# EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

### LOVE AND LIFE.

[Emily Pfeiffer.] How beautiful upon the mountains are The feet of Love, beneath whose tread

there grows
The verdure that is the herald of the rose
And Life, in lead of Love, how art thou fair
Pay soul, if tremulous, still brave to dare
The upward path, unwitting where it goes And all in holy trust of Love who knows, To climb at ease from doubt, at rest from

Dear Love, that leadeth Life toward the of Light, what darkness may o'erwhelm

How dense the mist upon the mountain Clings; Though she may see thee not, be then her

stay.

Le the abyss! take beed, she hath no wings,
But hold her fast—ner feet will still obey.

#### STORY OF WASHINGTON IRVING. A Stage Passenger Who Did Not Admire His Writings.

[Harper's Magazine.] Many years ago-in fact, back in the thirties-Dr. Grant of Enfield, whose reputation as a physician in Connecticut is still in memory of the first rank after years of retirement from practice, was traveling in Georgia, his native state, going by stage from Savannah to Augusta. At a certain stopping place it was ound that there were more passengers than the stage could carry, and an extra was ordered for the accommodation of ave passengers. These passengers were John Forsyth, of Georgia, John Branch, ceretary of the navy, George McDuffie, known gentleman.

The party soon became talkative, and by degrees all knew who each one was, with the exception of the one silent stranger. As the stage creaked along, the attention of Dr. Grant, who was a lad at that date, was attracted by a little dog following the stage, which reminded him of one described by Washington leving in "Astoria," which he had just been reading. He was laughing quietly to himself, when one of the gentlemen insisted that he should tell them the cause of his amusement, that they might join in the fun. Dr. Grant said: tittle dog reminds me of Washington Irving's dog, whose skin was so tight that it drew up his hind legs." This led to a talk about Irving, in which all joined except the unknown man.

One of the gentlemen then appealed to him, and asked if he did not think Irving one of the wittiest and most delightful writers. The person appealed to replied that he could not say that he did. gentlemen all expressed their astonish ment, and one of them persisted in de manding why he did not agree with the others in their admiration of the favorite author. "Have you ever read any of his works?" they asked. "Yes," was the re-"Well, don't you think the Sketch-Book one of the most beautiful specimens of English which our country has produced?" "Well, no," the un-known replied; "I cannot say that I see snything remarkable in it." "Well," said the other, "then you must be Washington Irving himself, for no one else

#### The Millions in Petroleum. [New York Sun.]

There are 20,000 producing oil wella in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 60,-000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5,000 miles of pipe line and 1,600 iron tanks of an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks. There are now nearly 38,000,000 barrels of oil stored 'n the region in tanks. This oil would make a lake more than one mile square and ten feet deep. The money actually invested in petroleum production since 1860 is estimated to be more tl an \$125. 000,000, of which \$200,000,000 was car ital from New York city. Since 1880 more than \$12,000,000 has been used in building iron tanks, and nearly as much in pipe lines, all by one corporation. A 35,000-barrel tank is ninety feet in diameter and twenty-eight feet high. There is a lateral pressure of 6,000 pounds on each square inch of a tank of this size when full of oil. There is 100 tons of iron used in constructing

The speculative transactions in petroloum represent more than \$400,000,000 annually. The lowest price crude petroleum ever brought was 10 cents a barrel in 1861. In 1859, when there was only one well in existence, Col. Drake's Pioneer at Titusville, the price was \$24 a barrel. Besides the 5,000 miles of pipe line in use in the oil regions there are in operation 1,200 miles of trunk pipe lines connecting the regions with Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and New York, and lines building to Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the line between Orleans and New York 16,000 barrels of oil are transported daily. These lines are all the property of the Standard Oil company, except one between Bradford and Williamsport, The Standard employs 100,000 men. The product of its rennerses of the making of 25,000 oak barrels of the making of 25,000 oak barrels of forty gallons each, and 100,000 tin cans holding five gallons each, every day. The first American petroleum ever exported was in 1862. Charles Lockart, of Pittsburg, sent nearly 600,000 gallons to Europe in that year and sold it for \$3,000 less than the cost of transportation. In 1883 nearly 400,000,000 gal-lons were exported, for which \$80,000,-000 were returned to this country.

