# EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L.L. CAMPBELL, . . Proprietor.

### EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

# ONE WAY OF LOVE. [Eliza Calvert Hall.]

I cannot measure for thee, drop by drop, Thy draught of love, my hands, dear, trem-ble so; Behold the chalice, how the bright drops

And still I pour, although thou bid'st me

Till the rich wine mounts to the goblet's top, And the dry earth receives the overflow. Too generous am If Ah, say not so! Love that doth count its gifts is a weak prop Whereon to stay a weary human heart. Yes, draw me closer, love. Perchance I

may, Clasped in thins arms, forget the dreaded day When thou, my love, my soul, my life's bes

In cold satisfy wilt turn these r sund,

And dash the poor cup broken to the ground.

### CLAY PIPE FACTORIES.

### Pipe Clay from New Jersey----Its Pe cultarities-Dexterous Workmen. [Detroit Free Press.]

However, there are cheaper pipes made than those by the stolid carver of Mayence, who once made a pipe that cost \$500. Detroit makes a pipe that sells at wholesale for about the fifth of a cent, and at retail for a cent, which is somewhat cheaper than meerschaum even in Germany. There are three of these clay pipe factories in Detroit. America used to get its clay pipes mostly from Scotland, there being some large factories in Glasgow; but now all the cent pipes wanted are made in the United States. As may be imagined, the process of making "clays" is mechanical.

There is no margin for nice ornamentation on a 1 cent pipe. In the first place the clay comes from Wood wridge, N. J., where it costs \$3.50 a ton. The freight then costs \$5 a ton, and by the time the clay is at the factory it is worth \$10. So far all attempts to find pipe clay nearer at hand have been unsuccessful. If any Michigan or Ohio farmer reads this and thinks he has pipe clay on his farm, let him put a chunk of it in the fire. If it burns red it won't do; if it turns white the pipe factories of Detroit will be glad to hear from him, and the chances are that his fortune will be made. It is rather curious that no one has ever tried red clay pipes. They are used in Turkey and on the south shores of the Mediterranean, where they certainly know something about smoking.

There are six men and two girls working at the Joseph Campan avenue One man takes the moist factory. One man takes the moist lumps of clay and with one lump in each hand rapidly rolls them into the shape of a club with a spindle handle and a heavy end. The desterous manner in which he works with both hands at once would please Charles Reade, the champion of ambi-dexterity. Three men work at three machines and turn these soft clubs of clay into the shape of pipes with great rapidity. Each man makes about 2,440 pipes a day. They take the clay club; dip a long needle in a mixture of kerosene and fish oil; run the needle into the stem of the future pipe; rub ay with the oil mixture into the steel mold; squeeze down a lever that presses out the hollow of the howl. When released it is the blue semblance of a clay pipe, and all these processes together take about a second and a half. Next the pipes are partially dried and then turned over to a couple of girls, who give them a sort of finishing polish. They are next allowed to dry and are then packed in earthenware crocks. These crocks are placed in the furnace and about 50,000 pipes burnt at once. They come out pure white, and are then packed up in cases holding 288 pipes, which are sold for 65 cents.

# THE TERRIBLE ABATTIS.

Works Which 500 Men Can Hold Against 5,000.

1M. Ound's Letter.1 Let a regiment move out of the of the extreme to which luxury may be shelter of a piece of woods to charge a carried. When I say luxury I have in breastwork defended by infantry and artillery, and one man out of every ten by long and diligent study. will be killed or wounded by shell or round-shot while the lines are forming. rather too pretentious title of "City of Within one minute from the time the Palaces," are spacious, square, flat-nearest man comes within range of the roofed structures, usually built of musketry and grape forty men will drop. During the rush at least twenty plentifully supplied with broad balmore will go down, and as the troops reach the works they will meet with such a fire as will break up all organization. One time in forty the all their furniture and appointments works will be carried. Thirty-nine times out of forty the attacking troops punkshs which coolies keep swinging are driven back with a loss of from 200 to 450 men.

