JAPAN AND ALIENS

Sentiment Has Undergone a Complete Change.

NO ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING WON

Natives Are Willing to Listen to the Advice of Americans With No Small Admiration—Trade of the Country.

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Commerce, a leading trade journal of this city, today published an article portraying the true feeling of the Japanese toward the people from the West. It is a very able exposition of the subject and shows the natives to be devoid utterly of any anti-foreign sentiment. The opportunity for the business man who would enter the rich tradefield offered by Japan is also touched upon incidentally. The article is sanctified—in fact inspired—by the Japan Foreign Trade Association, which is an institution maintained by the leading manufacturers, merchants and bankers, and has for its sole object the building up of the foreign trade of Japan. By way of introduction the association states that it "welcomes all inquiries and correspondence from abroad in respect to the home manufactories, articles, markets, merchants, firms and other business matters, with a view to disclose the true inside of the economic condition of the country and to create opportunities for establishing happy connections with foreign traders and manufacturers, while, at the same time, it is pleased to receive all sorts of commercial information." The article follows:

Everybody is familiar with the fact that at the time when Japan was first opened to foreign commerce her people, still imbued with anti-foreign spirit, were eager to find cause of offense against foreigners, who were thus deprived of a sense of personal security or welfare. Indeed, the natives have shown a thirst for blood, and a disposition to create turmoil at the least provocation. In the course of a few years, however, things have undergone a complete change. The intercourse which we have continued to cultivate with aliens has had the salutary effect of inspiring the people of this country with new thoughts and ideas. The anti-foreign spirit of old has thus disappeared, and not a vestige of it is now to be seen throughout the length and breadth of the empire.

Devoid of Anti-Foreign Spirit.

Strange to observe, however, some of the foreigners appear to think that the anti-foreign spirit in question still lingers in the bosom of the Japanese. Surely this must be ascribed to their ignorance of the actual condition of affairs in Japan and to the want of proper knowledge on the part of her people in regard to foreign countries, whereas such gross ignorance on both sides is virtually the result of immaturity in the investigations made by aliens about Japan, and of the insignificance of the Japanest undertaking a foreign tour for purposes of inspection. It is true that the number of Japanese tourists abroad is increasing year by year, but compared with the entire population of the country it is too trifling to be mentioned. That foreigners are inclined to impute to our countrymen the continued harboring of hostile spirit against them is evidently the outcome of the gross misapprehension under which they labor—a fact which causes us no small regret. Nevertheless, we have the pleasure to assert that not a single Japanese is now so stupid as to entertain a spirit of hostility towards the enlightened people from the West. Indeed, some of the Japanese have displayed a spirit or eagerness with which they have endeavored to maintain their status quo as a nation against foreigners or foreign countries. Such a spirit, however, is quite natural, and can in no way be condemned. Neither can it be regarded as anything like hostility towards foreigners. Even yielding a step to our opponents, we may still aver that whatever name is given to the spirit entertained by the Japanese, the zeal with which they sought to maintain their raison d'etat in its purity and independence, ought to be appreciated by aliens as involving an element evidently destined to secure mutual interests. At any rate, there is no reason to apprehend any harm from the motives as cherished by the Japanese.

No Distinction as to Race.

Apart from these circumstances some are inclined to believe that race prejudices have existed, and will still continue to exist, to be an impenetrable barrier against the cultivation of intimacy with foreigners. Foreigners have long regarded us in the light of a people who can never be freed from prejudices arising from racial difference. Yet it must be remembered that anything like prejudices connected with racial peculiarities were mostly entertained, not by the Japanese, but by the foreigners themselves. In the eyes of the Japanese there is no distinction as to race; they are cosmopolitan; they want to be recognized as advocates of the doctrine of equality. Little are we in need of illustrations to prove the correctness of this assertion. That Japan has made marked strides in manufacturing industry is out of the question. Nor is it an exaggeration to say that articles of her manufacture are in no way inferior in quality to those from abroad. Still, the mere mention of the word "imported" is enough to induce the people in the interior to take delivery of the goods as fine and excellent, without the least hesitation. Is it possible for a people of anti-foreign spirit to behave in such a manner.