# A Crushed Bandy.

Diminutive dude-Why do you make me wait until the last dance? Young lady-Oh, to give you time to grow.

"W." in The Century: The idle rich \* the idle poor—the two give half to some one who will shear them.

PROFESSION AND THE PARTY.

Printer and Page

THE MEN WITH THE PIQ.

The Dalsy, "Just From Scotland" -What Was Forgotten.

[Detroit Free Press.] A few days ago two men, who were afterward found to be Detroiters, arrived in a town about fifty miles to the west of this, leading a pig. It was perhaps big enough and heavy enough to be called a hog, but they termed it a pig, and as they turned it over to the care of the landlord at whose inn they proposed to rest for the night, one of the men explained:

"Be awful careful with that pig. He's a daisy-a new breed just from Scotland. We've sold him to a farmer out here for \$50, and we don't want anything to happen to him."

The landlord locked the pig up and then began to think and cogitate and suspect. When the strangers had gone to bed he called in some of the boys and said:

"I've twigged the racket; them two fellows are sharpers, and that's a guessing pig. To-morrow they will give you a chance to guess at his weight at 10 cents a guess, and you'll be cleaned out to. only you won't! As the fellows sleep we will weigh their pig and beat their

Nobody slept until the pig was taken over to the scales and weighed. He pulled down 170 pounds to a hair, and the villagers went home and hunted up their nickels and dreamed of pigs and thing she could to make it hard for the scales and sharpers through the re-mainder of the night.

Next morning the pig was led around in front, and before starting off on his wanted to go. And then she asked the journey, one of the owners remarked to denust if he thought her mouth would journey, one of the owners remarked to the assembled crowd:

"Gentlemen, I'm going to weigh this pig directly. Maybe some of you would like to guess on his weight? I'll take all guesses at 10 cents each, and whoever hits it gets 50 cents."

This provoked a large and selected stock of winks and smiles, but no one walked up until the pig man said that any one person could guess as many times as he cared to, provided a dime accompanied each guess. Then a rush set Three or four merchants put up fifty guesses each. A justice of the peace took thirty. A lawyer said about twenty would do for him. Before there was any let up in the guessing about 600 had beeh registered and paid for. Every soul of 'em guessed at 170 pounds. It was curious what unanimity there was in the guessing, but the pig men didn't seem to notice it. When all had been given a chance the pig was led to the scales, and lo! his weight was exactly 174 pounds!

"You see, gentlemen," explained the spokesman, "while this animal only weighs 170 pounds about 11 o'clock at night, we feed him about five pounds of cornmeal in the morning before weighing! You forgot to take this matter

into consideration." Then somebody kicked the landlord, and he kicked the justice, and the justice kicked a merchant, and when the pig men looked back from a distant hill the whole town was out kicking itself and throwing empty wallets into the river.

### Bight and Left.

British Medical Journal.] M. Delaunay, of Paris, has made an extended and careful investigation to as certain if, in the majority of cases, the right upper and lower extremity be crossed over the left or the left over the could resist the humor and pathos of his right, and which side most persons inpen." The unknown colored to the roots cline to when in the sitting posture. of his hair, but made no reply, and his According to M. Delaunay, certain tormentor continued: "Come, tell us breeds of dogs, terriers, Newfoundlands the truth; are you not Washington Irv-ing himself? The poor man at last left. The Chinese and Japanese cross blushingly confessed that he was, and the left over the right. Europeans cross then followed a general introducing and the right over the left. M. Delaunay obhand-shaking, and a delightful and served that infants under 3 years of age greer-to-be-forgotten stage ride. cross the left arm over the right, older children crossing the right over the left, 60 per cent. doing so at 6 years of age. Robust children cross the right arm over the left; the idiotic and weak, including those who are incapable of working, cross the left over the right. The Calmucks and Arabs cross the right over the left, like the Europeans.

Robust children cross the right leg over the left earlier than their weaker playmates. Persons who cross the right leg over the left lean toward the left when sitting; those who place the left upper-most lean to the right.

#### Sobering Drunken Men. [Chicago News.]

I remember that the captain of a lumber schooner came to me one night and said he must have his men on board immediately, drunk or sober, as he was compelled to sail at once. I went with him and we found them at Sailor Sally's. There were seven of them and they were all very drunk. Well, we carried them on board one at a time and corded them up. The captain then uncovered the water cask and we plunged one fellow in. It only took about a minute for the wet to sober him. Then we pulled him out and served the other six in the same way, one at a time. Within twenty minutes the whole of them were as sober as judges, They went to work with a will, and when I left they were singing and yo-hoing at the ropes.

