

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

J. L. CAMPBELL, - Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

"TELL ME TRULY."

Dear little daisy, down in the grass,
Smiling up at me as I pass,
If I listen, will you tell
Whether somebody loves me well?

Dear little daisy, lend me your art,
I keep a secret close in my heart,
I long to know how it's to be;
Whisper it low, only to me.

Will he come? Or does he tarry?
Is it to court? Or is it to marry?
Will he take my heart forever?
Or will he forsake and come back never?

Dear little daisy, if you know
That he's untrue, oh, tell me so.
Alas, alas! It can't be;
Whatever you say I know he loves me.

Your art is false, I'll ne'er believe
That one I love could so deceive;
I'll toss you away to the wind that blows,
And ask again of a daisy who knows.

WOMEN IN CHINA.

Their Education, Industry and Social Position.

Daughters More Profitable Than Sons—Woman's Supremacy in All Household Affairs—Marriage Laws and Customs.

From a financial standpoint, raising daughters in China is far more profitable than raising sons. There is almost a sure return for every dollar invested and frequently heavy interest in the former, while the latter are often accompanied with loss. Wives are not bought in China. The young husband simply makes a sort of gentled redemption in presents to the good mother-in-law for the trouble incurred in bringing up her daughter. These incurable courtesies and frequent redemptions often cost the unfortunate husband 100 per cent. more than the wife would bring if put up at auction. Even then there are many who would pay double the amount expended to return their wives without comment on the bargain. Most American writers laud over the erroneous impression as to Chinese social life, suggested in the trite remark "The Chinese are partial to male infants and that the females are not much thought of." These I quote from Gutzeit. There is, perhaps, no nation except Turkey in which the females are less seen and less known than China. Their absolute seclusion from public gaze, both in the street and at home, make them strangers to their own race. This is so true that I can safely say that married men in China do not know the opposite sex, except through their own wives. Womanhood is so sacred that it is shut in and begirt by prejudices and customs more completely than by a Chinese wall. A wife, daughter and mother in the Middle Kingdom are like the Lares and Penates of the early Roman household.

Women associate with women and men with men upon all occasions and under all circumstances. This is stringently carried out in all well-regulated Chinese families. Even brothers and sisters are not allowed to eat at the same table, but have their separate servants and meals. In China private dwellings are built in such a manner as to prevent visitors of the opposite sex from meeting or even seeing the women of a family. Under these circumstances it might seem difficult to describe the condition of the Chinese women and their treatment. But this condition and treatment are formulated by the common law of China. They have been taught, generation after generation, at school and fireside, and have become the public and private law of the land. Exceptions are treated as misdemeanors and are punished accordingly. The girl of Pe Chi Li is brought up on the same basis as her sisters in Shanghai. Of course, this training is widely, if not diametrically, different from that followed in Christian countries. Yet the enforced seclusion is no greater than that which prevails in France, Spain and Italy, and the fashionable compression of a girl's feet is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the voluntary compression of the waist and vitals so noticeable in America.

With all due respect to demagogues and bigots, I am certain that the health of the average Chinese girl and woman is superior to that of their Occidental sister. The fashionable doctors of the great cities of Christendom would starve in the populous capitals of the Middle Kingdom. In respect to domestic comfort and happiness the Chinese paterfamilias stands head and shoulders over the American. While in the store and office the husband rules supreme, in the house the wife is lady paramount. From babyhood she has been trained in household duties. The government of servants, the rearing of children and the management of the home are to her household words. From the wedding day she is to combine the slang of the Orient and Occident, both boss and joss of the family. It may, therefore, please the leaders of the woman's rights organization to know that in one land woman reigns supreme in all domestic relations. While women are educated, and well educated, they can not gain literary honors like men. Their culture is what is required by and for the family. In cooking, marketing, medicine, music, art decorations and belles lettres they are universally well informed. In science, business, politics and statecraft they are ignorant to the last degree.

