EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Who Was the First Volunteer!

[New York Times.] A long-standing and generally ac-knowledged claim by Capt. W. W. Bush, of Lockport, that he was the first person to volunteer in the Union army in 1861 has been successfully disputed by Col. T. J. Kennedy, of Auburn. Capt. Bush's claim was made on the fact that he had been anticipating the call for troops by President Lincoln after the firing on Fort Sumter and had not left the telegraph office in Lockport in expectation of momentary news of the call. At noon on April 15 the news that the President had issued the call for troops was received. Bush ran at ence to his place of business, drew up an enlistment roll and signed it. He then proceeded to enlist others. He raised a company, was made captain, and went to the front with the first troops. This fact has been a source of much pride to Capt. Bush, and has made him widely known.

Col. Kennedy, of Auburn, sets up the claim that as early as November, 1860, seeing that an armed struggle between the north and the south was inevitable, he urged the immediate enlistment of men to be drilled in anticipation of a sall for troops. In January, 1861, he applied to Governor Morgan for authorty to enlist a company, and his applica-tion was placed on file Jan. 17. He did not wait to receive the authority, but proceeded to enlist men. When Fort Sumter was fired on, April 12, 1861, he had 175 men under drill. He offered the services of himself and men to the state the same day, and the same day his enlistment roll, his name being the first one upon it, was received and en-tered in the adjutant general's office. There were too many men for one company, so a full company was selected from them and became Company C of the Nineteenth regiment, N. Y. S. V., of which regiment Kennedy was made colonel. The remainder of the men he enlisted were distributed among other companies. The claim made by Col. Kennedy is supported by records of the state. That Capt. Bush was the first volunteer under the call of President Lincoln for troops, however, there is probably no doubt.

Civing Artificial Colors to Flowers. [Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

"In order to meet the demand for new varieties of the rose, artificial hues may be given to them by means of a coloring matter placed at the root," said a Mil-waukee florist, "but it is by no means a recognized practice of the trade. There is an easier way of imparting an artificial color to a rose where it is desired to produce an odd effect, and that is to dip the stem of a freshly-cut flower into a liquid dye. If you put a freshly-cut rose into blue ink, for instance, the ink will ascend through the stem into the flower and impart a curious blue tinge to the petals. But the effect thus se-cured is an effect of oddity, no beauty. The fact is, nature can't be improved upon. She may be assisted, though; and in that direction lies the application of the florist's art. We can get a rich deep color and a vigorous. growth in roses by judiciously applying strong manure to the plants. We use one dust, or guano, or cow manure in We have tried all kinds of liquid form. manures, and we find these simple ones the best.

"The matter of their application like everything connected with the rearing of plants is one of experience. No quantity or quality of fertilizer is a substitute for eareful treatment. We have to study the different varieties and find out the conditions under which each thrives best. After having discovered these it is our business to observe them. We have had first-rate success with our Jacqueminot roses this season, while many others have not done so well. I attribute our success to the fact that we started ours at exactly the right time. I think it possible that roses could be shaded to ome extent by the application of colors to the roots, but great care would have so be used, as most dyes would likely to interfere with the thrift of the plant and some might kill it. But I don't think the thing would be worth while, even if it were successful. Nature is the best artist after all."

At Ningara Falls, [Sir Lepel Griffin's Book.]

On the whole, and always expecting the Chicago pig shambles, I am disposed to think Niagara the sight best worth seeing in America, though I will never return there until the paper mill shall have been moved. I will not attempt to describe the indescribable and would merely note for the benefit of future travelers that the effect of Niagara is as follows: On the first day it is distinctly diappointing; the roar of the waters is not so loud, the fall so high or the current so fierce as was imagined. On the second day this natural though irrational disappointment has been gradually and unconsciously swallowed up by the waterfall, which has become omnipresent, tremendous and soul-absorbing. On the third day Niagara has grown a monster so oppressive to soul and sense that the visitor hurries from the place

Ingersolt's Eloquence.

(Inter Ocean.) During the war Ingersoll, Frye, and a number of other officers, captured by Forrest, were subjected to pretty rough treatment, They all stood it pretty well except Frye, who was older than could see the pictures of what we shall the others and in danger of breaking to when we arrive at middle life! down. Ingersoll wrote a letter to Forrest putting in an eloquent plea for Frye and asking that he be paroled. Forrest was so touched by the letter that he consented to the immediate exchange of the whole crowd.