# Plant Nut Trees.

[Baltimore Market Journal.] The idea of planting edible nut bearing trees where shade is desired, instead of those which are solely ornamental, is not new, but the suggestion is one that will bear thinking about by those who contemplate planting shade or orna-mental trees. Chestnut, walnut, hickorynut and butternut trees are all nearly as fine in appearance as horse chestnut and maple, and, aside from the source of revenue, which will in time accrue to their owners from the fruit, the timber of such trees is always in demand, and the tree itself may become profitable should it become desirable at any time to remove it.

# Always Ailing.

When Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's children are ill, she has the medicine prescribed for them put up in candy. In consequence the Vanderbilt children are never quite well.

# The Widow's Flock. "Chipeta," Chief Ouray's widow, has

6,000 sheep located on Douglas creek, near the line of Utah, that have not been shorn for three years, and is willing to

#### The Woman's Toothacks,

[Lewiston Journal.] She looked in at the dentist's door, said she had a tooth she believed had a cavity in it, and maybe she'd have it out it he wouldn't hurt any. The dentist assured he never hurt anybody. She said she expected her teeth would hart awful They wasn't like anybody's cise. hard. He said he guessed that was so. She said she knew it would kill her to have a tooth pulled, for she couldn't stand any thing. She knew she should faint or scream or do something horrid, and the like of that; she always did. He said he didn't believe she would do so very badly, but she said she should. Oh, she knew she should; she wasn't like anybody else in this world, and her teeth were awfully sensitive. Mary Ellen Jones could sit right down any day and have any amount of teeth out, and the like of that, but she never could, she knew she couldn't. She said she could fly right up through the roof to think

The dentist said she might something, but take couldn't, she shouldn't dare She'd heard of a girl out west she who took laughing gas and she laughed three weeks and the like o' that, and all the family went crazy; and she didn't want to drive her family crazy, for if their girl went away they were going to break up this summer and go down to the beach, and she was doing everygirl so she would go away, for she'd heard there was a lovely rink down to the beach and the like o' that, and she be a good one to fit false teeth to. He said she'd better sit down and let him look at the one that ached, but she said she guessed she wouldn't trouble him to-day. The tooth didn't ache any then; she didn't know as she could tell which one it was, and maybe 'twas only tired, she'd chewed so much spruce gum this spring and like o' that; anyway she wouldn't bother him. She sposed dentists were awful busy folks. And she gave place to an unshaven man that jumped five feet in the air when the

#### Old Philadelphia Ways,

[History of Paila elphia.] One hundred and fifty years ago the young gallants were wont to go walking round on moonlit nights, stopping now and then to chat with the fair ones sitting on the porches (flirting would be the name nowadays), and, as they could not do this on dark nights, they went by the name of lunariaons. This porch amusement was, of course, enjoyable only in the summer. In winter the company was received in the sitting-room, which might as well be styled the living room, for the many purposes it served They dined in it, and sometimes slept in The high-backed settee wh chi grace. one of its corners revealed a bed when the top was turned down-a somewhat rough invention, from which our wooden

sofa bedstead has descende i. The furniture and general arrange ment of the room were generally of the simplest kind; settees with stiff, high backs, one or two large tables of pine or maple, a high, deep chest of drawers, containing the wearing apparel of the family, and a corner cupboard, in which the china and plate were displayed, constituted a very satisfactory set of parlor furniture in the early part of the eighteenth century; sofas and sideboards' were not yet in use, nor were carpets. The floor was sanded, the walls whitewashed and the wide mantel of the open fireplace was of wood. The windows admitted light through small panes set in leaden frames. A few small pictures painted on glass and a looking glass with a small carved border adorned the walls.