Their education is practical as well as theoretical. The educated girl paints, embroiders, raises silk worms, makes, spins and weaves silk, carves, enamels, grows fine vegetables or breeds animals for the markets, and thus frequently makes a good living for both herself and her parents. Many of the handsomest robes and most beautiful tissues in the New York market are from the hands of young girls of good families in China. Where in America a thousand women have mastered the Jacquard loom a million have in China. The most important part of her educa-

tion is that which concerns personal conduct. Neatness, courtesy and cleanliness, the arts of holding the tongue still (an unknown art it would seem in the New World), of preparing an enjoyable meal and of managing a home—these are the first requisites of feminine culture. Her knowledge of medicine is aptly represented by that gained by the lectures given in this land on the "first aid to the injured," and is rather the knowledge of a professional nurse than that of a physician. Her *savoir faire* is developed partly by home experience and partly by visits to her grandmothers, aunts and sisters. Manners are a broader term in China than in America. They include affection, self-sacrifice, devotion and forthrightness, as well as that of address and good language. The recognition and appreciation of all of them is a religious as well as a social and personal duty. A Chinese wife and mother fulfills the functions of her office both from the fear and awe of Buddha and from the love she bears her husband, children and family.

Naturally, she has but very few opportunities for recreation and social pleasure. Compared with that of a Vassar graduate her life is monotonous and dull; yet knowing naught of the outside world in which American and European girls have their being, she has little or no desire to go outside of the limited but active sphere wherein she moves. Runaways, flirtations, marital disappointments and elopements are practically unknown words in the Celestial Empire. Nevertheless, there is little of the subjugation of the daughter so common in Europe. The marriage de convenience is thus far unknown. While the parents may recommend a suitor on account of wealth, intellect, social or political position, the girl has and exercises an absolute veto power. While having implicit confidence in their good judgment and affection and yielding to these in all other matters, yet in marital affairs she invariably has an imperious will of her own. The proposal of an aspirant for her hand, his looks, manners, social position, wealth and pedigree are carefully summed up to her and by her passed upon before the would-be suitor receives recognition by the parents. In fact, so peculiar and thorough is the education of a woman in this respect, that the knowledge of pedigrees and social positions of a man's true value in the community is frequently greater than that of her father.

With marriage, as in the Common Law of England, there is a complete merger of the wife in husband. This merger, however, is more extensive. The wife of a man who wins a title takes the same title. In Chinese etiquette and custom, therefore, there are a Mrs. Alderman, a Mrs. Congressman, a Mrs. Senator and a Mrs. President. In meetings of her own sex she takes the same precedence that her husband does among men.

With the birth of a son her responsibilities are greatly increased. It is her duty to make him good and prepare him for all emergencies of life. Law offers an additional incentive. If through her work and endeavor the son develops literary genius and carries off the great honor of the land in the Imperial universities, she becomes entitled to the degree of "Ye-Pin-Foo-Yin," or lady of the first rank. In this way a careful and assiduous mother may obtain for herself through a son a rank next to the Empress of China.

A Ye-Pin-Foo-Yin is entitled to presentation to and audience with the Crown. She can and is allowed to visit the Empress at her will; also to give and receive counsel, and in law takes precedence of the son by whom the honor was gained. By this odd method there is created in China a high social caste exclusively among women, whose analogy I have never heard of in other civilizations. If, on the one side the possible elevation is great, so on the other almost as great is the possible degradation. To the Chinese philosopher, in whom seems to run a strong current of Darwin and Herbert Spencer, the parents of a criminal share to a large extent in his criminality. Among the causes celebre of China upon this point are cases where, in parents have been fined, imprisoned, bastinadoed and even beheaded for the crimes of their sons. This law, strange as it may seem to Occidentals, is in the long run beneficent to society and the State. It serves to increase family feeling and affection, to strengthen parental and filial ties, and to keep alive the so-called ancestor worship of the East.

Marriage being so solemn a contract and religion entering into it so largely, a widow's life in China is not a happy one. A second marriage is not prohibited by law, but is tabooed by society. In this regard Mongolian resembles American society in being less liberal to the woman than to the man. A widow takes a second and third helpmate, and though Mrs. Grundy may shrug her shoulders, she loses no prestige. But the widow who consoles herself with the same pleasure loses caste irredeemably. This social peculiarity seems to have been born in India, our next door neighbor, and to have had its origin in the feelings which even to-day in Hindostan express themselves in the suttee and the living burial. On the other hand, as if to compensate for the injustice to the sex, if a widowed mother declares her intention to raise and educate her children, it then becomes the common duty of the deceased husband's relatives to support both her and her offspring until the son is able to care for himself and his mother. Failing to do this the relatives are branded by the community in which the widow lives as being destitute of gratitude to their ancestors, which is a grave accusation in China. Such individuals invariably lose their social standing. A widow who successfully raises her children under such circumstances is given a higher social standing than if otherwise. When a widow or widower indulges in a second marriage, law and custom step in to quite a comical manner. The joyous signs and symbols of the wedding are reduced to a minimum. Where at the first ceremony the bridal sedan chair was vermilion, gold and green, the attendants carried flags, banners and dragoned lanterns of joy, and the processions marched to the clash of cymbals, gongs, and tom-toms, at the second only a sedan chair in unrelieved black is allowed to the celebrants. In Central China it is almost sacreligious to use music at a second marriage, as the sound is universally believed to bring back the phantom of the departed spouse. Second marriages in that part of the Empire are conducted very much like the first of credulous folks to haunted houses. In several well-authenticated cases where the brass band was called in at the second nuptials the indignant ghost has been known to strangle both offending parties.