Intectious Files.

[The Lancet.] The possibility, nay the certainty in many cases, of thes being a medium of infection, especially in warm climates, has been repeatedly pointed out, though, perhaps, the fact is not suffi-ciently borne in mind.

A FEW RICH MEN.

Some New Yorkers Who Have Made a Million or So. [New York Star.]

"Can you tell me about some of the rich men with whom you have been ac-

quainted?" "Well, my personal acquaintance has extended to a few millionaires. There was Mr. William E. Dodge. He was very wealthy, and he made use of a great deal of his money in promoting religious and reformatory measures. In many respects he was a remarkably good man. I knew Mr. A. Stewart. I saw him a few months before his death and had a talk with him at his house. He informed me that one of the means by which he had commanded success was the system of giving people who purchased goods from him the full worth of their money. Mr. Theodore B. Stout was one of the ablest bankers and brokers I ever knew. I suppose I must include Mr. Demas Barnes in my list of very rich men; but Demas lost a portion of his money in the newspaper business. I suppose Mr. W. E. Conner is worth a million dollars. Hon. John Morrissey, the Harpers, Moses Taylor, Hollis L. Powers, Jim Fisk, M. O. Roberts, J. P. Hall and Jim Sennett can also be appended to the list. I presume there are a score of millionaires who do not let the world know that they have so much money. Many rich giving the impression that they are comparatively poor.

Andrew Stout, president of the New York Shoe and Leather bank, started business as a school teacher. He went into trade, and after several reverses made a fortune. Russell Sage began his business life as a clerk in a mercantile house in Troy. He showed marked capacity and superior judgment, and at 20 went into business on his own account. Now he is one of the chief men of Wall street. He lives in elegant style, and has his home on Fifth avenue. He keeps elegant carriages and fine horses. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith said of him: "Mr. Sage uses his great wealth with wisdom, and gratefully as a Christian should do. From boyhood up his career has been a remarkable one. His industry is a habit. He walked surely up through all the grades of storeboy, clerk, salesman, re-tailer and wholesale dealer. He relied on no chances, but trusted level-headed ness, fidelity, and strong common

Referring to the late Commodore Vanderbilt the same writer said: "He dressed like a college professor or a well-endowed clergyman. His neck-tie was snowy, like his hair. He lived in a down-town mansion, roomy and full of comfort, after the order of the old Knickerbockers. His office was a plain, unpretentious room, and his style of life very simple." Although the above was written of the commodore, the same remarks could not apply to some of the surviving members of his family.

Paran Stevens, when a boy, was employed in a stable. After making a success of the Revere house in Boston, he took po session of the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York. At that time the Fifth Avenue hotel was in an unfinished condition and was regarded as a failure. Stevens took a lease of the property and opened the hotel to the publ c. His New York venture was a great success, as is well known.

James R. Keene, it is said, came from England to America when a boy, because his father had met with business reverses in the former country. A considerate broker gave young James a start. His first great operation was in "Belcher and Crown Point," in which he cleared about \$250,000. When his health gave way he left California and came to New York. His present business office is a small suite of rooms on the fourth floor of a building in Broad street.

A Base Ball Crank,

[Washington Republican.] "There is a man in the government hospital for the insane," said an ex-governor of Maryland, "who is perfectly sane on every subject except base ball. He knows more about base ball than any other man in America. The authorities have humored him so that he has been able to cover the wall of his large room with intricate schedules of the games played sin e base ball began its career. He has the record of every impor ant club and the individual record of every important player. He takes an astrological view of the game. He explains every defeat and every success on astrological principles. It is because man we born in this month or under this star or that. He has figured it all out. His sense has gone with it. He is the typical base ball crank."