Wealthier people had damask covered couches, instead of settees, and their furniture was of oak or mahogany, but in the same plain, stiff style. They used china cups and saucers, delftware from England, and massive silver waiters, bowls and tankards. Plated ware was unknown, and those who could not afford the real article were content to use pewter plates and dishes. Not a few ate from wooden trenchers. Lamps were scarcely known. Dipped candles in brass candlesticks gave sufficient light

#### Telephones and Improved Hearing. [New Haven Register.]

It appears that many people who have telephones in their houses or places of business, and use them frequently, find their hearing bettered. The best testimony, however, comes from the central office: At each switch-board sits an operator, generally a girl, who, from morning till night, haggles with unreasonable subscribers till her head fairly rings with "hello," "all right,"
"go ahead." Now, her ear is drilled to eatch the faintest sound. If an operator were to take a switch-board one day in the week, only, and do all the work required on that day, the practice would doubtless be detrimental, because it would be exhaustive to both the muscular and nervous make-up of the ear. Systematic use of the telephone seems to develop the hearing above its normal acuteness. The difficulty which people find in working the telephone comes from inability to fix the attention on what is heard.

# Bathing in Salt Lake.

[Harper's Magazine.] In the water of Salt Lake a bather can lie on the surface of the water without any exertion whatever, or by passing a towel under his knees and holding the two ends he can remain in any depth of water kneeling, with the head and shoulders out of water, or by shifting it under the sole of the feet he can sit on the water. The one exertion, in fact, is to keep one's balance; none whatever is required to keep affoat. The only dan-ger, therefore, arises from choking by accidentally swallowing some of the water, for the strength of the brine is so intense that the muscles of the throat are convulsed, and strangulation ensues. All the same, I have myself dived several times into Salt Lake, and have arvived.

# A Simple Remedy.

[Philadelphia Chronicle.]

WAITERS' WACES AND WAYS.

New York Hotel Man Says on the Subject. ["Cress" in Inter Ocean

"What do you think of the tip sys-

"I think it's a great mistake for every body concerned. One day the traveling public of this country will wake up to the fact that they have assumed a heavier tax than any the tariff imposes on them, and meantime hotel-keepers see the evil growing, for it is an evil which extinguishes faithful, honest service, and no matter how strictly we watch the waiters, they will proportion their attention to the fee they anticipate. Their wages are from \$25 to \$30 a month, and they more than double it through tips, a gentleman rarely giving less than a quarter, and frequently 50 cents or \$1. In the fashionable restaurants of New York a good waiter makes from \$50 to \$80 a month outside of his wages.

"I should think they would accumu-

late small fortunes." "Never; as a rule they gradually become ruined by high living and drinking. After they leave at night they go on a spree, in which champagne figures largely, and manage to sober up enough to wait at breakfast. One day I asked the head cook where the middles of the shad went to; it struck me I saw so many heads and tails on the tables. 'Oh, sir, the waiters save it for themselves, he replied. Well, these waiters marry, and they take their extravagant notions home, and, by the way, the most wretched conjugal combination on earth is said to be that of a waiter and a chambermaid. They can't accustom themselves to the sphere of life to which they belong. Both have acquired a taste for high living, and between the needs of a family and their own extravagance they generally go to the dogs pretty fast.

"What is the largest fee you have

known given to a waiter?" "Fifty dollars. It was given to one of my waiters, a smart young Frenchman, by a wealthy New York furrier, and it completely ruined him. From that moment he imagined himself a genius; he was constantly expecting similar fees, and would not look at anything less than a \$5 bill. Finally his conceit and champague were too much for him, and he joined the large army of red-nosed, shabby, out-at-the-elbows ex-waiters." "Next to the waiters which class of

employes receive the most tips?" The chaimbermaids. Their wages are from \$3 to \$4 a week, and that is more than doubled by fees, and then they get Christmas boxes as well. The maid on the first floor of my house was given nearly \$200 last Christmas. As a rule, unless they have a passion for dress, they save considerable money. This girl I have spoken of has been sixteen years with me, and has in the bank nearly

\$8,000. 'The watchman have a great deal given them and are sober, industrious men. One man saved up \$2,000 or \$3,000, went to New York, turned stock broker, and is now worth \$400,000. Another quite a young man, saved and earned enough to start in business and is a respectable merchant in town. Then the bell boys, who earn about \$4 a week, pick up a good deal, and so you can see a hotel employee goes through life thinking less of honestly earned wages than the silver that comes through caprice or favor. Naturally this tends to make them grasping, greedy, and only attentive when they are bribed to be.