When our countrymen are in doubt as to the nature of things which are entirely new, or foreign to them, they rely upon the Europeans and Americans as authorities for the solution of the question at issue, no matter whether the views expressed by them are correct or not. Could they still be accused of harboring a hostile spirit against foreigners?

The credulity of the natives towards aliens, however, is not altogether free from cause for annoyance. This is to be found in the fact that even the arguments or personal proceedings of foreigners which are simply intended to secure their selfish interests are also regarded by the Japanese as something like authority, so to speak, the result being that they are frequently led to suffer by their own misrepresentations or bunglings.

This is, however, an ample proof of the confidence reposed in them by the Japanese, who are entirely devoid of anti-foreign spirit. Such being the case, we cannot but express the hope that the credit thus enjoyed by aliens in regard to their manufactures, their arguments, and their proceedings, might be utilized to induce our countrymen with wise counsel, either for the cultivation of better knowledge of mutual affairs or for the development of commerce. There can be no room for doubt that their sincere advice towards the furtherance of our commerce and industry will be of great value, seeing that our people are always ready to listen to them with no small admiration.

We regret to have to say, however, that they have never displayed such an attitude towards the Japanese. Does the fault lie with the Japanese who have remained inactive without obtaining such a counsel, or with the foreigners themselves who have withheld from giving it of their own record?

As for the import and export of gold, the figures stand as below:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess in Imports.
First 10 days.	1,664	235,646	233,982
Second 10 days	.....	3,949	3,949
Third 10 days	5,651	856,161	850,510
Total	7,815	1,095,756	1,088,441
Total since January	287,396	8,178,819	7,891,223

The following are the figures for silver:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess in Exports.
First 10 days.	21,622	8,597	13,025
Second 10 days	9,104	20,911	*11,807
Third 10 days	27,938	3,445	24,493
Total	58,664	32,953	25,711
Total since January	617,281	425,350	191,931

*Decrease.

The above represents the amount of exports and imports at the nine ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, Moji, Shimoneseki, and Kuchinotsu. The figures up to the end of June include the gross total of exports and imports throughout the empire. As to the trade transacted in the various ports, the following remarks may be given:

Business of Various Ports.

Yokohama—During the first 10 days a serious drawback was experienced in the export of almost all staple products, except raw silk, the value of which increased by 80,000 yen, as compared with the last decade. Imports, on the other hand, increased in general, kerosene, cotton, and textiles predominating among them. In the second decade, the export of silk and tea remained nearly the same as in the first, the tendency, however, being apparently to increase the volume of staples of export. Cotton, on the other hand, decreased considerably in the amount of its import, while kerosene reduced almost to nothing, thus leaving a sum of 1,300,000 yen as an export excess. Toward the close of the month under review silk shows an increase in export, as was also the case with other staples such as tea, silk, handkerchiefs, copper, yarns, etc., the value of which has nearly doubled. As to imports, the increase was 220 per cent in their value, as gray shirtings, kerosene, and iron wares, besides sugar and rice, were imported in enormous quantities, so that the export excess did not rise above 1,600,000 yen.

Kobe—During the first decade tea somewhat inferior in quality, though higher in quotation, has decreased in export as compared with the preceding decade, in spite of other staples having remained unchanged. There was also a decrease in the import of chinzes in consequence of the rise in their price. Cotton and cotton goods have met with a similar fate, and the excess in imports fell short of the usual amount. During the middle decade the export tea and rice has made a slight advance, while other staples appear to have suffered a drawback, especially in matches, in consequence of high rates of exchange. Still, an amount of import excess was realized on account of increase in the import of cotton and chinzes. Toward the end of the month under notice an increment was witnessed in almost every staple of export. But, owing to the speculating import by Chinese merchants of cotton and rice to a considerable extent, the excess in imports was correspondingly increased.

