

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

P. T. BARNUM'S WILL.

The Conclave of Physicians... Nothing to Sectarian Institutions... Donation to Bridgeport.

[New York Sun.]
"Why, when you made your will recently, did you take the trouble to call a conclave of physicians to certify to your condition?"

"Because of what I had seen of contests over wills, in the case of Frank Leslie and a dozen others. Why, we have had one right here, that over the will of Capt. John Brooks, who died in full possession of all his faculties, but pretty old, and left most of his money to the church, and now relations he scarcely ever heard of are contesting his will. They had me on the witness stand, and asked me what, in my opinion, was Capt. Brooks's mental condition. I replied that I thought his mind was as sound as that of any rich man who has poor relations. They dropped me pretty quickly. I don't suppose there is anything in my will that anybody will contest, but I don't propose to leave any ground for legal trouble over it. I provide that any legatee who makes a contest shall, as a penalty for so doing, forfeit whatever is bequeathed to him in the will, and I have left a fund of \$100,000 in reserve in the hands of the executors until the will is probated, expressly to fight any contestant who may arise. And if that is not enough, they can then go on and apply the estate to make the fight. As a measure of precaution, I called in my personal physician, who is an allopath, a prominent homoeopathic physician, and the treasurer of the Bridgeport hospital, who is a leading doctor, and had them not only witness my will, but make oath that they believed me to be of sound mind."

"Have you made any bequests to purely sectarian institutions?"
"No, sir. Not a dollar. I have hitherto given many thousands of dollars to the building of evangelical churches, but have made no bequests for anything of that sort. But I have given to what I believe the most practical Christian institution in America—and I don't know a man belonging to it—that magnificent Children's Aid society. I have not only given them a certain considerable sum of money, in my will, but left to them an interest in my share of the large profits of the Barnum-London show as long as it shall be existent. I have done that for several other institutions, but not for any on sectarian grounds."

"How much more have you made and either given away or retained until now?"
"Oh, I don't know. Millions upon millions. I am amazed myself when I think over what I have expended and given away. I have made a good deal outside of my show businesses, in real estate, much of it here in Bridgeport. I built up East Bridgeport, which, not many years ago, was all farms. In order to induce the erection of large manufactories there, I gave away many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable land, with the excellent result of causing the building up of hundreds of homes all about them, and the permanent establishment of a flourishing and contented population."

"Independent of the donations you have made in that way, to advance your own landed interests, you have given largely solely for the public good, have you not?"
"For the first time in the course of the interview, Mr. Barnum spoke with manifest reluctance. 'I think,' he said, 'that it is not a becoming thing in me to recapitulate what my good fortune has enabled me to do for my friends and neighbors, for so I deem all Bridgeport. There are doubtless many among them who, had they been equally successful in having the means to dispose of, would have been at least as liberal as I have been. I had been lucky, and naturally wished those about me to have some share in my luck. It will be told when I am gone. In this matter I should prefer to once to drop the showman and not seem to be 'blowing my own horn.'"

"Let me speak for him," interpolated a friend who was present, "as I believe I can correctly, so far, at least, as the main things deserving of mention. Many years ago he and his then associate, Gen. Noble, donated to the city of Bridgeport, Washington park, a beautiful grove surrounded by churches and fine residences, which the city would not sell nor for hundreds of thousands of dollars. Then he, individually, gave the city \$70,000 worth more of land for park purposes, on the condition that the city should forever maintain it as a park, and always to have a free bathing ground on its front. In the city cemetery he gave several thousand dollars' worth of lots for a burial plot for the Grand Army of the Republic; as much more for the fire department of Bridgeport; 3,000 single graves for poor people, on condition that they should be scattered all over the cemetery, not located in any one place together, where the spot might come to be known by the opprobrious name of Potter's Field, and the further condition that the very poor shall be buried for nothing, and in no case shall more than \$2 be charged, instead of the ordinary rate of \$7. In addition to all that he gave some \$50,000 worth of land for the cemetery. In his native town of Bethel, a few miles from here, he erected a fountain that cost him \$10,000 in Berlin, and with the fitting up and ground about it, represented \$20,000 at least. He gave—"

"There! there! stop!" interposed Mr. Barnum. "No more of that. To sit here and listen to you going on in that way makes me feel as if you were reading my obituary aloud."

