"Ah! indeed," said his girl; "with whom, pray?" "With my hated wival, Smith," he

answered. "You did not come to blows, I hope?" "We d d wather. In fact, he struck me on the mouth.

"O, that was altogether unfair." "Not at all. I struck him first." "Nevertheless it was unfair of him to strike you on the mouth. It is not

right to strike a mustache when it's down."-Boston Courier. -As a rule, longevity is less frequent than people think. The age of 80 is

reached only by one person in 18, the age of 100 by one in 3,500, and the age of 110 by one in 1,000,000. Out of 1,000 individuals 74 die between 60 aud 70. about 55 between 70 and 80, 24 between 80 and 90, and not more than one between 90 and 100. The average of life seldom exceeds 30 years, even in the best regulated and temperate communities. - Boston Post.

The smallest human being living is possibly a dwarf residing in Shigaken, Osaka. He is thirty-six years old and only seventeen inches high. He is reported to have received a good educaion, and can write remarkably well .-San Francisco Alta.

-A handful of rice ground through a spice-mill cleans it effectually. The particles of spice or pepeer or of coffee will not adhere to it after this rice is ground through it.

LUCKY FLYERS.

The Five Thousand Dollar Prizes in the Louisiana State Lottery.

A reporter yesterday met Patrick Conners, a stock operator, who lives at 526 Golden Gate avenue, and asked him if it was true that he held a onefifth coupon in a lucky ticket in the October drawing of the Louisiana Lottery.

"Yes, it's true," said Mr. Conners. "And did you get your coupon cashed?"

"Indeed, I did. The coupon was one-fifth of ticket 184, which drew \$25,000. My share, consequently, was \$5,000, and it was collected in full for me by Wells, Fargo & Co. It was a neat little sum in these days of small profits in stocks."

"How did you happen to get the lucky coupon?"

"Well, that is just it. I happened

to get it, sure enough. One day, I think it was about two weeks before the October drawing, I was standing in the vestibule of the Stock Exchange, when one of these lottery agents came up to me and said he had one coupon left. You know they always say that, but it never occurred to me that he would have many more than one, for I have seen him knocking around Pine street for years and supposed he generally had only two or three tickets. I jokingly remarked that I had better take all he had and most important social problems of the the fellow dumped seventeen coupons day. The New York Times gives the on me. That was pretty tough, I thought, but as I had made him a bid I stuffed the coupons in my pocket and paid him \$17. Well, I thought nothing more about them until the agent came rushing out to my house one morning before I was out of bed. He kept ringing the bell until I got up, and asked me excitedly if I did not have coupon 184. I told him I did not know, but looked and found that I did, and asked him what of it. 'Vat of it!' he exclaimed, 'Dot's pretty goot. Vat of it!' 'Yes,' said I, 'what of it?' for I was getting pretty cross at being turned out in the morning like that to be asked the number of my coupons. I did not remember that the day before was the day of the drawing, and in fact didn't think much about the drawing at all. 'Here is vot of it,' said the agent, and he pulled out a press dispatch which announced that 184 had drawn the \$25,000 prize. I would have found it out myself, I suppose, when I read the morning paper, but that fellow got \$50 for getting me out of bed an

hour before breakfast." "Have you bought many tickets?' the reporter asked.

"I suppose altogether I have paid about \$100 into the game and drawn out \$5,000. I thought the thing was a pretty queer chance, and only bought as a sort of 'flyer,' as they say on Pine street, but I know I got my

Strangely enough, the holder of another coupon of the same ticket is a San Franciscan-Mrs. H. M. Kibben, a widow, who in her way seems a very "mascotte" herself. In answer to a eall from a reporter she invited him into her parlor.

"How many tickets had you when you held the lucky number-184?" asked the reporter.

"I had \$25 worth, and got them on this issue. For the September drawing I had purchased two and had won \$25 on one of them; so I thought this is nearly all profit; I do not need the money and I will invest the whole for the October drawing."

"When did you first learn of your

good luck?" "Well, I had been quite ill upon the night of the drawing and was compelled to retire early, and after a few hours' rest I awoke-I think about 5 o'clock-and arose to take a look at the morning paper, never thinking of the lottery at all. Maybe you think I was not surprised. I have paid my debts and bought a nice little piece of property with my last winning; so you see the money has been put to a good use."-San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, Nov. 12.

A NOVEL TIMEPIECE.

An Invention That Makes a Watch Wind Itself as the Wester Walks.