# Lunney Caused by War.

Paris Figuro. Dr. Legrand du Saule, a disinsanity, recently delivered an interest- Mrs. Blinker, as she looked up from the fluence of the siege of Paris in the production of mental disease. For a few sumed her reading. days after the declaration of war there was a notable dimunition in the number of these cases; but as soon as it became known that the Prussians were march ing on Paris the anxiety and alarm felt by the suburban population culminated in many instances in madness of a curious and rarely observed type - extreme melancholy, accompanied with stupor and dazed condition of the faculties. Three hundred and fifty thousand suburban residents had to take refuge in Paris, where they found no other shelter than that afforded by the railway carriages at the termini, which soon became densely crowded.

Hunger and inanition swelled the statistics of insanity during the siege all the more that wine was to be had in abundance, and the men of the National Guard spent the greater part of the 30 sous allowed them daily on drink, on which, in fact, they and many others lived during the last few days of the siege. The "mania of inventions" became very common at the same time. Gen. Trochu was constantly pestered with lunatics, who came to lay before him all manner of wild contrivances of their invention for the total and instantaneous annihilation of the Prussians.

#### Afraid of Mice, [Exchange.]

As they were trudging along to school, a 5-year-old Boston miss said to her companion, a lad of six summers: "Were you ever affrighted at the contiguity of a rodent?"
"Nay, forsooth," he replied; "I fear not the
juxtaposition of the creature, but dislike its alarming tendency to an intimate propin-

# Watt's Workshop,

[Exchange.] It is interesting to know that James Watt's workshop is preserved at Heathfield hall just as he left it, his lathe and bench standing at the window, his tools scattered about, and his old leather : pron hanging over the vise.

Burlington Hawkeye: There isn't so very much destitution in this country, but there are just acres of want.

# FROM THE CORPORAL

From the Marine Barracks, Pensacols Florida, Corporal Ben Barger writes of the benefits of Brown's Iron Bitters in that malarious region. He says: "I have used several bottles and must say I am greatly A few tacks scattered judiciously on the stairs have been known to break up the practice some husbands have of pulling off their boots in the hallway when they come home late at ni th Brevity Is the Soul of Wit.

[Baltimorean.] The following amusing story, which was told by Franklin, ought to be read and acted upon by all correspondents communicating their thoughts to the newspaper press.

A young man, on commencing busi ness, proposed to paint over his shop window, "John Thompson, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money," which was added the sign of a hat.

One friend suggested that, as he make and sold hats, the word "hatter was unnecessary. It was therefore struck out and the sign remained, "John Thompson makes and sells hats for ready money. Another friend advised him to omit

the phrase "for ready money," as there would occur occasions for selling on credit; and so the sign read: "John Thompson makes and sells hats." It was then hinted the buyer of the

hat did not care who made it, and that the sign would be better if it read: "John Thompson sells hats." But another amputation was in store

still, for a critic pointed out the uselessness of the phrase "sells hats," for, said he, "no one would ever suppose that the hats were to be given away for nothing." Thus, at last, this aspiring tradesman commenced business, like many worthy successors, under the modest sign of "John Thompson."

### Plantation Philosophy.

[Arkansaw Traveler.] Dar's a difference twixt truth an' honestness, fur a man is sometimes so truthful dat when he steals he doan deny de

When er man says dat de laws o' de lan' is er bearin' down on him, yer ken mighty nigh allus come to de elusion dat he is er tryin' ter b'ar down on de It is said dat de goose ain' got much

sense, but she's got more jedgment den some folks, fur she neber goes inter water what is too shaller fur her ter swim in, but people is mighty ap' ter go inter water what is too deep fur 'em.

Dar is too great causes for men wearin' long faces. De liber complaint hippercritness. De fust one be cured, but no doctor ken do de udder one any good fur it come on him wid his growth. Dar is fewer hippercrits 'mong de niggers den der is 'mong de white folks. De reason is dat dar ain' so many niggers it de lan'.

#### Camphor for Cholera, [Medical Journal.]

Dr. Dudgeon, the famous homeopathist physician of London, recalls the fact-apropos of Koch's investigations into the nature of the cholera germthat Hahnemann in 1831 suggested that the contagious matter of cholera consisted of "excessively minute invisible living creatures," an I accordingly advised the free use of camphor, which he held to be a potent cholera bacilicideto the efficacy of which treatment, adds Dr. Du ge n, the statistics of every epidemic in Europe testify.