Osaka—In the beginning of July there was a greater export of rice than in the close of the preceding month. More especially was this true of general merchandise, the result being an export excess to the amount of 60,000 yen. The middle decade saw an increase in the import of sugar and a decrease in hides and beans, whereas the export business was unusually brisk on account of the favorable condition of the markets in China. Toward the end of the month large exportation of yarns and copepr was effected, in spite of a diminution in imports, and thus an export excess ensued.

Indeed, the Japanese have to deeply regret their negligence on this point, and ought to persuade the foreigners to give them their sincere advice in future. The benefits of counsel are not to be enjoyed by the Japanese alone; they are also to be shared by foreigners in various ways. In fact, it will have the effect of increasing the amount of mutual transactions or sales of merchandise the profits of which will partially go to swell the purses of foreigners. At present enterprises are being started in which both Japanese and foreigners are legally combined by way of partnership, and under these circumstances we have considered it necessary to convince them that the cultivation of good will as well as the knowledge of each other's affairs should be of paramount importance to both. At any rate, the foreigners ought to take a fair view of the Japanese, especially in regard to the fact that the latter are in no way inclined to assume any hostile attitude toward them.

July Foreign Trade.

The trade returns for July, on the whole, show a little change in comparison with those for the preceding month. The value of exports is stated to have amounted to 17,680,000 yen, indicating an increase of 780,000 yen approximately over 17,980,000 yen of July, 1901; whereas the gross total import stands at 24,000,000 yen, showing a decrease of 100,000 yen against 2,014,000 recorded for the preceding month, and of 2,500,000 yen against 20,000,000 yen for July, 1901. Thus, the excess in imports in July figured as low as 2,400,000 yen against 5,400,000 yen of the corresponding month of last year. Trade during the first ten days, however, was rather dull, the exportation of staple products, except raw silk, which alone showed a little increase, having decreased on the whole. More especially was this the case with tea because of its enhanced value. On the other hand, kerosene, raw cotton, and cotton fabrics were imported in enormous quantities, so that the import excess in Yokohama alone had reached over 1,200,000 yen. But the imports in general were not so considerable, the excess in the first decade being no more than 1,800,000 yen after all.

Trade during the second decade assumed a different aspect, resulting in an export excess, though small in amount. The favorable tendency thus experienced, however, can in no way be regarded as a prelude to future prosperity; for the main cause of the export excess lies in the fact that while raw silk exported from Yokohama had considerably increased the import of cotton and kerosene which have realized not a small amount of value in each decade of the month, was reduced almost to nothing in the period under review, the export excess in Yokohama alone reaching 1,300,000 yen. A similar phenomenon is also noticeable in every other port where excess in exports was invariably the result, as may be seen from the fact that the total amount of exports and imports during the second decade suffered a decrease of 2,000,000 of yen in comparison with the figures for the proceeding decade, which shows the exports to have amounted to 20,000 yen. Such being the case, we have every reason to expect hereafter a steady increase in the export of the tea and silk, although we may not entertain similar prospects for sundry goods to China on account of extraordinary rise in the rates of exchange. Apart from these circumstances, however, kerosene, sugar, cotton and beans will perhaps continue to flow in large quantities, and therefore we may consider this month as being still within the fall of import excess. Towards the close of the month under notice, things began to take their normal course, and an import excess of 6,000,000 yen was seen, the gross total since January rising above the level of 24,000,000 yen. Below are the details for imports and exports:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess in Imports.
First 10 days.	4,343,223	6,658,779	1,815,556
Second 10 days	4,863,257	4,663,362	*229,895
Third 10 days	8,156,632	8,752,172	595,540
Total	17,863,112	20,044,313	2,181,201
Total since January	128,794,617	152,910,707	24,116,090

*Decrease.

Olds, Wortman & King

Dress Goods

Charming and attractive in every respect is our display in the Dress Goods Department.

There is a superb showing of heaviest BLACK SILKS that will wear like iron; COLORED SILKS in rich weaves and shades; Handsome PLAID TAFFETAS, one of the newest things in silks; PANNE VELVETS, one of the highest novelties for Fall shirtwaists; Velours in striped and moire effects; PRINTED CASHMERES for house gowns and kimonos.

Wool Fabrics

Of all kinds and weights, in black, colors, mixtures, invisible checks and stripes, in qualities, weights and prices to suit everyone.

