### FIFTEEN THOUSAND MORE. Another Winner in the Lonisiana Lottery.

It appears that two of the one-tenth coupons of the ticket No. 51,106, which won the \$150,000 grand prize in the June drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, were held in this city. The who held one of the coupons, made no secret of his good luck, and let several ton, for several days. It was shot on of his fortunate investment. The largest American bird, sometimes atholder of the second coupon, however, prefers to remain unknown, and no efforts to discover his identity have thus far been successful. The coupon was sold to an employee of Wells-Fargo, named R. W. Tucker, about a week before the drawing. When in-terviewed yesterday, Mr. Tucker said :

"I collected the \$15,000 yesterday in this office for the person for whom I bought the coupon. He does not desire his name known, and consequently I am not at liberty to furnish you with it." More than this Mr. Tucker would not say.

An amusing incident of the collec-tion of the \$15,000 was furnished by the man who sold Mr. Tucker the coupon. He was out of the city when he heard of the fact that the coupon held by Mr. Tucker had drawn the \$15,000, and hurried to the city in order that he might come in for any of the gifts which the lucky owner might be inclined to give to the seller of the coupon. The agent hung around the money counter of Wells-Fargo's them with bone tridents. They lay express office all day Tuesday, and at four eggs in Juiv, four and one-half by last saw Mr. Tucker present an order two and one-half inches a size. The which was cashed with an imposing eggs of the trumpeter are a little pile of greenbacks, which counted up \$15,000. Mr. Tucker, observing the agent's expectant looks, informed him for the first time that he was simply acting for a third person, and the bunch of money was methodically stowed away in a safe. The agent watched the big pile of money disappear, and then turned away sadly with the remark that he might as well have stayed up in the country .- San Fransisco (Cal.) Chronicle, July 2.

## A NEW SEAL.

The New Device Which Authenticates All Governmental Documents.

The new die for the great seal of the United States, which was received at the United States Department of State on April 21, and has been used on commissions since then (the first on which it was used being that of Mr. Jordan, is only the third one accepted for and used for the purposes designated by the haw which ordered it in 1783, and which readopted the design first ordered in 1782, since the latter date. The new die which conforms more strictly to the letter of the law designating what the national coat-of-arms should be than did its immediate successor, which was made in 1811 and is more aristocratic than that of the first die made, all three of which are now in the Department of State, and which I have lately compared, cost, including the massive maogouy case, and the press for making the impression on papers, and the de die had thirteen arrows in the eagle's talon, as the law expressly stipulated, but when, in 1811, the old one having become worn, a new one was made, somehow it happened that only six arrows were put in the eagle's talon. Nevertheless, the seal was accepted and used until the new one arrived, with all the arrows the law required, on April 21. So now we have our national quiver full of arrows. But, better still, the new seal can, by a special arrangement of the machinery, cause the eagle's head to turn in any direction a treaty may require when its impression is to be stamped upon one. With the eld one great difficulty was often experienced in attaching our stiff-backed national bird to cumbersome documents such as a treaty, as it would sometimes be found, after the impression was made, looking west, when he should look east, or north when he ought to fix his unterrified gaze on the south, or, worse still, he might come out in the treaty literally standing on his head. Now, thanks to the mechanical ingenuity of the manufacturer, we have a patent reversible quadruplex back-action. fan-tailed American eagle, warranted to gaze at any point of the compass our foreign policy or domestic interests may demand. Whether this symbolizes the policy of the State Department under this administration or not is to be seen. - Wushington Post.

#### THE "TRUMPETER" SWAN.

A Pine Specimen of a Bird That Figures Largely in Sport and Song-Hobits and Habitat of the Swan-Loves of Natural-

A fine spec men of the trampeter swan, weighing twenty pounds, five feet from end of tal to end of bll. and ex ent of wings seven feet has Woodward's Garden performer, Naoni, been hanging in front of a commission house on Delaware, south of Washingof his friends share liberally the result the Kankakee mar-hes. This is the taining a weight of forty pounds.