Arkansas Traveler: When a coward takes up the notion o' fighting, he ken whip a brave man. De snapping dog whack backs inter de fence co'nar is awful.

Some of Lincoln's Jokes.

[Ben Perley Poore.]
President Lincoln has been made responsible for so many jokes that he reminds one of a noted Irish wit, who, having been ruined by indoring the notes of his friends, used to curse the day when he learned to write his name, as he had obtained such a reputation for willingness to oblige that he could not refuse. Mr. Lincoln might well have regretted ever having made a joke, for he was expected to say something funny on all occasions, and has been made answerable for all manner of jests, stories and repartees, as if he had combined all the elements of humor, common-place heartlessness, and coarseness, mingled with a passion for reviving the jokes of Joe Miller and the circus clowns. Yet he did say many excellent things. On one occasion when Senator Wade came to him and said: "I tell you, Mr. President, that unless a proposition for emancipation is adopted by the government, we will go to the devil; at this very moment we are not over one mile from hell."

"Perhaps not," said Mr. Lincoln, "as I believe that is just about the distance from here to the capitol, where you gentlemen are in session."

On one occasion, at a reception, when the crowd of citizens and soldiers were surging through the saloons of the White House, evidently controlled by the somewhat brusque western element, a gentleman said to him:

"Mr. President, you must diminish the number of your friends, or congress must enlarge this edifice."
"Well," promptly replied Mr. Lincoln, "I have no idea of diminishing the number of my friends; but the only question with me now is whether it will be best to have the building stretched or split."

At one of these receptions when a paymaster in full major's uniform was introduced, he said:

"Being here, Mr. Lincoln, I thought I would call and pay my respects."

"From the complaints made by the soldiers," responded the president, "I guess that is all any of you do pay."

Ward Lamon, when Lincoln had appointed him marshal of the District of Columbia, accidentally found himself in a street fight, and, in restoring peace, he struck one of the belligerents with his fist, a weapon with which he was notoriously familiar. The blow was a harder one than Lamon intended, for the fellow was knocked senseless, taken up unconscious, and lay for some hours on the border of life and death. Lamon was alarmed, and the next morning reported the affair to the president.

"I am astonished at you, Ward," said Mr. Lincoln, "you ought to have known better. Hereafter, when you have to hit a man, use a club and not your fist."

Cha'ng France.
[T. Colani in Fortnightly Review.]
France is henceforth a vast entrenched camp, which can be defended in a week by 1,000,000 and in a month by 3,000,000 men. I know that all is not yet perfect in this organization, but I also know that each day a great step in advance is made. "Well, then," it will be asked, "what is there to be anxious about? So much the better if you are armed; no one will think of attacking you." Yes, no doubt; but you must understand that France (and herein lies the gravity of the present state of things) desires, with ardor proportioned to the growth of her strength, to be formally set free from the nightmare dread of a possible invasion. Her daemonic power is only partially reassuring, and her immense armament is a heavy burden; there is a flagrant contradiction between the institution of universal barracks and those republican aspirations which are becoming more and more democratic day by day. The simplest solution would be to fling ourselves at all hazards upon Germany, to take back from her our former frontiers, and to disarm her. That being done, we, too, might lay down our arms.

Many people erroneously imagine that the French cherish the idea of it, but nothing of the sort is true. There is not within my knowledge a single politician who dreams of such a thing, and among the people it could be most unpopular. This terrible game, in which our fate as a nation would be the stake, would depend upon the hazard of a battle lost or won, and we will not play it, except in the last extremity. But it remains none the less certain that we continually confront Germany as an irreconcilable enemy, more so account of the harm she could still do us than on account of the harm she has done; and that enemy is certainly not one to be despised. If Germany is our bugbear, we assuredly give her ill-tutious chief, the chancellor of the empire, many sleepless nights. He knows right well that the moment an enemy of his uprisings anywhere he may count two—us and that other. Unless he should reduce us to absolute impotence, we, although conquered, shall present an eternally insuperable barrier to his ambition.