Take that same breastwork, having a head-log to fire under, and run an abattis along its front and it is nothing short of murder to send men against it. Let the abattis be simply a winrow of small trees and brush, and no column can pass it without a halt. Men must lay down their muskets and drag at the

obstruction and the broken lines must be reformed, and that within thirty feet of the muskets having a dead rost. Make the abattis of sharpened stakes, with their butt ends driven deep into the earth and the center firmly fastened to a rail running parallel with the works, and 500 men behind the works can hold them against 5,000. Let telegraph wires be strung from tree to tree or post to post, as was sometimes done, and unless the attacking party bring axes their dead will be piled up three feet deep all along the wire fences.

At Spottsylvania there was a slashing in front of that point on Lee's lines called the Horseshoe. The butts of the fallen trees were towards the works their sharpened limbs towards Grant. Confederates stationed in this Horseshoe killed an average of ten Federals each. An abattis near Lost Mountain, during Sherman's Georgia campaign. aided a force of 600 Confederates to defeat a movement made by a Federal force of 4,400 men. At Fredericksburg the stone walls were an abattis and could not be passed. At Gettysburg Hancock's position was made impregnable by such walls. At second Bull Run every position on either side covcred by walls or fences was held to the last. A creek five feet wide and six inches deep would not stop the wanderings of a child, but it has more than once halted a division and held it under such a fire that whole companies were wiped out.

### Wood as Food. [Popular Science Monthly.]

Certain animals have a remarkable power of digesting ligneous t.ssue. The beaver is an example of this. The whole of its stomach, and more especially that secondary stomach, the cacum, is often found crammed or plugged with fragments of wood and bars. I have opened the crops of several Norwegian ptarmigans, and found them filled with no other food than the needles of pines, upon which they evidently feed during the winter. The birds, when cooked, were scarcely eatable on account of the strong resinous flavor of their flesh.

I may here, by the way, correct the commonly accepted version of a popular story. We are told that when Marie Antoinette was informed of a famine in the neighborhood of the Tyrol, and of the starving of some of the peasants there, she replied: "1 would rather eat pie-crust" (some of the story-tellers say "pastry") "than starve." Thereupon the courtiers giggled at the ignorance of the pampered princess who supposed that starving peasants had such an alterna-tive food as pastry. The ignorance, however, was all on the side of the courtiers and those who repeat the story in its ordinary form. The prin-

## Luxurious Living in Calcutta,

fIndia Cor. Inter Ocean.] Sometimes you fondly imagine that people live in the lap of luxury in America; but Americans have no idea

mind personal helpiessness, acquired by long and diligent study. The "palaces," which have given Calcutta its They are brick, plastered without. conies, are screened from the gaze of the "common herd" (and made prisonlike) by thick high walls in front, and are adapted to the climate. There are whenever the state of the weather makes it a comfort.

Think of sleeping with a punkah waving over you all night. operated by a tireless coolie, as many of the wealthy people in Calcutta do.

Soft-footed Hindoos move noiselessly along the marble noors, their spider limbs concealed in respectable sirongs. Every want is attended to before you can get a chance to help yourself. Even if it is so small a thing as putting on your hat or skippers, opening an umbrella, or washing or dressing in the morning, there is a polite attendant waiting at your side to assist. To an American this multiplicity of servants is at first a nuisance. He feels that he might at least be permitted to make his own toilet in peace, and looks upon these silent but omnipresent attendants as so many spies. But he reflects that the servant cannot eavesdrop without a knowledge of the English language, his independent spirit gradually succumbs to the climate, and he at length passes into a languid, dreamy state of ac-quiescence, accepting the most trivial a dead ball, that is, one that and petty services from these dusky creatures as gracefully as though always accustomed to them.

seems a pity not to avail yourself of a concrete is added to stop it bouncing at small army of servants. I have yet to all. Thus the happy medium is reached. meet a missionary family in the orient Sometimes moulded vulcanized rubber that did not employ at least three or is used. four, who take upon themselves the The best balls are covered with entire responsibility of the housework. horseskin because it is strong and tough.