North America has two species of the wild swan. The whistling swan, rare in the interior but common near the twenty-four pounds. It is common on the Chesapeake from November to March, then going north to breed. Under five years old it is considered the finest eating of any water-lowl on the bay, hav ng the flavor of the finest goose, and the "song of the swan," which is and ble several miles, varies from the lower notes of a tin horn through the var ous modulat ons of the cornet. On the bay they are taken by sailing down on them as they rise hard aga net the wind and shooting them through the long neck. The downy body is shot-proof. Hunters also paddle into the flock, wear ng white dresses, and with boats covered with ice, then knocking them down with poles. These birds molt in July and can not fly. At that t me the Indians about St. Michael's, Alaska, spear

larger. Both spec es, as is the case with the "hooper" or "whistling swan" of Europe, also, have been tamed and domest cated. The English swan has been taken in Greenland, and both our species have occasionally wandered across the Atlantic to Scotland. Tacy fly rapidly-one hundred miles an hour before the wind-and, as with geese and ducks, in an angle, an elongated wedge, the old swans taking the lead with loud and sonorous screams.

Both the trumpeter and the whistler have been domesticated in the cemetery at Cincinnati-the former species from young cygnets taken from Oakland Valley. Iowa, in the spr ng of 1881. Three of these were purchased for Mount Auburn cemetery. They showed no fear, eating out of the hands of strangers. A par of trumpeters were sent from the Cincinnati cemetery to the London Zoological Gardens. Audubon kept one for two years: it knew the new Treasurer of the United States), its name and took food from h s hand, and drove turkeys, dogs and hogs about the yard as if it owned the prem-

The trumpeter winters in the south from Illino s to Mexico, and is frequently exposed for sale n the markets of New Orleans. They go north in early spring to breed. Both species are stricily monogamous, the trumpeter br nging forth live to seven young in white rice straw (which is only slightly late June or early July. It is quite rough-surfaced) kept its color through likely taby still breed in Northern Ind ana. Trumpeters are shot on the marshes within a'few in les of Chicago, and are sold on the markets for from | velvet. the front and strings being \$1 to \$2. They are shot by r-fle through itself, one thousand dollars. It was or- the head or neck, when sitting on the dered a full year ago, and was made by water, as shot has no more effect on most economical trimmings, and for dered a full year ago, and was made by Tiffany & Co., in New York. Its case is five feet eight inches high, and about Swans cat about the same quality of food as ducks and geese, their shorter-is five feet eight inches high, and about necked all es; they feed in the same way, the r bills and necks in the water and their feet in the air to keep their balance. They eat roots, leaves, seeds, nsects, land snails, small fish, etc. The specimen brought to this city last week was well filled with snails, and the solid buibs of a water plant about an inch long, which were as hard as wood, except the just sprouting cen- the left. It is also used with fewer ters. The breast steaks, each weigh ing about a pound and a half, were very tender, and, when bro led, were excellent eating, as the writer can testify. it is hardly necessar; to add any thing to the well-known history of this narrowly, pass down to the point on When clean, they are grayishbird. white, tinged with yellow, except a redd sh-brown suffusion of the head and cheeks. Our species have black teet it and an end. This is cooler to wear, and bulls, with dark-brown eyes. There and much easier to make than the leaf are eight or ten kinds inhabiting the var ous cont nents, among them the celebrated black swan of South Aus-tralia, and the black-necked swan of South America, mainly in Chili. Nor is it necessary to add that their fancied ately. too. Some cashmere lace of mus cal ability, eitner in health or at the close of life, is not confirmed by 1 stening to their vocal efforts, and is contradicted by such common names "Hooper" for the European. and "Whistler" and 'Trumpeter" for the American species; nor are their musical abilit es confirmed by examination of the r vocal apparatus. The wind-pipe is three feet long, and is coiled up in a horizontal coil in a cavity in the keel of the breastbone, doubling on itself and then emerging to return to the lungs. There are no laryngeal muscles or other apparatus for modulat ng the voice, as with the singing birds. The sexes are colored similarly, and there are no seasonal or sexual plumages, as with many birds. The extreme length and flexibility of the neck, their movements and attitudes in the water, ars proverbially elegant and graceful. He neck was like the swon's," says Burns of Annie Laurie, while "graceful as a swan" and "soft as swan's down" are common figures. The swan was the especial favorite of the gen al Charles Waterton, the English natural st who tamed them and studied their hab ts. At his island home, Walton Hall, he had a lake of twenty-live acres, where flocks of over fifty wild swans often made long sojourns. The whole estate he surrounded with an eight-foot wall, costing \$50,0.0, simply to keep a natural wild for birds and beasts. Thousand of wild water-fowl could be seen from his windows on the lake. There was no place like it in England for its natural and artificial advantages, and this natural wilderness was welcome to the visits of all who "loved the flower and left it on its stalk," or tamed the birds without a gun. His essays on natural history take rank with "White's Natural History of Selbourne," and there of unimproved land in the commonis nothing on tropical natural history | wealt .- Boston Globe.