A Better Carbon Point.
[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]
Zirconia, an extract from a mineral found in considerable quantities in the south, is quite likely to succeed petroleum coke for the manufacture of electric light carbons. Recent experiments have been highly successful, and the discoverer claims to be able to produce a carbon point two inches in length that will last for a year.

The Maple Flavor.
It is said that the flavor of maple syrup may be communicated to cane or glucose syrup by tincture of ginseng deprived of its resin by precipitation by water. A great deal of the maple sugar and syrup now sold is said to be nearly pure glucose prepared in this way.

His Mistake.
[Detroit Free Press.]
"Here's your roast beef, sah," said the waiter; "I served it some time ago."
"Oh, indeed? roast beef? Why, so you did. I thought all the time it was a crack in the plate."

Arkansas Traveler: De bes' work whin a man does is allus slow. De co'n sprout does rush its way through de cload.

LINCOLN TO HOOKER.

A Remarkable Letter from the War Department Archives.

[Chicago Tribune.]
President Lincoln had trouble with the fiery Gen. Jo Hooker, who was angry at the appointment of Burnside as commander of the Potomac army. Subsequently Hooker was appointed to command it, and then Lincoln wrote him a remarkable letter.

This letter, says the Washington correspondent of The Boston Herald, was given to Col. Robert N. Scott, of the war department, by Hooker himself, and the original is now in the archives. It is one of the most notable productions ever written by President Lincoln. Some parts of it are fairly Shakespearean in diction and thought. It is as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 26, 1863.—TO MAJ. GEN. HOOKER—GENERAL: I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appears to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable, quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm. But I think that, during Gen. Burnside's command of the army, you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you do a great wrong, both to the country and a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you a command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up as dictators. What I ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear the spirit you have aided to infuse into the army of criticizing their commander and withholding confidence from him will turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of any army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now, beware of rashness! Beware of rashness! But with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories."

"Yours very truly,
"A. LINCOLN."

Monotonous Crackers.
[New York Times.]
A dozen men gathered around a cracker barrel in a west side grocery store last evening and watched a cooper eat crackers. The cooper had a new hat with a carpenter that he could eat ten butter crackers about one and one-half inches in diameter in ten minutes without drinking any water or other liquid. The cooper began his fourth cracker at the end of two minutes, and seemed to enjoy it. It was a minute later when he started on the fifth. "Well, they are pretty dry," he remarked huskily. It took him two minutes to get the cracker down, and when he began on the sixth he looked as if he didn't care very much for crackers anyway. His eyes were red and there was an uncomfortable working of the muscles of the throat. Exactly eight minutes from the start he put the seventh cracker in his mouth and chewed slowly upon it. By hard work he managed to swallow it and began on the eighth. "Time's up," said the time keeper before the cooper had begun to swallow again. "Well, I'll be hanged," said the cooper, "that's a tough job."

"I never yet saw a man do it," observed the carpenter. "In England we used to pit a man eating ten of those biscuits—you call 'em crackers—against a man drinking a glass of water by the teaspoonful, and the water-drinker always came out ahead. Seven and a quarter is my size."

Salvini's Great Power.
[New York Tribune.]
"In 'La Morte Civile,'" says Salvini, "I always weep, and greatly. Now, there is in Rio Janeiro a newspaper editor, Senhor de Castro, a big, bearded man, who is famous for his lack of feeling. They say he buried his wife without a tear—I do not know, but they say so. He saw 'La Morte Civile,' and after the curtain fell he came upon the stage. Behold, on each side of his nose there was a great wet furrow, and as he laid his hand upon his shoulder I could feel it twitching and trembling. And next day every one in Rio Janeiro went about saying: 'He has made Castro weep! What a triumph!'"

Gordon as to Future Life.
[Chicago Herald.]
Gen. Gordon, the commander of the English forces in Egypt, thus expresses his views as to a future life: "I think that this life is only one of a series of lives, which our incarnated part has lived. I have little doubt of our having pre-existed; and that also in the time of our pre-existence we were actively employed. So, therefore, I believe in our active employment in a future life, and like the thought. We shall, I think, be far more perfect in a future life, and indeed go on toward perfection, but never attain it."