It is hardly fair to stop here, while law and custom are as stated. They are based merely upon the idea of love. The duty and affection on a wife owes her husband even if dead are the cardinal elements in the social and legal position of the hand and foot. The recognition of love goes even further. A young girl who has lost her betrothed or died immediately after their marriage declares her intention to remain celibate the rest of her life. This vow may be made before her parents, the magistrate or the village elders. Henceforth she is regarded with the same veneration as a sister of charity in ultra Catholic lands. When she has kept her vow faithfully at the age of sixty, the Emperor decrees the erection of a triumphal arch near the place of her birth and on its face a memorial inscription in her honor. I fancy woman is the same in China as in the United States as the number of arches constructed to date is exceedingly small.—Wong Ching Foo, in Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.

TEHERAN.

Some Interesting Information Concerning the Persian Capital.

Teheran, the capital of Persia, is a place of antiquity. It was Aga Mahomed Khan, the founder of the present dynasty, who first adopted it about a century ago. A mud wall surrounds the city, but it would be a mistake to say that the place is fortified, in the modern sense of that word. The wall is distinctly pre-Vauban in its tracing. As a police boundary, or something of that sort, it may serve some purpose, but as a defense to the city, if it were attacked by a modern army, it would be useless. The supply of water is brought into the town by what the Persians call kanats. This is the same as the karez of Afghanistan. These are tunnels simply cut through the soil, in parts at some depth, and by this means water is found where all is dry above, and brought for large distances to irrigate fields. Holes have to be made at regular distances to bring up the earth in excavating these kanats, and their direction can be traced across the country from the mound round the hole. This mode of irrigation exists all the way from this place to the Khyber. The making of these tunnels is a regular trade, and there are wise men who have a reputation for being able to find underground sources from which the supply of water is obtained. Some large extents of ground in Persia would be a desert were it not for these kanats. The supply of water brought into Teheran by them is large, and the quality is said to be good. The bazaars are arched over with sun-dried bricks, which is the usual building material herabouts. The object of this is to keep out the sun. This makes them dark, but it is highly picturesque. In some places they are painted with figures and ornaments, and at one place, where two lines of bazaars cross, the seat of the Kadi was pointed out, with a cell below for prisoners. Here cases are tried before the public, and punishment is inflicted—a very Eastern and primitive mode of administering justice. At one part of the bazaar we noticed nothing but shoe makers. Passing them we found nothing but hats being made; a little distance further it was tailors, then brass-workers. This grouping of each trade has many advantages, and it is not so many years since it was common in some towns at home. Kabob shops, or eating-houses, and tea-houses are to be found scattered about the bazaar. In some of the tea-houses men were sitting smoking khalians, while story-tellers were amusing them. The Constant-nople bazaar has long ceased to be Oriental. Any one wishing to see a place of this kind in a still purely eastern condition might come to Teheran. We visited the old residency in the center of the town, where Sir Henry Rawlinson and other early British representatives lived. It is at present undergoing a complete repair. The new legation is on the outskirts, near the gate of the road leading to Gulahak. It is perhaps the best building in Teheran.—Teheran (or London News).

WOMEN'S HEALTH.

Out-Door Life and Activities Important Factors in Its Conservation.