which can offset Waterson's "Wander ings in South America." His prost translation of Ov d's "Trans ormat on of Cyenus into a Swan" from the "Metamorphoses," and his comments on it. as coupled with his own exper ence, are inim table. One of his swans left the hor-e-pond and died in the barnyard, and through a long afternoon Waterton watched and 1 stened until it d ed.

but there was no song but s lence. Phaeton, the well-knowa ncendiary, had burned every rice corn in Earth's farm-vard and, as a punishment, Jup ter feiled him dead into the River Po. His sisters, out of sorrow, took root in the ground and became weeping willows, while his near relative Cycnus became a voluntary wanderer on the river which held Phaeton's moist remains. in the interior but common near the coasts, especially of the Arctic region the rushes," Cycaus found, one mornof the continent. The whistler weighs ing, his vo ce had become a squeak, his neck elongated, webs betwixt his fingers, and feathers sprouting on his back. hs mouth a beak, and so became a swan, and to this day he frequents swamps and lakes, as being the most secure against fire, which had done such mischief to h s fam ly. But there is nothing to just fy Gvid's remark, usually good orn thologist as he was, that the swan warbles its own funeral song upon the near approach of death. "Carmina jam moriens canit ezequialia cuanus."

"Like a black swan" was once a well-known proverb, akin to the "horse marines" of the present, but since the black swan was discovered in Australia and domest cated in English parks, the saying has lost its force. he truth being stranger than the fict on. The expres-sion "Swans with two necks" arose from the fact that in England swans that were the property of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies were annually marked, as they were taken from their homes, with two nicks, one on each side of the bill. Nick was corrupted into "neck."

The common swans of European and our own park lakes and streams were introduced several centuries ago from Eastern Europe and Asia. They are known as the "mute" or tame swan: also as the "red billed" swan. It is to be hoped that our own whistlers and trumpeters may be domesticated for our own parks and rivers. But, except the turkey, America has furnished few birds of value to the world. But the turkey is the rival of any for the table. and our mocking-bird is a good offset for the lark and the nightingale .- Indianapolis Journal.

### INEXPENSIVE BONNETS.

How a Little Money Can Be Made to Accomplish Wonders in the Matter of Head Gear.

Very cheep straw bonnets are not always worth buying, though one of navy blue rough straw costing only ten cents has been known to do good service on a European tour, and to look

very pretty with its ribbons of dark red and blue velvet. A dark straw bonnet that does not crack when rather roughly used in the purchaser's hands will doubtless wear well, and a cream three summers, and was worn through cne winter besides by having the crown covered smoothly with a bit of figured already of velvet. For this reason of do ng long service, velvet is one of the most economical trimmings, and for other reasons too, as it furnishes well; suaded them to buy. Distinctly tad is

# "O, LOR' HIT 'IM AGAIN!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said : "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head. Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse thon I thoucht; I'll make it 50 pun'." "Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted

brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again !' There are many human tabernacles

which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery today when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue .- London Press.

# JAPAN.

The Changes That Have Occurred in that Far-Off Region Since It Was Opened to Civilization.