A Giant Caspilor.
[Chicago Herald.]
The United States treasury has the biggest spit-on record. It is a great oblong wooden box as big as a bed, filled with sawdust. It lies in the basement at the foot of the four flights of stairs which lead to the various stories, and accommodates the government employes and others.

Houston (Tex.) Post: When the time comes to vindicate the honor of the American name, the veriest duds in swedden will cut his bang, take off his eye-glass, and shoulder a musket as bravely as did his grandfather.

How Confectioners Ornament Their Products.

[New York Sun.]
In the window of a "delicatessen" store on Third avenue, yesterday, there appeared the head of a large porker ornamented with flowers and vines in an extraordinary manner. A wreath of red and white roses rested between his ears. There were lilies and pinks in jaws until his teeth were buried out of sight, and a miniature sunflower covered his snout. The proprietor of the store smiled when asked about it, and picked it out of the window without saying a word. The questioner then saw that the head was simply a cake ornamented with various kinds of frosting.

"There is art in frosting cakes as well as in painting," said Mr. Charles Schifferdecker, a confectioner at 187 Orchard street. "It takes an artist to imitate nature so closely as to deceive the eye. The progress of ornamenting a cake is very simple. Sugars of various colors are mixed with the whites of eggs to a thick paste. The mixtures are put in cone-shaped bags six inches deep. In the apex of each bag is placed a tin cone-shaped spout, the small end of which is round or star-shaped or serrated or flat according to the purpose for which we use it. Holding the bag in one hand and staling it with the other we squeeze the mixtures through the tubes. The shape of the tube helps us in forming the design. Thus flat tubes, serrated on one side are used for leaves. Little round-mouthed tubes serve to make vines and tendrils. To build a rose we use a thicker moisture, and form the rose from it exactly as a sculptor would model one in clay. I sometimes make a rose with nothing but a little bit of wood not much larger than a tooth-pick. In fact, the tools used in elaborating pieces of confectionery are nothing more than what I have told you, but we have to serve long as apprentices before we can do the work."

"Very Like a Whale."
[Virginia News Enterprise.]
Over thirty years ago the Chapman family, well known on the Pacific coast, had a floating theatre on the Mississippi river. Uncle George Chapman and wife were fond of relating stories of their experience in the floating playhouse. Mrs. Chapman often asserted that the happiest days of her life were spent in the floating theatre. Among other things she related that on one occasion, while the play of "Hamlet" was in progress, an actor playing the part of Polonius, who was waiting his cue to go upon the stage, made use of his spare moments in angling.

He had just got a famous bite when he was called to the stage, upon which he ran, holding his line behind him in his hand. Presently that part was reached in which Hamlet says: "Methinks it is like a weasel." "It is backed like a weasel," replies Polonius. "Or like a whale?" questions Hamlet. "Very much like a whale," returns Polonius. As he pronounced these words the actor felt that he had looked his game, and, suddenly giving his whole attention to his line, he hauled upon the stage, before the eyes of the astonished audience, a famous catfish, all alive and kicking. The fish brought down the house, and also Hamlet, to whom the landing of the semblance of a whale was an incident most unexpected.

Holloway, the Pill Man.
[Chicago Tribune.]
The late Mr. Holloway, of London, the renowned manufacturer of pills and ointment, began his business in a small way on the Strand, and he and his wife living over the shop and doing all their own work. His first advertisement appeared in a newspaper October 15, 1837. In 1842 he spent \$25,000 for advertisements; in 1845, \$50,000; in 1851, \$100,000; in 1855, \$50,000; and for the last twenty years an average of \$200,000 per year. The size of the fortune left by him can only be guessed at, but for many years his net profits from his business have averaged \$1,000,000 a year. It is most pleasant to add that he was a man of great benevolence, and that his medicines really were good.

Iron in Sweden.
[Chicago Herald.]
It is stated that the mountains of Gellivara, in the northern part of Sweden, consist of pure magnetic iron in immense layers of several hundred feet. One of these peaks alone is supposed to contain 280,000,000 tons. Large forests are contiguous, and they are less than 100 miles from the Atlantic. A railroad is to be built, and it is estimated that the iron can be delivered on the seacoast at a cost of 50 cents per ton.