The redemption of women's health, I am more and more convinced, depends on their taking to outdoor life and activities. Reading high class memoirs which are in every one's hands nowadays, of the Carlyles, the Sterlings and F. D. Maurice, one is disgusted to hear the continual story of weak health, and women who, brought face to face with the realities of life, immediately droop, languish and are a long time dying. If they have a house to keep and a share of the actual work, like Mr. Carlyle, at Craigenputtock and Chelsea, they sicken mysteriously, and their life is a time of wrestling with household affairs, alternating with refuge on the sofa, or months in the doctor's hands, in that wretched, unimprovable state which justifies the sign of a much tired husband who "wished his wife would get better, or something!" Have I not, through the ignorance of our day and generation, wasted life enough in attacks of the familiar household demon, nervous prostration, which only vanishes on turning the patient out of doors. Twice and again, friends have looked pityingly on me as good as gone, but taken out of doors ten hours a day, as good for nothing else, sun and wind wrought their spell of healing, and health came again. Henceforth no more indoor life than must be for me, and I would urge other women to fashion their lives so as to spend them more in the open air.—Vick's Magazine.

FOLLOWERS OF SAM PATCH.

The Exploits of Men Who Have Desired to Attain Celebrity by Jumping from High Places.

The event of Monday recalls the exploits of some other daring men who sought to obtain celebrity by jumping or diving from high places. The most widely known feat of this description is probably that of Sam Patch. The famous and fatal leap of that reckless man occurred in Rochester, on Friday, November 13, 1829, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Patch had previously attracted much public attention in Western New York by jumping into the Genesee river from a height of one hundred feet. His desire to create a still greater sensation and also to obtain such pecuniary contributions as a large and enthusiastic crowd would be likely to make, induced him to announce in the Rochester papers that he would jump over the Genesee falls into the abyss below, a distance of 125 feet. He caused a scaffold twenty-five feet high to be built on the brink of the falls near the railroad station in Rochester. His invitation to the public to witness this attempt to perform the feat was headed "Sam Patch's Last Jump," coupled with the assertion, "Some things can be done as well as other."

The *Anti-Masonic Inquirer*, of Rochester, gave a brief notice of Sam Patch's fatal plunge, in which it said: "The ominous expression contained in the reckless Patch's advertisement has been fearfully vindicated. It was, indeed, his last jump. He jumped from a staging twenty-five feet above the brink of the falls into the abyss below, from whence the body has not yet been recovered. A variety of reasons are given for the fatal termination of this presumptuous feat. All however, concur in saying that Patch, from some cause or other, did not retain the position while descending or strike the water as he did on the former occasion. It was a daring and useless exposure of human life, which, having resulted disastrously, creates a train of painful recollections."

During the centennial year a young French rope-walker entertained thousands of persons who visited Niagara Falls by leaping into the river two or three times a week, from a rope stretched from bank to bank 155 feet above the surface of the water. A piece of stout and very elastic rubber was fastened to the center of his heavy rope, and after walking out on the rope from the river's bank the young Frenchman would take a firm hold of the free end of the rubber band and spring downward. He retained his hold of the band until it had reached perhaps twenty-five feet, and then letting go he would shoot, feet foremost, like an arrow into the river. The feat was repeated more than a dozen times, and the performer was in no wise injured.

The attempts of "Prof." Robert Donaldson, a young Scotchman, to jump from the East River bridge in 1882, attracted much attention. Mr. Donaldson first appeared on the unfinished bridge on May 11 of that year, attired in tights, and prepared to leap into the river below. He gave up the idea on that day in consequence of a strong gale which was blowing up the river. He publicly announced that he would try a second time to make the leap, but the custodians of the bridge kept careful watch of the New York and Brooklyn approaches and allowed no one to go upon the structure. Donaldson attempted to ascend the spiral staircase at the side of the great stone pier on the Brooklyn side in the guise of a workman, on Wednesday, May 31, 1882, but he was recognized and stopped. A third attempt to get on the bridge was made by Donaldson on July 10, but had to be abandoned because a portion of the planking of the footpath had been temporarily removed.

John D. Brunley, a painter, of No. 402 East Forty-eighth Street, this city, while intoxicated, on Sunday morning, June 4, 1882, made a wager "for the drinks" with some of his companions that he would jump off High Bridge. He walked to the central arch of the bridge, and after divesting himself of his coat and shoes, he sprang from the structure. In his descent he turned two somersaults, and struck the water feet foremost. He was taken out of the river unconscious, but subsequently recovered. The distance from the top of the bridge to the water where Brunley jumped is 145 feet.

A young Englishman named T. P. Donaldson dived from the roof of a shed on the pier of the National Steamship line, at the foot of West Houston Street, on September 1, 1883. The distance from the top of the shed to the river was thirty-five feet. The feat was witnessed by a large number of persons. The diver was not injured.—N. Y. Times.

The Italian Belle.

