## EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

EPITAPHS.

ON A TEMPERANCE MAN.

A noted temperance man lies here, The green turt o'er his head; No man e'er saw him on his bier Till after he was dead.

ON AN AMATEUR ANGLER. He angled many a purling brook, But lacked the anvier's skill; He lied about the fish he took, And here he's lying still.

ON AN ACTOR.

Ambition's parts ie oft easayed,
But never won renown;
And in the tast great act he played,
Death rung the curtain down;
For fame he longed; it kept afar,
And life was full of jars; But if he failed to be a star, He's now above the stars.

ON A POLICEMAN.

Pause, stranger, pause, and drop a tear, To pass would be a poor way To show respect—a cop sleeps here Instead of in a doorway.

ON AN HONEST BAKES.

No bread he needs, he kneads no dough, He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, He did much baking here below, But now he's gone where there's no bak-

ON A HOD CARRIER.

Here lies a hod carrier under the sod. He's happy, there's no doubt of that; He carried in life many bricks in his hod, But never a brick in his hat

ON A DUDE. Go, stranger, go to youder mound
And grief's and tribute pay there;
"Ah! there," he to the girls would say,
When living, in a rigaling way;
So when we placed him 'neath the ground,
We murmured softly: "Stay there!"
—Roston Courier.

### HORSE AND DRIVER.

The Animals Used in London For Heavy Burdens.

Kindness the Watchword in All Estab-Hahments-Creature: of Habit-Blinders and Check-Reins Looked Upon as a Relic of Barbarism.

Foreigners are always struck with the huge "drays" or brewers' wagons, and the enormous size of the horses which draw them, and of the men who are in charge of them; and even the Londoners themselves can not but admire the wonderful intelligence and docility of the horses, and the kindly bearing of the men.

The drivers carry the usual wagoner's whip, but bear it as a monarch bears his sceptre, as an emblem, and not an instrument of command. No one ever saw a drayman beat his horse, or even drag at its br.dle. Indeed, they seldom touch the reins, but walk by the side of the animal, and convey their instructions by the voice alone.

The conduct of the horses when lowering casks of beer into the publ cans' cellars is equally admirable. I must here explain that in England.

a very large amount of beer is consumed spirit-drinkers being the exception, and not the rule. It is cheap, and as an article of traffic requires the work of strong horses. In order to meet the enormous de-

mand for beer, which can not be stored in large quantities lest it should turn sour, the supply must be constantly renewed.

The trap-door of the cellar being raised, a sort of la lder is passed into the cellar so as to form an inclined plane up and down which the barrels are rolled. The barrel having been removed from the dray by the men, is encircled with a rope: one end of it is attached to a horse. When all is ready, a signal is given, and the horse walks slowly forward so as to allow the cask to glide down the ladder.

As soon as he feels the cask touch the ground, the horse advances a few steps so as to slacken the rope. and waits until it is attached to an empty barrel. He then walks away, so as to pull the barrel out of the cellar, and soon learns the exact distance which he has to traverse before the barrel is landed. When he comes to a house which he does not know the horse continually looks around to see if the barrel is in sight, but in a very short time he makes himself acquainted with the prec se d stance which he needs to traverse.

Dur ng the whole of these operations. the men never touch the horses and very seldom are obliged to even speak to them.

A curious example of guidance by the voice occurred during the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. The enormous bronze car in which the coffin rested was so heavy that the artillery horses were unable to draw it, and brewers' horses were substituted.

When the start ought to have taken place, the horses declined to move. They did not understand military language, while the whip, to which they were unused, only frightened them. At last some one suggested that a drayman should be summoned. It was done, and at the first sound of the familiar voice the horses started off with their load.

Being des rous of seeing how the dray-horse behaved at home. I asked certain keepers of a large number of fine dray-horses to allow me to inspect their stables. They gave me leave to do so whenever I liked, and accordingly I started off in company with my lamented fr end. the late A. H. Astley, so well known for the services which he has rendered to the horse. We inspected the place thoroughly, and were much impressed with what we

One of the first sights which struck us was that several of the horses were walking freely about the yard, although no one was guiding them, and the great gates were open. They went to one of the many water-tanks which are placed in different parts of the yard, took drink, and went back again.