The Widow's Hope.
[Chicago Tribune.]
A lady who had recently lost her husband and her friend were eating dinner together at the residence of the latter. "I sympathize with you from the bottom of my heart in your great sorrow," said the friend. "It must be terrible to lose such a man." "Ah, me, yes," sighed the widow. "It is only the hope of soon meeting him in a better land that gives me courage and a desire to live."

Over Penitent.
[French Fun.]
The Vicomtesse de Saint-Frusquin is at confession. Her sins are grave ones without doubt, for the priest orders the penitent one to fast every day until noon for a month. "Yes, holy father," says the Vicomtesse, "I will observe the fast, and in order that God's mercy may be greater I promise you to make all my domestic fast with me!"

German Nimrods impose a small fine upon every person who hits an animal without killing it. This is because a number of wounded animals drag themselves off only to die a miserable death.

A LUCKY KANGAROO HUNTER.
One of the most daring Kangaroo hunters of Australia, and his stag hounds, were terribly lacerated by a wounded Kangaroo, on the broad ranch of Mr. Alfred Hay, Broomanoona, N. S. W., and were entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Mr. Hay writes that it is the greatest pain-cure ever introduced for man or beast.

Men of the Hour.



FRANK HATTON
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The death of Judge Folger, late Secretary of the Treasury, has led to the appointment of Postmaster-General Gresham to the vacant position, and Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster-General, has been promoted to the chief office in the department. Under the law he was acting Postmaster-General for ten days from the date of Mr. Gresham's resignation.

Frank Hatton, of Iowa, has been First Assistant Postmaster-General since October 22d, 1881. He was born at Cadiz, Ohio, in the year 1845. After receiving a good education, he was placed in his father's office, where he learned the business of printing. He fought on the Union side during the war. Upon his return from campaigning, he became a local editor on the staff of the newspaper owned by his father, at Cadiz, and afterwards at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. When his father died he became the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the journal long conducted by that gentleman. In 1874 he bought a half interest in the Burlington Hawkeye. It was not long before he owned the whole property, and he judiciously combined his editorial ability, had given it distinction both in State and National politics. Mr. Hatton is a loyal party man, and his services as a Republican manager have been greatly valued. He is an able public officer, whose promotion is regarded with general satisfaction. The Postmaster-Generalship is an office worth \$8,000 a year, and one which gives its incumbent a place in the Cabinet.

The Lost Codfish.
[New York Tribune.]
The following story is told of an Eighth avenue grocer, celebrated for the size of his hands and feet. He was waiting upon a fat German woman the other day, and among the purchases made by the customer was a dried codfish. After making numerous purchases, the woman prepared to leave the store, but got no further than the door, when she found that her codfish was missing. Search was made for it everywhere, but without success. The fat and good-natured grocer was telling his anxious customer that possibly some one had stolen her property, when he lifted his hand from the counter. The woman stepped forward and cried out: "Das ish meine fish," at the same time pointing to the place on the counter where the grocer's hand had reposed. Sure enough, there lay her purchase.

A French writer, who estimates that the world contains 193,000 doctors, complains that two of our most exasperating affections, asthma and catarrh, defy their utmost skill.

A VERY SINGULAR AND EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

The following details of a case is one of the exceptional cases which we meet with in our dispensation of Compound Oxygen, and one that illustrates in a very striking manner the subtle and deeply-searching and active power of this new agent:

"ST. CLOUD, Wis., January 10th, 1882."
"DRS. STARKLEY & PALEN: Dear Sirs— I believe it to be a duty I owe to sufferers from blood and skin diseases to make a brief statement of my case. About ten years ago I had several inflamed dark spots come on both of my ankles. These spots, when they first appeared, were of a dark copper color, and much inflamed and rigid. They gradually grew larger and more troublesome, with always a sensation of numbness, and sometimes paroxysms of most intolerable itching. I had for several years previous to the appearance of these spots on my ankles, been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism. My joints would be sometimes badly swollen and inflamed. I had much trouble and pain with my left ankle for the three or four months before commencing to use Compound Oxygen. The whole of the inside of my left foot and ankle resembled in appearance and color a large piece of liver. It was much swollen and as rigid as an iceberg, with nine or ten very painful dry sores. The central one was about one inch in diameter, and most excruciatingly painful. I showed it to several knowing ones, who pronounced it a cancer. The effects of the Compound Oxygen were truly wonderful. It worked like a charm. In a few days after commencing its use, my feet began to blanch out; the lumps all dissolved; the skin and flesh of my feet soon became soft and white; the sores became less painful and soon began to heal. The sores are now all well, and my feet and ankles are as good as new. In fact, I have got a new pair of legs; for all of which I am indebted to Compound Oxygen."