### Spaniards at the Telephone. (Exchange.)

The peremptory American method of making telephone calls-"Hello!" "Hello?" "Give me 1,2:9?" etc.would never do in the polished Castilian tongue. Courtesy of intercourse must be preserved even between invisible communicants, and the unseeming vexationsness and petulance which the telephone seems to provoke in Saxon and one-quarter inches in circumfermoods is never allowed to obtain utterance here. The regular response from the central office to a telephone call is "At your command!" Then preliminaries are gone through something as follows: "Good morning, senorita; how do you do?" "Very well, 1 thank you; what service may I render you?' "Will you kindly do me the favor of enabling me to speak with Don So-and-So, No. 777?" "With much pleasure," etc., etc., and when the connection is made, the usual polite introductories are gone through before proceeding to the business in hand.

### In Confederate Times.

# INSIDE A BASE BALL.

The Popular Toy Made to Bounce and Not to Bounce. [New York Sun.]

In all the toy, game, and sporting goods stores the new supply of balls for the game of base ball has been laid in, and the balls, lying in pasteboard compartments and rolled up in tinfoil, or having their cover ings colored red or blue, are as pretty as so many Easter eggs. The first-class regulation ball for this year is not different from that in use last year. It costs \$1.50, and sells at wholesale at the rate of \$15 a dozen. It weighs about five ounces, and when thrown on a board floor sounds like a young paving stone. It is just about as solid and as heavy as a turnip of the same size, and though it is perfectly round and smooth, and the stitches are almost even with the leather, it stings the uncalloused hand of its catcher as if it were red hot or covered with prickers.

Base balls are dear because they are made by hand, and they are made by hand because they must be wound very tightly, carefully, and evenly. The basis of each one is a little lump of Para rubber, round and weighing an ounce. Wound around this in every direction is worsted yarn. In some balls, after a thick layer of yarn is wound on, the ball is dipped in rubber, then more yarn is wound on; then it is dipped again, and finally yet more is wound on and then the cover is fitted over it. One ball affected by many profes-ionals has a thin skin of concrete midway between the cover and the rubber. Girls make all the balls. The process is something like that of making certain mixed drinks, wherein the bartender puts in lemon to make them sour and sugar to make them won't bounce much. A stone will bounce more than a base ball ought to. So the rubber is put in to make it bounce just Really help is so cheap here that it a little, and the yarn is wound tight and

> Many of these are sewed with catgut, but in damp weather the catgut loosens, and therefore at such times those balls are used which are stitched with flax.

Professionals have agreed upon the best form of ball and have ruled that it shall accord with these specifications:

"The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine nor more than nine ence. It must be composed of woolen yarn, and shall not contain more than one onnce of vulcanized rubber in "Mande usted !" which is equivalent to mould form, and shall be covered with leather.

### Cancer and Skin Diseases. [Porular Science Monthly.]

In regard to the relative frequency of these diseases in this city and country it may be stated the number of persons afflicted is very large, and appears to be increasing : at least 15,000 new cases of skin disease occur in this city yearly among the poor, while there is no proper hospital for their care. In the matter of cancer the needs of the city

### How W. S. Gilbert Writes Plays. [Pall Mall Gazette,]

I find it diffiduit to answer your question because there are many ways of setting to work to excogitate a plot, and I have tried them all at various times. If I am writing to exploit a certain actor, my first considera tion is how the character which he is to play in such a variety of dramatic lights will ena ble him to exhibit himself to the best advantage. If I have a distinct doctrine to urge upon the audience, the principal question to consider is the special constellation of characters which will best exploit my purpose. In dealing with the libretto of a comic opera the librettist is sadly hampered by the vocal requirements of the piece, and also by the fact that in many cases his characters will surely be repre-ented by actors who sing indifferently, or by singers who have had but little experience as actors. The only rule that appears to me to be of general application is this: Always construct your last act first. In other words never commit yourself to a course of action until you see your way clearly and with good dramatic effect out of ever difficulty it may involve.