A watch that winds itse'f by the moion of the wearer is the latest wonder of Europe. The moneyed tourists abroad will probably come home in the fall provided with them to astonish their stay-at-home friends. The fo lowing explanation of the new toy will, however, take off the edge of this triumph with the readers of the Star:

The new automatic timepiece is called in Switzerland, where it was invented, the "Marche-Marche." The watch is a stem-setter, and in but one particular differs from the ordinary watch as to exterior appearance. Its "works" are protected by a square case instead of a round one, for a reason that will appear after the other features of the watch have been described in detail. The prime feature of the watch is the automatic self-winding mechanism, which attains the object in view to perfection. On the side of the watch that the arbor of the winding barrel is exposed, an arm, secured at the end and with a hammer-like attachment at the other, moves downward whenever disturbed from a position of absolute rest. The force of a spring adjusted under the arm furnishes the reaction, and the oscillation is repeated with every step taken by the wearer. This is transmitted to the lock of the mainspring barrel by the wheel, the circumference of which is adapted to the clutch of a dog that "holds fast all it gets," and the most ordinary walking exercise upon the part of the wearer serves to wind it up full. The watch when used for the first time is wound with a key. but never after is a key required if the watch is worn regularly by any one of the most moderate habits of peregrination. The square case is essential to the successful action of the self-winding apparatus, for the reason that it must stand horizontally, and this can only be when the watch has an upright position in the pocket.

Upon the face of the watch is the small dial of manometer, which constantly indicates the tension to which the spring is wound, and by a glance the wearer of the wat h may tell for how many hours the watch is wound. The running capacity of the "Marche-Marche," when fully wound, is sixty hours, as is indicated by the manometer when its hand points to the number at the top of the dial. The amount of exercise required to wind it full is represented by six miles' walking. The advantage urged in the automatic winding mechanism is the absence of the hazard in mi-sing trains and sowing seeds of dissension in the family by late arrival at dinner because of lorgetfulness or negligence in the matter ot winding the watch. The absence of necessity for any contact of human hands with the interior of the watch is urged as an additional argument for durability, and its shape, which at first seems odd, is better adapted to rich and artistic decoration. The "Marche Marche" is entirely a hand-made watch, and is consequently a model of perfection in the chronometric art, the expense of which is the chief barrier to its speedy introduction to general use. - N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

What Has Been Accomplished in Continente Europe.

This is rapidly becoming one of the following summary of what has been done in France and Austria: "In Paris sixty-five evening art schools are supported by the municipality alone, besides the numerous schools carried on by religious orders, workingmen's societies and private enterprise. In consequence of this almost every workman in France is a good draughtsman. In addition to this, evening lectures or 'cours' on almost every subject of interest in art, science and literature afford gratuitous instruction to the workmen. The crowded schools of drawing, modeling, wood-carving and painting, furnished with the best models and easts, and under the charge of teachers full of enthusiasm for the work, give an impetus to those trades and manufactures which are closely connected with art which is without a parallel. In Austria, which ranks next to France in industrial advance, eighty-four trade schools are already established, which may be classed under the following heads: First, schools for weaving; second, wood and iron trades; third, ceramics and glass trades; fourth, metal industries; and, fifth, toys and various small industries. The latter class of industries are principally confined to the mountainous districts of the Tyrol. It will be seen that weaving schools take the first rank in Austria, as this is an industry which employs a vast number of workpeople of both sexes. There are in Austria alone twenty-two weaving schools. The local needs and resources of different lo-\$5,000 coupon cashed without any calities in most cases determine the trouble." trade school established in Germany was for the mann acture of metal work in the colliery district of Westphalia, and owed its origin to the want felt by the manufacturers for trained labor. It includes a three years' course, and the pupils are trained as designers, modelers, wood-carvers, founders, turners,

> etchers." Two Hats for a Cent. Two of the largest stores in New York have been having an expensive fight on the subject of cheap hats. The price steadily dwindled until one of the houses was selling hats at a cent a piece, while the other had reduced theirs to two for a cent. They had cost the firm four dollars a dozen. It was a rule that no single customer could purchase more than a single cent's worth of hats, but some sharp shop-girls got onto the and sants in to buy while the market was down. As a result they laid in quite a stock, which they are now selling to other girls at a handsome profit to themselves.

engine-fitters, engravers, gilders and

Of course the two for a cent hats broke up the competition in short order. and that alluring price did not remain long in vogue.—N. Y. Heraid.