"Respectfully yours, H. SPARKS."

The effect of Compound Oxygen in this case gives a striking proof of the law governing its action. It had no specific relation to the disease from which the patient was suffering, and did not act directly upon the affected parts, but, instead, infused new vigor into all the nervous centers, quickened all the life-forces, and restored to healthier activity every organic form in the body, and the result came as a natural and orderly sequence. The case is exceptional only in the character of the disease, not in its cure by Compound Oxygen.

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 of charge by Dr. STARKLEY & PALEN, 1139 and 1141 Girard street, Philadelphia.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Matthews, 605 Montgomery street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

The Mississippi Valley cotton seed mill pool is composed of thirty-two mills.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."—*Alfred Mercier*. The following is a case in point. "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBride, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging-down,' since over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

Ohio will send 100 varieties of wheat to the New Orleans Exposition.

Piao's Remedy for Catarrh is a certain cure for that very obnoxious disease.

FARMERS, WHEN YOU VISIT SAN FRANCISCO remember that the American Exchange Hotel continues to be the farmers' headquarters, under the experienced management of Charles Montgomery, the traveling public are assured of fair, honorable treatment; board and room per day, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50; nice single rooms, 50 cents per night; this hotel stands at the head of the list for respectability; consequently is doing an extensive family business; it is strictly a temperance hotel, having no connection directly or indirectly with a saloon that is next door in the same building; Montgomery's Temperance Hotel on Second street was the first temperance hotel ever started in San Francisco (14 years ago) and has the largest number of steady patrons of any hotel in the State; board and room, \$1 to \$5 per week, or 75 cents to \$1 per day; single rooms, 25 to 30 cents per night; when you visit the city don't forget to try either the American Exchange or Montgomery's Hotel; both hotels have free coaches to and from all steamers and trains.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.

The United States now furnishes one-half of the world's supply of gold and silver.

PILE TUMORS.
However large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic or saline. Send six cents in stamps for pamphlet, references and reply. World's Dispensary, Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Of the 300,000 Paris mechanics and day laborers, only 50,000 belong to trades unions.

Vita Oil. Vita Oil. Vita Oil. Vita Oil. Vita Oil. Vita Oil.

Two hundred inventions have been accomplished by women during the past year.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.
Are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

There are still over 1,000,000 acres of railroad lands unsold in Minnesota.

HOPPE'S
PROTECTION. No such protection against cholera and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hoppe's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments, biliousness, and all other ailments which take place in the appearance, as well as the sensation, of the warm and stagnant invalid who uses this stomach bitters with health and strength. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

TUTT'S PILLS

"THE OLD RELIABLE."
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
Indorsed all over the World.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, DANGER OF DEATH WILL BE DEFERRED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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\$20
\$10

Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durkin Smoking Tobacco who receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified: 1st PREMIUM, \$5,000 2d " " \$2,000 3d " " \$1,000 25 other Premiums as here shown. The 25 premiums will be awarded December 22, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco boxes prior to Dec. 15. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus in the order of the number of boxes received. From each of the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durkin label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and California Notice. Boxes must be done up secretly in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DURHAM, N. C. Every tobacco pack has picture of Bull. See our next announcement.

DEBILITY of the General System. Give Organics
The only reliable medicine for Debility and all its attendant symptoms. It is a powerful tonic and restorative, and is equally adapted for men and women. It is sold by all druggists and is the only medicine of the kind that is prepared in a palatable and agreeable form. It is the only medicine that is guaranteed to give relief in all cases of Debility. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a pure and genuine form. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a safe and reliable form. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a cheap and accessible form. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a reliable form. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a safe and reliable form. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a pure and genuine form. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a palatable and agreeable form. It is the only medicine that is guaranteed to give relief in all cases of Debility. It is the only medicine that is prepared in a pure and genuine form. 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