### How Lawyer Lincoln Settled It . [Boston Globe.]

A farmer once said to Rev. Dr. Miner, once a clergyman in Springfield, Ills, "Do you know why it is that I, who have been a Democrat all my life, am going to vote for Mr. Lincoln? 1 will tell you. I once got into difficulty with a neighbor about the line of our farms. I went to Mr. Lincoln to secure him. Lincoln said, 'Now, if you go on with this, it will cost both of you your farms, and will entail an enmity that will last for generations, and perhaps fead to murder. The other man has just been here to engage me. Now I want you two to sit down in my office fead to murder. The other man has want you two to sit down in my office want you two to sit down in my once while I am gone to dinner, and talk it over and try to settle it. And to secure you from interruption, I will lock the had terrible headaches, heart-burn and a door.' He did so, and he did not return all the afternoon. We two men, finding ourselves shut up together, be gan to laugh. This put us in good hu-mor, and by the time Mr. Lincoln returned the matter was settled."

### It Was Accident. [Arkansaw Traveler,]

"The world owes its greatest achieve ments to accidents," remarked Col. Swifte to his wife as they sat on the back gallery enjoying a cool breeze. "Nearly all great discoveries were purely accidental, and Mrs. Swiille,' added the colonel, "it was by mere

chance that we met." "Yes," the lady replied "it was an accident that caused our marriage." The colonel didn't very much like

this reply, and with elevated eyebrows rejoined :

Accident? Why, my dear, I hardly understand you. What do you mean? "Oh, I mean that if Tom Benson had not accidentally shot himself, I would never have married you. You would like for me to think that you married me by accident, but don't want to think that it was accident that caused me to

Making Way for the Plumber. The first Londoner, according to The Builder, who introduced conduit water into his premises was a tradesman of leet street. This is how a record of 1478 sets forth the cccurrence: "A crafte perced a pipe of the condit still more painfully evident was judged to ride through the citie with a condit upon his hedde," the city crier meanwhile preceding he criminal and proclaiming his offense.

# PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES

### Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men who Stand Closest to the Chief Executive.

Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denmore, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pen-del, and they have occupied their present del, and they have occupied their present positions through the various administrapositions through the various administra-tions since and even during the war. Mr. Pendel was President Lincoln's body-guard; saw him to his carriage the fatal night on which he visited Ford's theater. night on which he visited points ineater, and he now has in his possession the blood-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion. There is not a public man in America to day who does not know, and who is not known by, these gentlemen, and the reminiscences of public and social life which they can re-count would fill a congressional volume, During the weary vet exciting years of the war; through the more peaceful times of Grant's administration; while Hayes held the reins of government, and when Gar-field was shot, it was these men who stood in the executive mansion, welcoming the advent of each new administration, bow.

ing at its departure, and receiving both martyrs through its portals. During that long, hot and never to be forgotten summer when President Gar-field lay between "two worlds," the na-tion became aware of the deadly malarial information with hung about the Whit influence which hung about the White House. But all through that period these three men never deserted their posts for a single day, although cach one was suffer-ing intensely. In conversation with the writer, Colonel Densmore said:

stifling sensation that sometimes took away my breath. My appetite was unger-tain and I felt severe pains in the small of my back. I was under the doctor's care with strict instructions not to go out of the house, but I remained on duty never-theless. You would be surprised to know the amount of quinine I took; on some

days it was as much as sixteen grains." "And was Mr. Rickard badly off, toof" "I should think he was. Why, time and again we have picked him up and laid him on the mantel here in the vestibule, he

was so used up." "Yes," exclaimed Mr. Rickard, "I was so weak I could not rise after lying down without help, and could only walk with the aid of two canes, and then in a stoop-ing position. Oh, we have been in a pretty bad condition here, all of us."

"And yet you are all the embodiment of health," said the writer, as he looked at the three bright and vigorous men before

him. "Oh, yes," said Mr. Rickard, "we have not known what sickness was for mor than a year."

"Have you some secret way of overcom ing malaria and its attendant horrors."