WIDE AWAKE.

Alertness One of the Judi pensable Con-

degrees of success attained in business or professional life, by men who apparently start with equal chances. Those who fail of "success" in gaining money may be as successful as the millionaires in making themselves use ul and their lives happy; yet an observer may learn much from noticing the causes which led to failure or to success. One characteristic of successful men is close and wide-awake attention to the work in hand, such, for instance, as marked a New York driver on the line of stages which have recently been withdrawn from Broadway. He had a genius for driving a stage, and was noted for keeping his stage full of passengers, and for taking in more fares than any other driver on the route. His success was not accidental. His eyes were forever on the lookout, both ou Broadway and in the side streets, so that he never failed to see a distant nod or a slight gesture. A simitar alertness for business is noticeable among the fruit-peddlers, the boot-blacks and the news-boys of New York. Three carts full of bananas and other fruit may be often seen standing close together by the sidewalk. The man in the middle cart will work every moment—standing up, calling attention to his stock, and alert to grapple with any one who comes up with the slightest intention of buyon. But the other venders will be seated and half-dozing, or reading a newspaper, carelessly waiting for a customer to ask for fruit. Before noon the apton ask for fruit alertness for business distributed over the pain came there came also black spots. Then ritumatism developed into sciation. My pains were very great, the botty, and wherever the pain came there came also black spots. Then ritumatism developed into sciation. My pains were very great, the body, and wherever the pain came there came also black spots. Then ritumatism developed into sciation. My pains were very great, the slow, all spots. Then ritumatism developed into sciation. My pains were very great, the slow, also black spots. Then ritumatism developed into sciation. My pains were very great. The slow, was a gloomy outlook for me. I was at my home at Newburg on the Hudson trying to make the best of the situation. This was at my home at Newburg on the Hudson trying to make the best of the situation. This was at my home at Newburg on the Hudson trying to make the best of the situation. This was at my home at Newburg on the Hudson trying to make the best of the situation. This was in June, 1884.

"I heard of Compound Oxygen and sent for a "Treatment." Before the first that I never could he any the serving was so oppressed that I felt as if with each breath I should choke. When I tred the Oxygen I test that I could hardly take it pearance of the wagons shows the inevitable result. By night, the middle wagon is empty, while the other venders wheel home a good part of their stock to keep till the next day, and complain of "bad luck" and "hard times." Some of the boot-blacks fly about through the crowds like shuttles, eagerly examining every pair of boots, and asking here and there: "Have a shine, sir?" Even the beggers keep a close watch on the stream of coppers, and never stay long in a spot when their income begins to fall away. This alertness which takes advantage of every opening, is one of the indispensable conditions of success .- Youth's Com-

PERFUNCTORY HOSPITALITY.

Invitations That O ten Mean Nothing-Puraly Format Requests.

The writer had been entertained for the first time at the house of a certain hospitable old gentleman, and both were sitting, with half an hour to wait for the arrival of the carriage in which the host proposed to take the guest to the railway station, when the former said: "I want to have you be sure to come and see me again, and if you don't have any business calls this way. come without them." He then added. apologetically: "I suppose I ought to have said this when bidding you goodbye at the station, but I like to say things when I think of them." There was a charming naturalness in the old gentleman's invitation, and a whole-souled hosp tality that were not to be misunderstood. They would have been almost reserved for a last act of formality, as totally lost if the invitation had been many are in the habit of doing. One may be justified in taking very little stock in "come and see me again," shan accommand a see me again," when accompanied with a "good-bye."

Though a suitable feeling may stand to preserve meat. behind the invitation in such case, yet it is not to be compared to the certainty that exists in the less formal mode. If one is staying at a friend's house for a portion of the day and is about to leave just before meal time, he must not think of accepting an invitation to remain for the meal when it is made at the time of departure, the guest, perhaps, with hat and cape in hand. The host could not say in plainer language Stop and dipe with me; I do not expect that you will, and rather hope that you will not, though you have a license to force yourself upon me." Yet, how many people there are who issue their invitations in just this formal way, as if to get the credit for hospitality without conferring it upon any one, - Good Housekeeping. -

FLOWERS IN JAPAN.

Customs That Are Observed by Lovers and Admirers.