There are many materials for evening wear that for softness and dainty coloring rival the most delicate silks, and serviceable waistings for street wear. All have been selected with the greatest care, and customers cannot fail to be pleased both in material and price.

Ladies' Fall Petticoats

Our new Fall petticoats are in strikingly pretty styles in make and trimming, are all full size and nicely finished. Materials are mercerized sateen, alpaca, silk or wool moreen and Italian cloth.

Prices to suit everyone

Leather Goods

We are still adding to our large and attractive stock of

ARM or WRIST BAGS
CHATELAINE BAGS
PURSES and MUSIC ROLLS

In all styles, in seal, walrus, lizard, alligator, morocco, genuine horn back alligator, genuine buffalo and genuine Mexican hand carved leather, highly finished and handsome, in plain and jewelled mountings and clasps. Colors natural, black, brown, green and gray.

Sale Iron Beds

Fine white enamel, with brass top-rail, knobs and spindles, three-quarters and full size; price this week

$6.75

Also white enamel, brass trimmed beds with heavy brass top-rail and knobs, regular price $13.50; special

$9.45

Sale Gloves

LISLE AND SILK

Excellent quality, fancy open work and silk, regular prices per pair 65c, and 75c, this week to close out . . **48c**

Ladies' Neckwear

Stole Stocks, very neat and dressy, prices to $4.00. Hand-made turnover-top collars and stock. Very handsome.

New Braid Trimmings

In a great variety of newest effects, narrow, medium and wide at reasonable prices. Also pendants to match at various prices.

New Lace Collars

The demand for lace collars increases. We are prepared to supply them in all kinds, in black, white cream and ecru. Prices $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50 $5.00 and up.

Children's School Ribbons

Yards and yards of pretty hair ribbons at low prices.

A GREAT CHANCE

Lamp Sale

Every Lamp, Globe and Shade in the house reduced. This includes a great many very handsome lamps, and the prices are way down.

Low stand bedroom lamp, decorated, vase and globe to match, regular price $5.50, special $2.73
Rookwood design, center draft burner, lamp and chimney, reduced from $8.25 to $4.13
Low shape center-draft burner, decorated vase and globe to match, reduced from $5.50 to $4.25
Gold plate parlor lamp, center draft burner, lamp and chimney reduced from $4.50 to $6.75
Reception lamp, dark green enamel, finest gold bronze foot, reduced from $4.50 to $2.50
Decorated lamp, and 8-inch globe to match, 1-inch wick, regular price $1.25, special 98c
Decorated lamp and 7-inch dome shade to match, regular price $1.00, special 83c

Ladies' $1.85 Shoe

This sounds cheap, but we can say with all candor a dealer might be justi, fied in asking twice that sum for them. They are easy, well made, nicely finished, stylish and of excellent leather. They come in nine styles, in box calf-vici and dull kid, in walking and dress weights, and are only

$1.85

DR. HALL'S ACTIVE LIFE.

Was Pioneer Citizen and Physician of Salem.

SALEM, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Dr. C. H. Hall, a pioneer citizen and physician, who died at his home in this city Saturday evening, was one of the most prominent medical practitioners in the state. During his 47 years' residence in this city, he held several important positions in connection with the medical profession of the state. The funeral will be conducted at the late residence Monday afternoon by Rev. John Parsons, of the First Methodist Church. Burial will take place in the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Dr. Hall was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1833, and was educated at Ashbury University, Indiana, where he received the A. M. degree in 1854. He went to Louisville, Ky., and began the study of medicine, but in the following year his plans were changed and he joined Captain William Craig's engineer corps and assisted in a preliminary survey for a railroad to the Pacific Coast. The route surveyed was adopted by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. After spending a short time in the mines in California, he came to Oregon in 1856 and occupied the professorship of natural science in Willamette Unuiversity, of this city. He retained the chair for three years and afterwards taught in the Lebanon and Portland academies. After graduating from the medical department of Willamette University in 1868, he immediately began the practice of medicine and continued in active practice until a few months ago, when ill health obliged him to retire.