"I think we have a most certain way," replied Colonel Densmore, "but it is no secret. You see, about two years ago my wife began to grow blind, and I was alarmed at her condition. She finally be-came so she could not tell whether a person were white or black at a distance of marry you. Wish you'd draw a bucket of fresh water." done wonders for her, and to make a long story short, she did so and was completely cured. This induced me to try the same means for my own restoration and as soon as I found it was doing me good I recom-mended it to my associates and we have all been cured right here in the stronghold of malaria and kept in perfect health ever wex chandler in Fleet street had by Now I am not a believer in medicines in crafte perced a pipe of the condit withynne the ground and so conceived I am satisfied that I should have died of the water into his selar; wherefore he Bright's disease of the kidneys before this been for this wor had It I Indeed, I use it as a household medicine and give it to my children whenever they have any ailments." "Yes," exclaimed Mr. Pendel, "I use it in my family all the while and have found it the most efficient remedy we have ever employed. I know of very many public employed. I know of very many public men who are using it to-day and they all speak well of it." "I weigh 160 pounds to-day," said Mr. Rickard, "and when my physician told me over a year ago I could not hope to recover I weighed 122 pounds. Under such influ-ences you cannot wonder that I consider this the best medicine before the American people." The above statements from these gentlemen need no comments. They are voluntary and outspoken expressions from sources which are the highest in the land. Were there the slightest question regard-ing their authenticity they would not be made public, but as they furnish such valwable truths for all who are suffering, we unhesitatingly publish them for the good of all.

India's Cyclones.

[Calcutta Cor. Inter Ocean.]

In 1864, when a religious fe-tival was in progress here at Kali-ghant, a cyclone swept over the coast in this vicinity destroying 60,000 lives. Seventyone or seventy-two cyclones in all are are said to have devastated the province of Bengal. In October, 1876, a tidal wave carried off nearly 100,000 lives, and did millions of dollars worth of damage to property. The force of the wind was too great to be measured by any anemometer yet constructed. It took the Indian government many weeks to bury or burn the victims of this fearful calamity.

> The Plain Old Lady. [Chicago Tribune.]

It is related that when Lady Dufferin first went to St. Fetersburg it was neeessary for her to be received in audience by the empress. At the time appointed she arrived and was ushered in the room. There she found a lady very plainty dressed, who app-oached and asked her: "Did yo, see my daughter before you left England?" "Excuse me," said Lady Dufferin, "but who is your daughter?" "My daughter is the duchess of Edinburg," said the plain lady, who was none other than the empress.

### A King's Life Insured. [Chicago Tribune.

Labouchere hears that Alfonso XII has insured his life. In an age when erowns, if not crowned heads, topple over, this is a wise provision for his heirs; he may thus leave to them something a little more secure than the royal inheritance which he has received, but which he is not quite certain of being able to transmit.

### Bismarck's Policy.

According to Dr. Busch's biography Bismarck's policy is based upon three political exigencies: a close and intimate alliance with Austria, friendly relations with Russia; the isola ion of France from all continental alliances. So far he has succeeded.

Piedmont (Ga.) Press: Don't look down on a laboring man. Who was your father? Who was your grandfather? Who was your uncle? Who are you, anyway?

all burning

cess was the only person in the court who really understood the habits of the peasants of the particular district in question. They cook their meat, chiefly young veal, by rolling it in a kind of dough made of sawdust, mixed with as little coarse flour as will hold it together; then place this in an oven or in wood embers until the dough is hardened to a tough crust, and the meat raised throughout to the cooking point. Marie Antoinette said that she would rather eat croutins than starve, knowing that these croutins, or meat pie-crusts, were given to the pigs; that the pigs digested them, and were nourished by them in spite of the wood saw-dust.

### Edison's Prophecy of Ballooning. [New York Express.] "But about the balloon ?"

"Well, having lightness with power, we should not need enough balloon for actual lifting power and we could at-tain a very high velocity. You could hold a ten-horse power motor out in your hand, and, once in the air, with five pounds of coal, could the consumption be made direct, the little jigger could go anywhere. Nobcdy would want to ascend to great heights where the trees and houses like a bird above with, the water. The rudders could all be

worked, and your ballastless balloon could be raised or lowered, turned to

the right or left, by the motor itself, and a boy could do all the work. Such an arrangement would scarcely do for heavy freight, but it could carry passengers, and mail matter, and express parcels, and move readily at eighty to is just quivering to know how the pesky 100 miles an hour. If we can solve the things can be made to let go. power question we can do anything."

