. These are cheap and centrally located.

61 acres of prune land, being 12 lots in Pruneland, near Canby, and about 18 miles from Portland. Price $6000. This is one of the most favorably located pieces of land around the country — near Oregon City, from where we get the power which lights Portland, and from where we have an electric car line. In an old-settled and wealthy farming district, handy to the railroad and river, and altogether very desirably located.

240 acres 18 miles from Portland and 10 miles southwest of Hillsboro, in Washington county; 33 acres in cultivation; 90 acres slashed and seeded, and balance in light timber; good orchard, and two acres in grapes; good house and big barn; all A1 good land, and can be cleared for $8 per acre; no rock and no gravel; close to school; 2½ miles to postoffice, and four miles to railroad. This place lies in some of the famous foothills, the richness of which land has made the state noted. Price $30 per acre. Terms to suit. The owner would take a house and lot in part payment.

160-acre farm in Southern Oregon for $1800 cash. This place lies three miles from the town of Grant's Pass, in Josephine county, and right handy to school. There is a house, a barn, 100 acres level, 60 acres rolling, 15 acres in cultivation, balance in timber, spring and well water; orchard of 600 trees—apples, peaches, prunes, etc.; two horses, three cows, wagon, plows, etc., etc. In fact, it is a good farm, all stocked and ready to move onto, and we are selling it for just a little more than $10 per acre.

40 acres at Milwaukie, six miles from Portland, on the Oregon City car line and the river. This is choice land, and the oldest established nursery district in the state. It is just a short distance from the city limits, and well located. Our price ranges from $250 to $400 per acre, and we consider it some of the best suburban property going.

$20 per acre—240 acres lying near Canby, and on the Molalla road. This land is in Clackamas county, not far from the railroad and river, and in a good district and good location. Price $20 per acre.

320 acres on the Upper Klamath lake, in Southern Oregon, four miles from Linkville. Price $720. This beats the government, and is regular government land.

320 acres on Hood river. This is in one of the greatest fruit districts of Oregon. Price $1200. This is good timber land, and only 12 miles from Hood River city, on the O. R. & N. railway.

$3800 for $1000—We have 26 blocks in the town of Port Discovery, near Port Townsend, and also 35½ acres of wild land near Port Angeles, which cost one of the bursted banks here in Portland the sum of $3800, about one-third of its value. The receiver has instructed us to dispose of it, and has set his price at $1000, which will buy the whole business. Here is a chance to take advantage of others' misfortunes and buy some bankrupt goods, and we know of no cheaper or better bargain to be had.

In connection with the above we have 147 acres in Clackamas county, which cost the same institution $1400 and which the receiver has instructed us to sell for $800. Don't you think that is cheap enough?

IN OTHER CITIES.

One-half block on Tenth street, in Vancouver, Wash., one of the most desirable building sites in the town, just two blocks from the main business street, near the Catholic church, the schools, and right in the heart of the residence part. In fact, there is no better residence property over there. Price, $2200; terms to be arranged.

Also two lots and a good two-story house right in the same vicinity, for $2250, and one lot on Ninth street for $650. This property is all choice, and all cheap. Vancouver is a thriving city, too well known for eulogies.

4 acres of uncleared land just outside the town limits of Vancouver, 1½ miles from the river, and just west of Main street. Will sell this land for $400, and considering the location and value of the land when cleared, it is certainly a very cheap piece.

9 houses and 4 lots in Vancouver in the most desirable portion of the city, and all very desirable houses for renting. Naturally enough, the rent of these houses does not bring in much of an income above taxes, insurance, etc., in these kind of times, but this is really some of the most desirable property in the place. It is only a question of time when this will be business property, and will pay big interest. Price, $10,000; terms to be arranged.

Good frame house of 6 rooms, hard finished, stone foundation, with good barn and four lots, 58½x120 feet each, in St. Helen's, the county seat of Columbia county. The property is one of the best residences in the town, and we will sell the place for $3000.

We have one of the best wharf properties on the Columbi. Built in first-class style all the way through, and the landing place of all the steamers. There is a good freight and wood business connected with it. The town is one of the best on the river, and altogether it is a good proposition. Price, $2250.

Houses and lots in Warrentown, on the Northern Pacific, in Columbia county. One is a two-story frame house of eight rooms, and another is a one-story cottage of six rooms. Houses are situated two blocks from school, church and business center. The houses are rented for $10 per month, which shows that they must be good houses.

Good five-room house with bath, well water, 20 fruit trees, nice lawn, and 100 feet square in Toledo, Wash., for $1000. Will trade for Portland property and pay some slight difference.

DeLASHMUTT & SON

209 STARK STREET, - - - PORTLAND, OREGON