In 1871 he accepted a professorship in the medical department of Willamette University on pathology and general practice, and also became editor-in-chief of the Oregon Medical and Surgical Journal, with which he was connected until 1877, when the medical college was moved to Portland. In 1887 he accepted a chair in the medical department in Portland, as professor of theory and practice of medicine and general pathology, devoting two days of each week to college work, the remainder of the time to his practice at Salem. His connection with this school as a member of its faculty continued until his death.

Dr. Hall was married at Salem in 1856 to Miss Mary Waller, daughter of Rev. Alvin Waller, who came to this state as a missionary in 1840. Besides his wife, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. John H. McNary, of this city, and two grandchildren, Gertrude and Margaret, children of his daughter, Mrs. George B. Gray, now deceased.

POLICEMEN ARREST SOLDIERS.

But There Was a Riot Which Called Out Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—There was a lively row tonight at the entrance of the Presidio reservation. Police Lieutenant Kelley, with seven patrolmen, raided the saloon of Press Anderson and arrested 33 soldiers and 10 civilians, who were playing percentage poker. Anderson was refused a license recently, but has been running his place in defiance of the law.

While the police were making the arrests a crowd of soldiers gathered and assailed them with sticks, stones and brickbats. The police wielded their clubs vigorously, but with little effect, and were finally forced to fire into the uniformed mob. So far as known, however, no one was hit.

While the rioting was at its height an alarm was sounded at the Presidio, and three companies of infantry and one of cavalry were sent to the scene. They succeeded in driving most of the riotous soldiers back into the reservation, but not without considerable trouble, the men not being disposed to yield even to superior force. For a time it looked as though a fatal conflict was inevitable, but order was finally restored. The 43 prisoners were taken to the police station.

John J. Reynolds, of Forest Grove.

FOREST GROVE, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—The funeral of John J. Reynolds, aged 74, who died here Friday night, occurred here today, under the auspices of the J. B. Matthews Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of which he had been a member for 13 years. Deceased came to Oregon in 1886.

Mr. Reynolds served in the United States Army from 1862 to 1865, having enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was married to Miss Ella Hopper, December 10, 1855, at Clinton, Ill. She, with the following children, survive him: L. H. Reynolds, Foresyth, Mo.; J. N. Reynolds, Springfield, Mo.; F. T. Reynolds, Southern Oregon; W. S. Reynolds, Dayton, Or.; Mrs. Vina Bacon, Centerville; Mrs. Ella Stone, North Yakima; Mrs. Mary Johnson, Ritzville, Wash.; J. C. Reynolds, Portland, and Miss Alice Reynolds, Forest Grove.

Interment was in the Naylor cemetery.

Oregon Mine in Washington Court.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court has affirmed a case in which was involved a mining claim in Douglas County, Or. The action was entitled Charles Murray, respondent, vs. H. Bush and John Maynahan, appellants.

Murray held an option on a mining claim belonging to one Dozier in Douglas County and sold the option to Bush and Maynahan for $1000 on partial payment plan. He brought the action, alleging the failure of the defendants to make the payments as contracted. The lower court discharged the jury and entered judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Dr. Morden Died.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 14.—Dr. Thomas S. Morden, who accidentally shot himself Friday evening, died this afternoon.

Prominent Linn County Man.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Robert W. Moses, druggist and merchant, died at Crawfordville yesterday, at the age of about 60 years. He was president of the State Pharmaceutical Association five years ago, and was a Knight Templar, A. F. & A. M. He was never married. He was born in Virginia, where he resided until coming to Oregon about 30 years ago.

Horse Falls Dead, Breaks Man's Leg.

BAKER CITY, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Charles Prescott, of Union, was in this city yesterday and on starting for his home, on horseback, his horse fell dead of heart disease. Mr. Prescott's right leg was caught under the body of the dead animal and both bones were fractured below the knee. Mr. Prescott was removed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

COMING TO THE COLUMBIA

Captain Gillette Speaks of Engineers' Work Here.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 14.—Captain C. E. Gillette, of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army, is here, en route to Portland, Or., where this week a board of Army officers will meet to devise plans for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River, and to find a way to send ships around the dalles of the Columbia. The officers of the board are Majors Heur, of San Francisco, and Marshal, of New York, and Captains Burr, Gillette and McKinsley.