### Mother Eve's Tomb. [New York Sun.]

Situated in the desert, about a quarter of a mile from the western gate

of the City of Jeddah, is an object of interest to Christian and Mussulman alike-the grave of Eve, or as she is called in Arabic, "Sittna Hawwa," the mother of mankind. It is difficult to trace the origin of the legend that allots

ing-place, and it is doubtful whether it great veneration by the numerous pil-grims who visit Jeddah, and few fail to worship at the shrine.

A copy of The Savannah Herald comes to light, bearing date of Nov. 10, 1864, in which the prices of staples are quoted: Flour per barrel, \$700; cooking soda per pound, \$25; tea per pound. \$175; sperm candles per pound. \$60; brandy per quart, \$175; per drink, \$10; corn whisky per drink, \$5; apple brandy per drink, \$5; eggs per dozen, \$10 to \$12; 10-cent box of blacking, \$20; Confederate-made lager beer, per drink \$3; ham and eggs, \$10; meal of bacon and rice, \$10. For clothing, a coat cost\$ 2,000; pantaloons, \$200; vest, \$200, and boots, \$400.

### Nez Repousse. [Life.]

"What kind of a looking man was it that called Jones a liar?" asked Mrs. Bangle of her husband. "Oh! he was short and stout, with blue eyes, light hair and nez repousse-" "Nez retrousse, my dear," corrected Mrs. B. "Repousse means hammered or pounded." "Thank you, love," re-joined Bangle. "Then that is just the word to describe it when Jones got done with him."

# School-House Motto,

[Exchaqge.] The venerable ex-Governor Downey, of California, has given \$500 to furnish a new school-house in the town of

Downey, that state, and at his suggestion an inscription will be placed on its portals reading : "Order is Heaven's first law. Be good children, and true to your country.'

Experience of a Western Milkman. [Burlington Free Press]

A western zephyr carried a cow a quarter of a mile through the air, and set her down in a milkman's yard. He was so scared that he stopped grinding the air's resistance to the propeller shalk, and ran four miles for a rifle to would decrease, but skim along over shoot the curious-looking creature

### Unpopular Science, [Buffalo Express.]

There is very little that is practical in the so-called science of the day. Here is The Popular Science Monthly devoting pages to telling "How flies hang on," when a bald-headed public

# Victoria's Gloom.

London Truth says Queen Victoria takes morbid pleasure in all ceremonies of a mouraful nature, and literally re-

yels in all the undertaker's details as to coffins, services, graves and monuments, and she certainly does not spare her relatives.

Lilian Whiting: Genius requires an atmosphere which the worshipers of genius supply. The orator requires an to Eve this desert tomb as her last rest- audience; the poet seeks response; the painter needs the inspiration of those is of any great antiquity. However who love the painting; the god requires this may be, the tomb is regarded with an altar. an altar.

> Talmud: Teach thy tongue to say "I do not know."

are malady is reported by the registrar general to be on the increase in Great Britain, and the mortality from it has increased in New York of late years, according to the returns of the board of health, as may be seen from the followlowing figures: "In 1869 there were 304 deaths from

cancer, being a little over one per hundred of deaths from all causes. In 1879 there were 572 deaths from cancer in this city, or a little over two per hundred of all deaths; that is, in ten years the proportion of deaths from cancer had nearly doubled, one death out of every fifty being from this dreadful disease. In 1880 there were 659 deaths from cancer, or 2.06 per cent. of all deaths in this city; in this latter year cancer actually caused more deaths than scarlet fever, this being a very light year, with 618 deaths from this latter disease. In 1882 the mortality tables showed 731 deaths from cancer in this city, or more than two daily. During these fourteen years, 6,843 persons died of cancer in New York city. Patients suffering from cancer are welcomed in no hospital; in most institu-tions they are absolutely refused, and nowhere in this country are cancer cases grouped together with a view of studying the disease as to its nature and cure.'