Some of the changes are good. Cremation-said to be popular because it is cheap-we may mark as doubtful; and vegetarians will cry out against the increasing love of flesh-meat, which-as joints can not be cooked in the tiny house-stoves-is provided in cook-shops. Certainly the light-houses , are a boon around that mist-wrapped, typhoon-swept coast; and so is the humaner criminal code. Til the other day torture was a thing of cour-e among a people who yet will buy a caged bird in order to "perform the good work" of setting it free. Good is the rose furore, if it does not run to such extremes as the Dutch tulip mania. Before roses rabbits were the rage, and the result was not always good. A man lost a pair of the most fashionable breed, and actually sold his daughter to replace them. The second pair died soon after, and then he committed seppuku, vulgarly called harikari, the proper form of suicide for one who has disgraced himself or brought discredit on his clan. Good is the steamer-building. The Japanse, says Sir Ruther ord Alcock, built a steamer without over having seen one, wholly from the plans in a Dutch book, and much better it was than the rotten old things which En-

#### PILES! PILES! PILES! A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

NO ONE NEED SUFFER. A ure cure for Hind, Heeding, Dehing and Uker-ted Fittes has been discovered by Dr. William tan Dis-transfer applying this ganderful work chronic cases of 20 of 9 years standing. No one need atfilter for man-transfer applying this ganderful works chronic cases of 20 of 9 years standing. No one need atfilter for man-transfer applying this ganderful works the tu-mors, alars the filterne thehing (particularly at night stant relief, and is prepared only for Filter, Itaking of the private parts, and for nothing else. They what the Hen. J. M. Coffinherry, of Chereland, may about Dr. William's Indian File Ohinbert. "I have ney heat the Hen. J. M. Coffinherry, and Chereland, may about Dr. William's Indian File Ohinbert. "I have ney heat the Hen. J. M. Coffinhers, which gave not important the start found applying which gave not private parts, and the nothing else. They should be well of the start of the start of the start of the Cures, and it affords me pleasure to my should be start found applying which gave not primediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's in-dian Ohinbert. "For sale by all druggits and malled preselpt of price, \$1. C. P. Richards & Co., et and \$20 Banaome street comer Char. Ban Frandaco

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA, When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA, When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA, When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

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-From recent surveys it has been ascertained that the entire city of Virginia, Nev., has moved over thirty inches to the east since the big fire of The Maynard block, in Golden 1876. Hill, is known to be gradually sliding down in the direction of Gold Canyon. and has moved nearly two feet since This movement is so its erection. gradual that it does not affect in any manner the safety of the building, as the ground to the depth of nearly one hundred feet to the bed rock is known to be continually sliding. It is a wellknown fact among practical miners that the ground on which Virginia City is built is what is termed a slide, and that it is necessary to sink nearly one hundred feet before finding the natural bed rock. These slides are caused by the constant crumbling of the rocks on the mountain sides .- San Prancisco Chronicle.

-The latest freak among the young folks in New York is the "electric It is held at any house where party." It is held at any house where there is a heavy carpet, and the fun consists of shuffling rapidly over the floor to generate electricity in the person, and then discharging it through the fingers, nose or lips against some other person or a metallic object. When two well charged persons kiss the ' may be heard in the next room, and when a young man holds his nose near a gas-burner sparks fly from it and ignite the gas. -N. Y. Tribune.

of winter velvet ribbons lined with satin can be bought for eight or tifteen cents a yard in nice qualities and These ribbons, from choice color. one to two inches wide, are chosen in white velvet. poppy red, or bright yellow to form the "donkey's-ear" bow that is now pointed in a cluster on the front of the bonnet slightly to loops and many notched ends for ap parently tying a bouquet of flowers directly on top of the bonnet. Strings are also formed of these inexpensive ribbons. They beg n each side of the center of the crown, and are folded each s de, and one string is left as a short notched end, while the other has a small bow of the velvet set upon bows cut from bias velvet.