In loitering through Italian towns nothing strikes the youthful stranger more than the extraordinary grace and beauty of the women, and he naturally desires to express his gratitude to those who have lent a new loveliness to life. In the North this is easy enough. "How beautiful she is!" echoes wherever small feet fall lightly on the pavement of any city from Venice to Florence, and now even to Rome. Dainty little ears hear the words not unkindly, and soft, sweet voices will sometimes argue not quite kindly as to whom they were intended for. But in Naples we must be silent and discreet. The nobleman has revolvers and the lazzaroni long knives hidden away somewhere out of sight of the police, but yet within easy reach. Let the young man be careful, and if he must give vent to an admiration too passionate to be silenced, let him draw his right hand down his face from the cheekbones to the chin. That means "O, how lovely she is!" and the slower the movement is, so long as it is clearly perceptible, the more deep and lasting is the impression supposed to be indicated. Every woman, be she peeress or peasant, understands the sign, and will go home the happier for having seen it! Whether it was of yore a symbol of worship for the old Etruscans, we can not tell. It is certainly one of the most sincere forms of adoration that modern Naples knows.—Saturday Review.

ABOUT A BROKEN-DOWN INVALID, AND HOW HE RECOVERED HIS HEALTH.

One of the busiest editors in Philadelphia, and one most thoroughly devoted to his work, is Rev. Victor L. Conrad, of that widely circulated religious paper, the *Lutheran Observer*. He is the office editor, with all of the most exacting work on his hands. He became, in consequence, a broken-down invalid; but is now in as good health, and as able to go through with his arduous duties, as at any time in his life. A press reporter who called upon Mr. Conrad gives, in substance, the following account of his interview with that gentleman, in which he spoke of his loss of health through overwork, and of his subsequent complete restoration; and comments in the interest of overworked editors, broken-down literary men, and exhausted men of business, to have his narrative made public. He said:

"By long and unremitting overwork I was brought into a condition of great nervous weakness. My digestion was bad. I had a general feeling of good-for-nothingness, and was unable to perform my editorial duties with satisfaction. I realized that something must be done promptly, or I would become a confirmed invalid. This was seven or eight years ago. From the experience of others I knew something of Compound Oxygen; especially in the case of a Mrs. Kelley, daughter of Col. Hornbrook, of Wheeling, Va., who was brought to this city on a bed, a complete wreck from paralysis and a fearful sufferer from neuralgia. I knew how apparently hopeless her case was; and I knew of her complete restoration to health through the use of Compound Oxygen."

"To make a long story short, I began the treatment. Improvement was slow, but very apparent. Before long that miserable feeling of good-for-nothingness was gone. My nerves were toned up. My stomach improved, and eating was no longer a cause of torment. Recovery was a simple and pleasant process. I could experience the pleasure of restoration and still attend to my literary duties. I continued the treatment until my health was fully restored, and I could perform my editorial duties as well as ever. This restoration to health took place several years ago, and has been permanent."

"A case even more wonderful than my own is that of my brother, Rev. F. M. Conrad. His nervous system was completely shattered, by overwork and the use of too powerful drugs. For several months he was entirely laid aside. The first effect of Compound Oxygen in his case was the ability to obtain healthy sleep to which he had long been a stranger. Then his whole system was toned up. His digestion, which had been greatly disordered, became healthy. A marked improvement in his eyesight was one of the most notable indications. He is now busy among the churches, as well as attending to his duties as Editor-in-Chief of the *Observer*."

"The overworked thousands who cannot take a week's or a day's rest from their weary labors, ought to know more about the Compound Oxygen."

"A 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, sent free. Address DR. STARKEY & PALLEN, 1829 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. E. Mathews, 62 Fulton street, between Bush and Pine streets, San Francisco.

By the bursting of an embankment near Canton, China, several villages were inundated and 10,000 Celestials were drowned.

BESET ON ALL SIDES

By malaria, how shall we escape the dread infection? 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 periodic scourge, through the protecting influence 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. Act early. 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 rheumatism, debility and nervousness. Keep it on hand.

Roach's contract with the Government is to be completed by his assignment under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

PILE TUMORS

However large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic, powder or ointment. Consultation free. Write for names and references, enclosing two letter stamps for reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Wright, a noted Botanist of Connecticut, was found dead in his barn.

CATARRH—A New Treatment has been discovered whereby a permanent cure is effected in three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

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Publishers intending to purchase TYPE, PRESSES OR PRINTING MATERIAL, will find a full stock and save ten per cent. by calling upon Palmer & Rey, 112 and 114 Front street, Portland, Or.