In houses wherein reside one or more daughters of a marriageable age an empty flower-pot of an ornamental character is encircled by a ring and suspended from the window or versids by three light chains. Now the Juliets of Japan are, of course, atwactive, and their Romeos as anxious as those of other lands. But instead of serenades by moonlight and other delicate ways of making an impression, it is etiquette for the Japanese lover to approach the dwelling of his lady bearing some choice plant in his hand, which he proceeds to plant in the empty vase. This takes hat both mother and daughter are at home, and I need scarcely say that peither of them is at all conscious that the young man is taking such a liberty with the flower pot outside their window. It is believed that a young lover so engaged has never been seen by his lady or her mamma in this act of sacrilege-at any rate, my friend tells me that during his long residence in Japan he never heard of any one being detected in the act or interfered with in any way. The fact is, this act of placing a pretty plant into the empty flowerpot is equivalent. on proposal to the young lady who dwells within, and this Eastern fushion is, I think, a delicate and most harmless way of proposing to a lady. The youthful gardener, having settled his plant to his mind, retives, and the lady is free to act as she pleases. If he is the right man she takes every care of its gift, waters it, tends it carefully with her own hands, that all the world may see, in a word that the donor is accepted as a suitor. But if he is not a favorite, or if stern parents object, the poor plant is torn from the vase, and the next morning lies limp and withered on the veranda, or on the stantly relieved by the Currours Anribath below.—Gardener's Monthly.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

In these busy times when city people have to go long distances, and are in too much of a hurry to waik, the street railway enterprise has risen to be one of the important interests of modern finance and industry. It requires shrewd and able men to manage it, and it gonerally require them with a preservoirs discally recapily them with a preservoir dis-It is interesting to notice the different shrewd and able men to manage it, and it gonerally rewards them with a prosperous distinction among the business nen of the day. One of the most prosperous and best known ef the New York street railway men is J. M. Roybert, Esq., who is President of the Houston, West and Pavonia Ferry line. The man who achieves success in this street railway business does so at considerable outlay of brain and news power. business does so at considerable ontlay of brain and nerve power. Managing aums an enterprise may look like easy work, but lot those who think it so make trial of it. Mr. Reybert found no beds of 1988s in his way to prosperity, but by constant and severe atten-tion to business fell into a state of invalidism which threatened to carry him off. He is now, however, restored to health and as busy as ever.

nowever, restored to health and as busy as ever.

Our New York correspondent visited Mr. Reybert at the office of the company on East Tenta street, and found him busy superintending the details of the business. Mr. Reybert cheerfully assented to the request that he should tell something about his experience of sickness and recovery.

"It was four or five years ago," said Mr. Reybert, "that I began to run down in health. It was partly owing to too close application to business and partly to the unwholsome atmosphere of the place in which I had to spend most of my time. I was taken with cold in my nuscles, which soon assumed the form of rheumatism. I had a great deal of local pain distributed over various parts of my body, and wherever the pain came there came also black spots. Then rheumatism developed into sciatica. My pains were very great, The doctor told my wife that I never could be any

"When I tried the Oxygen I was astonished to find that with a little practice I could inhale it freely. Yet for several days each inhalation would send pain to some old spot. The ache would continue for lifteen or twenty minutes, and then go away. Gradually I was free from these pains and I could inhale the Oxygen without continue for majorasmit result.

and then go away. Gradually I was free from these pains and I could inhale the Oxygen without difficulty or unpleasant result.

"Compound Oxygen brought me good sleep. I had previously been in the habit of walking two or three times in the night. Now I was resitul. My sleep began to refresh me as it had not done before. I omitted to tell you that with my other disorders I also had dyspepsia. Sometimes this would distress me to such an extent that I did not care for company. It made my appetite poor, and the food I ate did me but fittle good. The Oxygen repaired my digestive organs as it did everything else about use. I had also suffered from catarrn so badly that I lost the sense of smell. Well, this Oxygen is a very strange sort of thing, for it drove away the racumanism and schatica; it made my digestion so much better that I can now eat like other people, and it entirely cured me of catarrh. Ouce in a while if I take cold I have a little catarrh, but a few inhalations of Oxygen sends it away. During all my use of this remedy I have received anyies at the Compound Oxygen office, No. 118 Fifth avonue, and have followed directions in the use of the powders there given me. I have found them of great benefit with the Oxygen and Oxygen aqua.

"And as to your friends, Mr. Reybert I You

"And as to your friends, Mr. Reybert? You And as to your friends, Mr. Reybert? You have received so much benefit from this remedy that I suppose you have advised others to use it?"