A Champton of Bald Heads

[Arkansaw Traveler.] During a performance of "A Bunch of Keys," at the Capital theatre, the other night, and just as one of the performers cracked a nut on the bald head of the hetel clerk, an old fellow in the audience rose and exclaimed: "This thing's gone fur enough, and I don't think that the law should allow a feller to crack hickory nuts on a man's bald head. I am a bald-headed man, myself, and I think that feller easts reflections on every man in the house." It was with difficulty that he was quieted, but with the feeling that another day's com- finally he sat down. After awhile one muniag with the waters would make of the hotel men struck a match on the clerk's head, and the sympathizing citizen raved until the police removed him.

Laugh or Cry ?

[Boston Transcript.] In middle life we laugh quite merrily over our early photographs; wonder if we should laugh or cry if in youth we

She Sat There.

A San Francisco woman seated herrelf in the opera house ais'e and threatened to "holler fire" if the policeman removed her. She sat the opera out unmolested.

Stuyvesant's Pear Tree.

(Exchange.) Stuyvesant's pear tree, at the corner of Third avenue and ! hirteenth street, New York, is the oldest living thing in the city. It was planted by Governor Stuyvesant in 1647.

A Vegetable Wonder.

[Mexico Cor. Pioneer Press.] Magucy is as much a feature of this country as prairie grass of Minnesota. All over the land it flourishes, cultivated with care in many places; growing out of bare rocks on the mountain sides, and spring-ing up as a weed in waterless deserts. It has an infinite variety of uses, and is to the Mexican Indian what the reindeer is to the Esquimaux, or the rice plant to the Chinaman. It seems a special gift of nature to supply all his simple wants, its coarse cloth making his first, last and only garment, and its strong rope tying down his coffin lid. The fiber of the leaf, beaten and spun, forms a fine and beatiful thread called pita, glossy as slik in texture, which much resembles "grass" linen when woven into fabric. It is manufactured into other coarser cloths; also paper, bagging, sall cloth, sacking, etc. The rope made from it is called manilla hemp, and is of un common strength and excellence, by far

the best in use.

The fiber yielded by the maguey leaf, when pressed, is equal to the best Yucatan henequin or jute for cordage, and its pulp is unsurpassed for paper-making. Cut into coarse straws, it forms the brooms and whitewash brushes of the country, and as a substitute for bristles, is made into scrub brushes, dusting brushes and the tiny brooms which take the place of combs among the common people. Beautiful fancy baskets, money bags, purses, sachels and a thousand other toys, trinkets and ornaments are woven from its fibers. Has your horse a sprain or your donkey a they have so much money. Many rich bruise—a maguey leaf pounded and bound men are misers and take a delight in giving the impression that they are sure cure. In short, so varied and manifold are its uses that to enumerate them all

is impossible. Mexican tradition has it that Paradise was Mexico in general, and that the verit-able Garden of Eden was located in the valley of Jalapa, which lies a little north of Vera Cruz, near the gulf of Mexico. After Adam and Eve had caten the forbidden fruit and bethought themselves of dressmaking-behold! Nature placed the material ready to their hands in the maguey plant, which combines cloth, needle and thread! The pointed thorns which terminate the gigantic leaves are strong as nails and sharp as needles, and to this day, as in primitive times, they serve for nails, needles and pins. The ancient sanguinary priests, inky-haired and adder-anointed, used to pierce their breasts and tear their limbs with those thorns in acts of expiation; and upon paper made of maguey pulp, the early Mexicans painted their picture-histories and hieroglyphical figures

The Norwegian Horse.

[Saturday Review.] The small, plump, cream-colored ani-mal in front of you has a number of distinctly Norwegian traits which are certain to excite a measure of interest. He displays an almost human degree of intelligence in accurately adjusting his actions to the circumstances in which he happens to find himself. Whits being a luxury in the country, and more often than not dispensed with, the shrewd quadruped proceeds at the outset to discover in a thoroughly methodical and almost scientific manner whether his new driver possesse one of these objectionable instruments,

He begins by turning his head, which is unencumbered with blinkers, and by this means is able to frame an initial hypothe sis. He then goes on to verify his conjecture by a number of tentative experiments, such as stopping short some yards this side of a hill or a gate. He seems thoroughly to understand the conditions on which he Is to let out to the tourist, and knows his duty far too well to allow himseif to be overworked and so rendered unfit for tomorrow's task in his owner's meadows. He will trot down a steep hill at a rate which is calculated to frighten the novice, but strenuously insists on taking every rise, however gradual, at a creeping pace. This tourist, who has imported the habits of ground in a given time. But the experienced Norwegian traveler knows better than to make rigid calculations,