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AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by CUTICURA REMEDY, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Hemorrhoids, Chapped and Oily Skin, Scalds, Eruptions, etc. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. RESOLVENT, 50c. SOAP, 50c. Prepared by the PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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A Boarding and Day School for Boys. THE EIGHTH YEAR UNDER ITS PRESENT management begins SEPTEMBER 1. Boys of any age or degree of advancement admitted. Boys fitted for college or business. Three Year graduates among the teachers. Special instruction in Penmanship, Drawing, Music and Modern Languages. Disciplines strict. No bad boys admitted. For catalogue and circular or any information, address W. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master, P. O. DRAWER 17, Portland, Oregon.

THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER (PUNTERS) KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR. N. P. N. U. No. 33—S. F. N. U. No. 187.

Many herds of Texas and Colorado ponies have been driven to Dakota lately.

YEARS TEACH MORE THAN BOOKS.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

The new railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Henderson, Ky., cost \$1,000,000.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing, immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

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.

Major Wm. P. Gould, of the U.S. Army, has been placed on the retired list.

DELICATE DISEASES Of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

James W. Marshall, discoverer of gold in California, is dead.

Every one's duty to use Oregon Blood Purifier.

TRY GERMERA for breakfast.

MAKING BOOKS.

An Expert's Opinion of the Prevailing English Method.

A great mistake with English authors is the use of the commonplace book, in which extracts from the works of others are alphabetically arranged to be used again. In my opinion we read too many books. What we want is to come in contact with life. There are those who make books from books and those who make books from what they see. There are books which are only the successors of other books, and these are simply old works done up as new. According to my ideas a book should only be written when one has something to say. Don't go to your commonplace sheets and collect together a number of extracts and dish them up in book form. Go to the window and look upon nature. Then let us hear your own ideas about it. Many people imagine they have ideas when they are merely impregnated with those of others which they have read. It is a great mistake. The greater part of the novelists of to-day never portray real life. They have certain stereotypes for heroes, certain models for heroines, certain pictures for scenery. Pshaw! it is sickening. Shakespeare was great not because he wrote "Romeo and Juliet" and "Othello," but because he came in contact with existence. All his characters are living. Their fidelity to life is simply astonishing. The same can be said of Balzac. Shakespeare and Balzac are great manufacturers of beings.—Daudet, in *New York Times*.

Vagaries of the Insane.

A lunatic at the Morris Plains Asylum was mute for five years. Even the physicians thought he had lost the power of speech. One day he caught two of his fingers in a washing machine and they were horribly mangled. To the astonishment of everybody who heard him, he exclaimed: "By the great and jumping Moses, a devil is better than an inventor." That was three years ago, and he has not spoken since. Another patient, a boy in the same institution, is a lightning calculator. The most intricate problems are solved by him in the fractions of a minute. The boy believes that his head is filled with little blocks with figures upon them, and that they instantly fall into different positions and work out the problems. He thinks his brain, in fact, is a multiplication table. His insanity seems pardonable, for only a few sane men can compute with him as a mathematician.—Morristown Jerseyman.

A gift of \$107,000 worth of property has been made to the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland by Mrs. Laura Axtell, sister of the late Levi Kerr, in compliance with a wish expressed by him before his death. The property includes 300 acres about five miles from Cleveland and large lots in the manufacturing districts of that city. The Case School of Applied Science was founded by Mr. Case, and Mr. Kerr's gift is for the purpose of establishing a professorship of mathematics.

California Wire Works,

329 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WIRE & EVERYTHING IN WIRE

We offer for sale at lowest figure

Barbed Wire (2 1/2 & 3 point regular and thick set. Being regularly licensed we guarantee our customers against damage.

Baling Wire (Pacific brand of very best steel. All sizes at lowest market rates.

Wire Netting (All meshes & widths, galvanized after made, for poultry yards, etc.

Wire Cloth (of all kinds for fruit dryers, thrashers, etc., harvesters, riddles, etc.

Hop Wire (for training hops, made from steel in long lengths specially for the purpose.

Gopher Traps (and all other kinds of traps for moles, squirrels, rats and mice.

Vineyard Lines (for laying out vineyards, divided in distances and made of steel wire.

Ornamental and Useful Wire and Iron Work.

NOTE.—We meet Eastern competition by home manufacture, and sell you better goods at a lower price.