For dcess bonnets ladies now use odd b ts of mater al so well combined that they say they can wear the bonnet at any season of the year, and appropr. many colors, or else some ecru Egyptian lace, that is, embroidery on net, some velvet, either cream white, poppy red, or pale blue, perhaps a little gilt lace, and a good bouquet of flowers. w th an aigrette or some short tip-of ostrich feathers, make up a bonnet capable of being often varied by merely changing the lace or the velvet strings at the throat. For a round hat a scarf, of which there are many at small expense, may be passed around the crown carelessly. and the pointed ends stood upward against the crown in front: then a bunch of daistes, sweet-peas, th stles, or ragged sailors may be placed there. The brim must be faced wth veivet. For a very smple straw bonnet for either old or young get a good black Belgium straw of small size, and have t bound with a full puff of velvet, black, blue or brown, with a throat bow to match, beginning the ribbons in the center of the crown. Then buy an etam ne or a str ped scarf of any of the varied kinds that cost from \$1 to \$2 in the shops, and make it in a large bow on top, and the bonnet is complete. The long-looped Alsatian bow made of such a searf is be coming tomany, wh le others look better in a higher bow with all the scarf massed on top of the bounet in the most effect ve manner. . The human face should be oval,"and the dressing of the har and the arrangement of the bound to mming shoul ! b done with regard to produe ng this effeet. Before buy ng a new bonnet the purchaser must decide whether her hair is to be worn high or to be brought down in a Catogan braid .- Harper Lazar.

-Massachusetts is one of the mos th ckly settled States of the Union, yet it has almost a million and a half acre-

change in underclothing-the use of woolen jerseys, and comforters and blankets; aye, and beef-tea, and milk, and cod-liver oil, in a country where chest complaints are common. Infanticide is being stamped out, and so is small-pox; cholera is manageable, though it will never disappear till the open drains are done away with -All the Year Round.

-Mr. D. C. Robbins, in his "Annual Review of the Drug Trade of New York," states that in 1884 we imported 1.263,732 ounces of quinine and 2.588, 307 pounds of cinchona bark. We are importing more quinine and manufacturing less every year. In 1884 we imported twice as much quinine and half as much bark as in 1882. In 1882 more opium was imported for smoking (298,-153 pounds) than for all other purposes put together. The large duty placed upon this form of opium reduced the import for 1884 very considerably.

-An old landmark, the building owned by George Swords, in the heart of the city, was torn down in Steubenville, Ohio, the other day. It was the oldest house in the city, the last of the log houses. It was built in 1810. The lot was originally purchased in 1808 for forty-five dollars, sold in 1814 for \$265, the following year for \$700, in 1816 for \$1,750, and in 1872 for \$5,000. It was weather-boarded forty-five years ago .-Pittsburgh Diseatch

-Newspapers are appreciated in ushington Territory. The Weekly Washington Territory. The Weekly Signal, at Old Yokima, was about to remove to the new town called North Rakin, a distance of four miles, and the office was placed on trucks. That night the whole establishment was blown up with dynamite by the residents of the old town, who were opposed to the removal

BESET ON ALL SIDES

By malaria, how shall we escape the dread infection I is the question which the denizens of fever and ague districts ask themselves. The answer comes from former sufferers who for years have escaped the visitations of the years have escaped the visitations of the periodic recourge, through the protecting influ-ene of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When the necessity for using preventive measures arises, use this means of prevention at once. It regulates the liver, facilitates digestion, and liberates impurities from the system, when such exist, by promoting healthful action of the bowels and kidneys. Actearly. In all regions where miasmatic vapors breed disease, it is absolutely necessary to be provided with a safeguard, and this is true, though a sojourn in such localities is destined to be brief. No one can afford to breathe malaria for a short time. The Bitters is a sovereign specific for rheuma-tism, debility and nervousness. Keep it on hand. hand.

Hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in portions of Illinois.

CATARRH-A New Treatment has been dis covered 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 St. west, Toronto, Canada.

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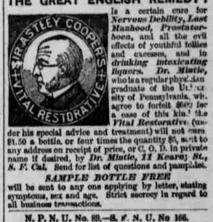
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your clothes being washed with impure soaps. The "AMBER," Washing and Cleansing Soap is Chemically Pure, and it is the ONLY chemically pure soap in the market. It is manufactured from a recipe endorsed by the highest medical authorities as a Pure Soap. er Soap

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

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A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.