Variety in Living.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.] In no city on the globe are there so many ways of living as in the city of New York. One may live here as one pleases, in the most sumptuous or the most simple manner, or, if so minded, one may not live at all. A man may spend a million or keep breath in his body on \$100 a year. Few of our citizens have any just conception what luxuries are necessary to some of their fellows, and what common ne cessities are luxuries to others. The latest effeminacy and the last squal-or are often not more than a single block apart. In adjoining houses that look exactly alike are every comfort and every privation; superabundance smiling through the walls at starvation, the chaplet of roses against the crown of thorns. No New Yorker knows or cares for his neighbor, unless by accident; he is always ignorant where anybody resides and is as dis-tant in mind and manner from his fellowcitizens as if they were his antipodes. Here you may live where, how, and with whom you like, and no one be the wiser. Not even curiosity is felt about you; and it is measurably from this general indifference that people live so differently, and often so queerly.

The Brahmin Lady Doctor.

(Saratoga Cor, Globe-Democrat.) One of the most interesting sights on the drives and frequently at Congress Spring park is the tiny Brahmin lady, who is in America for the purpose of studying med icine; so as to be able to save the women of her nation who are debarred from intellectual medical care. This lady is very small, being less than five feet tall, but what she lacks in stature she makes up in intelligence. She is the first high caste woman who has ever left India, and she only did so on special permission. She has a sort of bronzed brunette complexion, with red lips and considerable color in her cheeks. Her eyes are very fine and expressive. She wears a very becoming sobriety of visage, never smiling "before fo.ks." Some think this is because her teeth are black, but that is only conjecture. She wears the native costume, which con sists mostly of a cotton gown and silk wrappings of no describable shape. Of course she is a lioness, and it must be very annoying to her to be so stared at and fol-

"Lager" In Germany.

The stranger in Germany, unless well versed in the language of the country, is puzzled at seeing the word "lager' igns over a great variety of shops evidently having no connection with beer selling. On inquiry he will discover that "lager" means a storehouse, or storage, and that the beer derives its name from being stored.

Unmistakable Coolness

[Troy Times.] "There is a coolness between that young couple," said Boggs, as he saw one plate of cream and two spoons.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

A Pen Sketch of the Famous Georgia Funny Man.

["Cress" Atlanta Letter.] "Who is the 'Uncle Remus' storyteller?" I asked of my companion, as we rode through that prettiest of pretty streets, Peachtree, one afternoon, like every one else who has read those charming bubbles of fables and fancy, told in such perfect negro dialect, I was not satisfied with the mere knowledge that the author's name was Joel Chandler Harris and his position on the editorial staff of The Atlanta Constitution.

"My information is limited," was the response, "for the simple reason that enough to send him flying. How he ever sobriquet of "Hangman Foote." marry her is a mystery. It must have been in a moment of frenzy for one of the sweetest little women in the world that he proposed."

They have a pleasant home, which he bought when he first began to reap the benefits of his peculiar genius, and to show you how eccentric he is, before purchasing even a carpet or sauce-pan, he invested in a couple of fine fox-hounds and a hive of bees. He is full of funny fancies and quaint conceits; even when he is ill they do not desert him; and even when he had the brain fever he imagined all the way through it that inside his head was a band of tiny people about as large as his thumb. He could distinguish every one of them, though the little fellow with a horn bothered him particularly, and they all kept playing over and over one particular air, even the words of which he could repeat when he recovered.

"How did Mr. Harris happen to discover his particular forte?"

"Through The Constitution. It seems that before he was connected with that journal there was an attache of the paper who made 'Uncle Si' the vehicle for humorous colored conceits. When this writer quit, or was bounced (the tradition varies), the management thought articles of the same sort prove acceptable, as they had begun to attract great attention. Mr. Harris was asked to try his hand at them. With nice feeling he refused to take advantage of 'Uncle Si,' and chose for his medium 'Uncle Remus.' They met with such popularity and appreciation that he was encouraged to write a book, which was an immediate success. The Scribner's invited him to contribute to their magazine, and now pay him a regular monthly salary, which, with the income from his works, for he did not stop with one volume, and his salary on the paper here, has made his circumstances

most comfortable." Just then we stopped to get some blackberries-think of it, blackberries in May!—when a man sped by, leaving a red streak in the air. He was rather short and stout, had light hair, and eyelashes, red mustache and complexion to match; coarse, but strong features. In a word, he was ugly, but that his ugliness was redeemed by good nature and high intelligence could be seen even in that fleeting glance. "That," said my companion, "is Joel Chandler Harris."