### A Minister's Criticism.

[Rev. F. B. Forbusa,] The third objection lies against the class of goody-goody tooks written principally for Sunday-school librari s, which teach directly, or by implication, that all bad boys break their legs or get drowned, while all the good boys and girls die young and go to heaven. Perhaps the evil he e lies partly in the reaction which sends youth to the other extreme, but it is horridly poor stuff to fill children's minds with, and because of its untruth to nature and life, should be studiously avoided.

# A Simple Remedy.

Peck's Sun. "The best remedy I know of for this tinguished authority on the subject of foot-and-mouth disease," remarked old ing lecture in the Salpetriere on the in- paper, "is for folks to stay at home more and talk less." And then she re-

# Almost a Political Point.

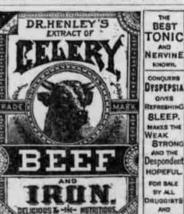
[Arkansaw Travelor.] "I'll have to take your leg off," said physician to a man who had been injured m; reilway accident. "Never mind your chlorotorm, doctor," replied the man. "I was ruce governor of Arkansaw and can stand anything."

Henry Ward Beecher: We are what our country and teachers are.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Bore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Brulaca,
Burns, Nealda, Froat Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY FAINS AND ACHES.

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This Valuable Discovery is being extensively used and is performing many actonishing cares. As a Acryline and Tonic it is unsurpassed. Colory, Red and fron possesses wonderful power to build up broken down constitutions, and restore vigor to buth mind and body. It is a Sure Remedy in cases of General Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Steeplessness Neurolija, Dyspepsia, Loss of Physical and Mental Fower, Urinary Difficulties, and all Derning, ments of Health where a Tonic and Nervine is required. Beware of imitations, as a worthless and spurious article is being told, purporting to be Ceber, Beef and Iron.

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IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING. "For what?" For a medical opinion in your case, if you are suffering from any chronic disease which your physician has failed to relieve or cure. "From whom?" From Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, dispensers of a new Vitalizing Treatment, which is now attracting wide attention, and by which most remarkable cures in desperate chronic cases are being made. Write and ask them not only to give an opinion in ask them not only to give an opinion in your case, but to furnish you with such information in regard to their new Treatment as will enable you to get an intelligent idea of its nature and action. Itself cost you nothing, as they make no charge for consultation.

for consultation.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

The King of the Fiji Islands is said to relish "Baby Mine" very much.

What ails you? If it is a cough take Piso's Cure. Sold by druggists. 25 cents.

Papillon Blood Cure contains no min-eral of any kind, it restores the blood to a healthy condition, regulating excesses, and prevents disease.

### LOST FAITH IN PHYSICIANS.

There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by SCOVILL'S SARSAPA. RILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given up by their physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public. and, as it is prepared with the greatest care, as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions. Take this medicine for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is endorsed by all leading professional men.

Papillon Cough Cure is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and never fails to cure the Whoop.

#### NO SAFER REMEDY Can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the throat, than Brown's Bron-chial Troches. Price 25 cents. Sold only

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

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

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



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfalling remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys 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 Iron 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.

ens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., RALTIMORE, MB.

#### SKIN HUMOR.

My baby, six months old, broke out with some kind of skin humor, and after being treated five months by my family physicion was given up to die. The druggist recommended Swift's Specific, and the effect was a gratifying as it was miraculous. My child soon got well, all traces of the disease is gone, and he isas fat as a pig. J. J. KIRKLAND, Minden, Busk County, Texas.

I have suffered for many years from ulcers on my leg-often very large and painful, during which time I use I almost everything to effect a cure, but in vain. I took Swift's Specific by advice of a friend, and in a short time was cured sound and well. EDWIN J. MILLER. Beaumont, Texas.

I have been afflicted with Scrofula for twelve years, and have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time. Last summer I was so had off that I could not wear clothing. I had spent hundreds of dollars in the effort to be cured, but all to no purpose, and had injured myself with Mercury and Potash. Your Swift's Specific cured me promptly and permanently, and I hope every like sufferer will take it.

R. H. Hiori, Lakoni, Art. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. New York Office, 15? West 23d St., between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The Science of Life, Only \$1. BY MAIL POST-PAID.

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