"Von I have advised.

coy that I suppose you have advised others to use it?

"Yes. I have advised a good many, and I have heard that it has been or great advantage. One case I will mention—that of Mr. Samuer J. Holmes of this city, a gentleman well advanced in years. He had long been troubled with asthma. He used the Oxygen for seven or eight weeks before it made much impression on him. Then, almost all of a sudden, it began to do its work. It did all we could have expected. It made him breathe freely, naturally, and without path. He quotes it as a large success, just as I do.

"Yes sir: you may put me down as a thorough believer in Compound Oxygen, I am not taking it now, except a little occasionally, because I am well and hearty. If I am sick signin give me Compound Oxygen. It is a wonderful restorer."

again give me Compound Oxygen. It is a wonderful restorer."

So say all who give it a fair trial. There are
yet a good many people chronic sufferers and
others who have not tried it. "It is never too
late to mend." Write to Drs. STARKEY &
PALEN, 1829 Arch street, Philadelphia, for a
valuable little treatuse on Compound Oxygen.
They will mail it to any address and it may be
of great use to you.
Orders for the Compound Oxygen.

In Ceylon honey is used instea

WHAT IS CATARRH!

WHAT IS CATARRH!

Catarrh is a unuco-puralent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoba in the internal lining membrane of the according to the forest of the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoba in the internal lining membrane of the according to the present of the store and internal stances, and liese are Morrid state of the blood, as the highted corpuste of tubercle, the germ poison of sphilia, mercury, toxomosa, from the retention of the effect matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, heally ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are gornimated in the blood. These poisons ace the internal indig membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of three germs, which spread up the nestrils and down the fances or back of throat, causing doernton of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing doernton of the fances or back of throat, causing hoarseness; unurphing the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distreasing disease by the use of inhal-sixt and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the smoons tissue.

Some time since a well known physician of forty years standing, after much experimenting succeeded in discovering the necessany combination of ingredients which never fails in absolutely and permanently cradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the managers, Messra. A. H. Dixon & Son, No King Street West, Toronte, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

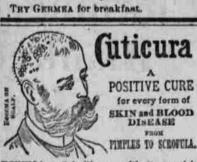
An Americas, Ga., man is a grandfather

A DRUGGIST'S STORY.

Mr. Isaac C Chapman, Druggist, Newberg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I an say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready

PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron cures Neuralgia and Nervous Headaches.



The tin deposits of New South Wales

NO BOON THAT SCIENCE HAS CONFERRED Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malarial ridden pertions of the United States and the Tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, ually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive and billous remittent fevers, while on the other hand, it has been no less clearly shown that the use of the Bitters, a medicine congenial to the frailest constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources, affords a reliable safeguard against malarial disease, and arrest of it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, for general debility and renal inactivity, it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it, it expels rheumatic humors from the blood, and enriches a circulation impoverished by mal-assimilation.

Favorite fuel in Dasota is straw pressed

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Celery, Beef and Iron gives food to the brain, enriches the blood, aids digestion, and gives refreshing sleep where other remedies fail. Try it.

"Brown's Brouchial Troches' have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable.

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 see had Children, she gave them CASTORL

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J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors,

Contagious

I am a nativo of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treamtent as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the mest agoulating pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finatily I completely lost all hope in that country, and salled for America, and was treated at Hoosevek in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swifts aspecific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I over was in my iffe.

New York City, June 12th, 1855.

New York City, June 1865.

In March of last year (1864). I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospitat there for treatment. I suffered very much from cheumatian at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bettless of Switt's Specific and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin.

DAN LEARY.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPRCIPIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta
Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

California Wire Works, 329 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCS.

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personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fan with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CC. DR. MINTE THE SPECIALIST,

No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Can PREATE ALL CHRONIC, SPECIAL AND PRIVATE DISE SEE WITH WOSDINGPUL SPECIES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!



is a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Less Manhood, Prostatorhoes, and all the evil effects of youthful folice and excesses, and in drinking intextenting the drinking intextenting the street of the U.S. or stry of Penneylvania, who agree to forfeit \$800 fee a case of this kin. the Tital Restarative (unstain and treatment) will not onrest. So a bottle, or four times the quantity \$5, seu to any address on receipt of price, or C. O. D. in private name if desired, by Dr. Mintis, 11 Kearay \$6., S. E. Cal. Send for list of questions and pamphles.

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will be sent to any one applying by letter, sta
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