A Remarkable Track.

[Chicago Herald.1 The Pike's Peak railroad, which is to be in operation next year, will probably be the most remarkable piece of track in the world. It is already operated to a is apt to exasperate the ordinary British point 12,000 feet above the sea level. tourist, who has imported the habits of The entire thirty miles of its length will city life into these sequestered regions, and be a succession of complicated curves who calculates on getting over so much and grades, with no piece of straight track longer than 300 feet. The maximum grade will be 316 feet to the mile, and the average grade 270 feet. Its numerous curves will be from 500 to 1,000 feet long.

A Curious Musical Instrument.

(Chicago Times. A merchant of Sandy Hill, N. Y., has completed a curious ten-stringed musical instrument, said to have been con-structed after the model found in the ruins of Pompeii. The frame is made from wood of a chair owned by Gen. Phillip Schuyler, a century ago, and a piece of cherry 200 years old. A Hint in Tombstones.

[Chicago Herald.]

A town in Connecticut has a lot containing five graves, one in the center and the others near by at the four points of the compass. The center grave bears the brief inscription, "Our husband," while the others are inscribed, respectively: "My I wife," "My II wife," "My ively: "My I wife," "My II wife," III wife," "My IV wife."

Rain to Order. [Inter Ocean.]

An Australian has devised a scheme for bringing down rain to order. He has a balloon charged with dynamite underneath it, which is fired off by a wire connecting with the earth when the balloon reaches the clouds.

Can Go No Higher.

The dog is the only animal able to follow man as far and as high as he can go, but the finer breeds of dogs can not long endure the conditions of a height of more than 12,500 feet, and there are towns in the Andes at as great a height as 13,500 or 14,000 feet.

Queer Folk. [Indianapolis Journal.]

Poets are queer folk, and have had their own way long enough. They say things in rhyme which, if said by other folks in prose, would land them in the penitentiary before Saturday night.

Wants to Tell It All.

The biggest bore on earth is the man who has just had a tooth drawn. He wants to tell the whole story, from the time the tooth first began to ache to the heroic manner in which he allowed it to be abstracted.

SEVEN WISE MEN BAFFLED.

The N. Y. Morning Journal says that Mrs. F. G. Kellogg, 50 E. 86th St., was partially paralyzed, and lay for seven days in convulsions. Physicians were engaged and discharged until seven had failed to help or cure her. She was unable to leave her had and was as helpless as a child. her bed, and was as helpless as a child, After using all sorts of salves, cintments, lotions and plasters, her case was given up as hopeless. She was induced to try St Jacobs Oil as a last chance. She began to improve from the time the first application was made, and by its continued use, she has completely recovered.

"Hangman Foote,"

[Ben: Perley Poere.] Senator Foote, of Mississippi, was what the Virginia darkeys used to call a 'puddin'-stick," never letting an opportunity pass for stirring up angry pas-On one occasion, when Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, had dared to advocate emancipation in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, Mr. Foote said: "If the senator from New Hampshire will visit the good state of Mississippi, where I have the honor to reside, he will be received with hosannas and shouts of joy. I invite him there, and tell him in all honesty that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees Mr. Harris is more shy of women than of the forest, with a rope around his Edison ever was, which is saying a great deal, and the mere sight of petticoats is in the operation." This won for him the

Pseudo Gallicism. [Exchange.]

A prominent clergyman complains that the prevailing mania for what is French in art, science and literature is undermining the character of the American people. He says: "The Anglo-Saxon character inherited by Americans from English ancestors is gradually giving way to a species of pseudo Gallicism which may become dangerous not only to morality, but to our political institutions and domestic life.

NEURALGIA.