### Military Service in Russia. [Exchange.]

By the general military law of Russia, adopted some years ago, the term of service for ordinary recruits is six years with the colors and nine years in the reserve. The number of years to be passed in the ranks could, however, for recruits who had received a certain measure of education, be shortened to three; while students who had passed the leaving examination at a gymnasium could get off with six months' service, and students who had graduated at a university with three.

### Origin of the Term. finter Ocean.)

It is generally supposed that the term "dark horse" is of American origin. But Thackeray used it in his "Adventures of Philip," before it became current in this country, and in exactly the my soul," Philip is made to say, re-"he can't wean me. Who is the dark horse he has in his stable?"

### 125 YEARS OLD.

Messrs, Francis Newbery & Son, Lon Messrs, Francis Newbery & Son, Lon-don, England, established for 125 years, write: As a testimonial from one of the oldest drug houses in Great Britain, re-specting your household remedy, will no doubt be of interest to you, we are pleased to make the statement that we have sold St. Jacobs Oil with satisfaction to the public, for several years, and that owing to the extraordinary merits of the article. St. Jacobs Oil with satisfaction to the public, for several years, and that owing to the extraordinary merits of the article, the demand is continually increasing, and that we have heard of many favorable re-ports regarding its great virtue as a pain-curing remedy. During the season for mosquitoes and that we have heard of many favorable re-ports regarding its great virtue as a pain-curing remedy. A single application will neu-tralise the poison. curing remedy.

Bismarck: The beginning of everything is difficult.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

### Remarkable Improvement in the Case of Physician's Daughter.

A physician in the State of New York, whose daughter was in rapid decline, sends us a report, which we give, showing a prompt arrest of the disease and a rapid return healthward.

'Your Home Treatment was duly re ceived, and my daughter immediately commenced its use, stopping all other treatment. The results are marvelous in-deed. She says that she feels nearly well, except that she has some cough yet. You will see by reference to my former letter that she had a very bad train of symptoms. Two physicians whom I called to toms. Two physicians whom I called to see her pronounced it a case of Tubercu-losis, and gave it as their opinion that she could not recover. She had a cough for a year; was very hoarse; had a severe pain in right side; chill for last two months, with night sweats, emaciation, weakness, and loss of appetite, and ner-yousness; could not sleep at night; pulse a hundred and over at times; respiration about twenty-five to thirty-four. She beabout twenty-five to thirty-four. She be-

gan to improve in about one week from the time she commenced the Oxygen Treatment, and has continued up to the present time All the bad symptoms enumerated have passed off. I cannot find words to express my gratitude." Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen,"

containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia. Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Ad dress DRS, STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Ma-

thews, 606 Montgomery street, San Fran-cisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

CATARRH-A New Treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in frem one to three applications. Particulars and trea-tise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Can.

### HOW TO SHORTEN LIFE.

The receipt is simple. You have only to take a violent cold, and neglect it. Abernethy, the sense that we employ it. "Well, bless great English surgeon, asked a lady who told him she only had a cough : "What would you ferring to some mysterious talk, about a caudidate for the house of commons, The worst cases can, however, be cured by DR WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. In Whooping Cough and Croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Henley's Cenery, Beef and Iron is the best Nerve Tonic ever discovered,

Smith's Cash Grocery Store, San Fran-cisco, has removed from 519 Post street to 115 and 117 Clay street.

tralize the poison.

A Brooklyn, N.Y., baseball manufacturer has hanged himself. It was high time.

We always keep Piso's Cure for Con sumption in the house.

A CARD .- To all who are suffering from e rors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weak-ness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEBH T. INMAN. Station D, New York.

### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

For Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."-Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.

TO NEWSFAPER MEN !!

Palmer & Rey, Type Founders and Press Dealers, make special quotations on Type and Printing Material to purchasers in the Northwest, Nos. 112 and 114 Front street, Portland, Oregon.



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