"It was planned to build a ship railroad around the dalles, but that was abandoned," said Captain Gillette. "I do not know, of course, what scheme will be adopted; that's what we are meeting to decide. Maybe it will be to build a canal around the rapids; that looks like a practicable thing to do.

"The mouth of the river is a harder problem. There was a single jetty that answered for navigation for several years, but of late the bar has been giving a lot of trouble. We will discuss these matters at the Portland meeting and then report to the department. The reports will reach the rivers and harbors committee of the House before they are reported to Congress, but we do not send them to the committees."

Repairs Hair

Nature always tries to repair damaged hair. Sometimes she succeeds, very often she doesn't. She needs a little help—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It repairs the hair, touches it up, gives it new life, brings back the old dark color, and makes it soft and glossy. Cures dandruff, too.

"I used only one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it completely stopped my hair from falling out."—Mrs. C. Leasenfeld, New York City.

$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Belgian Queen's Hopeless Case.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—The Soir says the condition of Marie Henrietta, Queen of the Belgians, is hopeless, and that King Leopold probably will be obliged to shorten his visit to Bagneres de Luncheon, France, in consequence. Queen Marie Henrietta has long been ill with a malady of the heart. She is at Spa, and it was reported from there last Thursday that the Queen had been seized by a severe attack of asthma.

Pastors Referred to McKinley.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Little departure from customary services was made in New England churches today. While there was no general observance of the anniversary, a majority of the pastors referred feelingly to the anniversary.

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Decorated Pencil Box, with inside partitions and lock and key 2c
Round Filled Scholar's Companion, with pencil, penholder, slate pencil and ruler 2c
Ink-Paper Composition Books, 24 to 48 leaves ..... 1c to 5c
White Chalk for blackboards, one gross in box, per box 8c
Colored Chalk for blackboards, gross, assorted in box, per box 15c
Fine white and cream Gov. 6 3-4 Envelopes, one-half thousand in box 75c
All styles and kinds of Erasers for pencil or ink ..... 1c to 5c
Globes of the world, mounted on wire base, each 12c
Fine hardwood brass-edge Rulers, special ..... 3c, 4c, 5c to 15c

HERE ARE OUR PRICES ON

SLATES

5x7 Slates ..... 5c 6 1-2x10 Slates 7c
6x9 Slates ..... 6c 8x12 Slates 8c
7x11 Double Slates 12c

HERE ARE OUR PRICES ON

SCHOOL TABLETS

Our 250-sheet Tablets 6c
Our 150-sheet Tablets 3c
Our big China Tablets 4c
Our medium China Tablets 2c

Boys' buckhorn-handle school Knives 25c
Girls' little pearl-handle Knives 25c
Best black Ink in 2-oz bottles, per bottle 2c
Best carmine Ink in 2-oz bottles, per bottle 2c
Best Mucilage in 2-oz bottles, per bottle 2c
Inserted rubber cedarwood Lead pencils, doz 7c
Nickel-tip cedarwood rubber-end Lead Pencils, dz. 9c
Fine polished-wood Lead Pencils, nickel tip, rubber end, doz 12c
Five paper-covered sharpened-end Slate Pencils in box, per box 1c
Best quality soapstone Slate Pencils, 100 in box, price per box 7c
Wood-covered Slate Pencils, best grade, doz 6c
Penholders for school in great variety ..... 1c to 5c
1000 School Sponges, special 2c

SILKS

2500 yards plain-weave solid-color Silks, in all the newest shades, real value $1.25 to $1.50, at $1

DRESS GOODS

Foreign and domestic Novelties in black and colored Dress Fabrics, $1 to $6 a yard.

Also 1200 yards 52-inch all-wool heavy hopsack Tweed Suitings, in choice mixtures and colorings, real value $1, at 73c
Also a special purchase of 45-inch all-wool black Etamine Mistrals, real value $1, at 75c

TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

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