A lady in Virginia, after using the Treatment for two weeks, writes: "I am a great deal stronger than when I commenced its use. " " One thing I must tell you. It stopped the neuralgia. I took cold and feared that I would have it took cold and feared that I would have it for two or three weeks, as I generally stood the pain for that long before I would take chloral, the only thing that ever stopped it before, and I disliked to take it so much that I would put it off until I thought I could not live for the agony. But this time it only lasted two days. When I began the Compound Oxygen I could scarcely sit up an hour; now I can sit up most of the time."

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. Address 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.

The English home ruler-the lady of the

Piso's Cure for Consumption does not dry up a cough; it removes the cause. MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of the Magnetic Elastic Truss Company in another column of this paper. Dr. Pierce's appliances have been extensively used in this country during the past nine years and have effected hundreds of most remarkable cures. The company have just issued the fourth edi-tion of their illustrated pamphlet and will send a copy to any one free of charge.j

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

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A CURE OF PNEUMONIA.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at mest. She was in this condition when a friend recommended DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a cure was effected.

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

Papillon Cough Cure cured an infant only a few weeks old, of whooping cough after a consultation of physicians pronounced it beyond recovery. It stops to whoop and allows the breath to return.



The feeble grow strong when Hostet-ter's Stomach Bitter is used to promote as-similation of the food and enrich the blood. Indigestion, the chief obstacle to an acqui-sition of strength by the weak, is an all-ment which infallfully succumbs to the action of this peerless correcdecay, are speedily counteracted by the great invigorant, which braces up the physical energies and fertifies the constitu-tion arment disease.

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ATTENTION, SMOKERS!

All contestants for the 25 premiums aggregating above amount, offered by Blackwell's furham Tobacco Co., must observe the following conditions on which the premiums are to be awarded: All bags must bear our original Buill Durham label, U. S. Revenue Stamp, and Caution Nosice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside. Charges must be prepaid. Omiest closes November 38th. All packages should be forwarded December 1st, and must reach us at Durham not later than December 18th. No matter where you reside, send your package, advise us by mail that you have done so, and state the number of bags sent. Names of successful contestants, with number of bags returned, will be published. Dec. 22 in Boston, Herold; New York, Herold; Philadelphia, Times; Durham, N. C., Tobacco Flant; New Orleans, Times Democraf; Cincinnati, Enquirer; Chicaro, Dally News; San Francisco, Chronicle. Address.

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43 See our next announcement ton

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This is what Mrs. Mayer, of Baronne street, New Orleans, says of Brown's Iron Bitters. A "charm" works quitely, aurely, promptly, thoroughly and with delightful effect. That is just the way this won, derful family medicine works on invalids who have been suffering the woes of liver complaint, dyspensia, and impoverished complaint, dyspepsia and impoverished blood. Those who know its worth say it is a complete cure for dyspepsia, weak-ness, malaria, neuralgia, etc.

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Of sore throat or hoarseness should use Brown's Bronchial Troches. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for cleansing the

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AFDR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

—A specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine. Paris, and by medical celebrities of the world. The grauine sold only by the agents for California and the Pacific States, J. G. Steele & Co., 635 Market street (Palace Hotel), S. F. Sent by mad or express a system. tell, S. F. Sent by mail or express anywhere, PRICES REDUCED. Box of 50, \$1.25; of 100, \$2; of 200, \$3.50; of 400, \$6. Preparatory pills, \$2. SKND FOR CIRCULAR.

Papillon Catarrh Cure cures Hay Fever in a delightful manner, by allaying the

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, 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.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsin, Indigestion, Wenkness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgin.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Hidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other from medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Beiching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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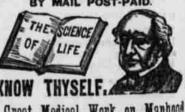
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This Valuable Discovery, lately prepared and noid in Portland, Oregon, has been extensively used in that I ceality, and performed many astonishing curs. As a Nervine and Tonic it is unsurpassed. The combination of Celery, Beef and Iron, has shown to possess wonderful power to build up broken-down constitutions, and restore vigor to both mind and body. It is an efficient remedy in cases of General Debility, Nervous Exhaustilon, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Byspepsia, Loss of Physical and Mental Power, Leinary Difficulties, and in all Dernagements of Hentift, where an efficient and agreeable Tonic and Nervine is required.

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