It seems that when a horse is thirsty it rattles against its stall in a peculiar manner. The stablemen understand the signal and loosen the horse, which goes out of the stable, has its drink, and comes back to its own stall. It is a remarkable fact that the horse always drinks at the same tank in which he quenched his thirst on being admitted to the yard, and always drinks from the same part of the

One of the stables contained eighty stalls, forty on either side. When returning from the tank, a horse never mistakes hs wn stall, though the stalls are all built and fitted in exactly the same manner. The old and experienced horses, however, always look into every empty stall which they may pass, in the chance of finding some provender in the manger.

One of these old horses was pointed out as being of original character. He straight to one of the many offices, the horse would take no notice of him. But if a strange man were to saunter into the yard, and lounge about with no fixed object, the horse at him with open mouth, make all the claster he could, and drive away the intruder.

All the horses are of gigantic dimensions. One of them-not the largestmeasured six feet and one inch in height at the withers. They are never put to work unt I they are six years old, and are carefully tested in every way before adm ss on, the res dent veterinary surgeon examining them as closely as a regimental surgeon tests recruits.

The men look like a race of Anakim, and are selected and trained with the greatest care.

The keepers of these great stables seldom take a man who is more than twenty. They pick up the finest and strongest lads that can be found, preferring those who have not reached their full growth, who have a good character, and who give promise of future massiveness, as well as height. If accepted, they are put into the yard as "odd men," and are by degrees promoted to general stable-work, then to grooming the horses, and lastly to the onerous task of draywork.

During the whole period of probation they are closely watched, and are taught as much by example as precept that gentle kindness is the ruling power of the establishment. The very at-mosphere of the pace tells unconsciously upon them, and they soon begin to feel that a coarse or even a rough expression would be out of

In their prel minary duties of "odd men," they are intentionally kept from any personal contact with the horses. But they have perpetually be ore them the examples of their seniors, and by the time when they are allowed to sweep out a stable, they have learned that horses are never to be addressed except in gentle, caressing tones, and that the least display of bad temper or roughness will throw them back to "odd men," or forfeit their place altogether.

As for striking or kicking a horse, such a crime-for it is a crime in that establishment-is unknown. Now and then a new comer manages to conceal his native ruffienism for a time, but sooner or later it asserts itself.

Bawling at a horse is a form of ruffianism which is sternly and swiftly punished. The delinquent is at once reported at headquarters, for the men are most lealous of the honor of the r order. The case is investigated, and if the accusation should be proved, the man is paid his wayes up to the dag is have described. General Butler said man is paid his wages up to the day, is given a week's wages wherewith to to me at that time: keep himself for a time, and is conducted out of the gates, never again to a great fortune quickly I could enter them.

Forgiveness is never accorded, nor under any pretext will the man be allowed to take employment, even of the most men al kind, in that establishment. Such were the conditions under which every man enters the service of the firm, and he knows that they will be rigidly enforced.

I may also add that the keepers of these stables never permit their ani-mals to be tortured and hampered by any chance in a fight with the United the check-rein, which, independent of its cruelty, deprives the horse of its fade out of their minds. But wherever power of exerting its full strength, and evidence of seizure can be obtained so prevents the owner from getting upon the testimony of good witnesses the full amount of work out of the ani-

Neither do they perm t the use of blinders (or blinkers), which are nearly as absurd as the check-rein, though they do not cause so much actual suffering to the an mal. There seems to be a hazy sort of idea

that the blinder is beneficial to the horse by shutting out sights which might frighten it. But even with the largest and closest blinders, the animal s permitted to see objects in front of it, and is just as I kely to be frightened by them as by objects at the side or behind. To be consistent, therefore, the horse ought to be completely, instead of partially, blinded, and then there startling object.

But, in fact, a horse is afraid not of objects which it sees, but of objects which it does not see at all, or which it only partially sees. Why should we employ the blinder in harness, and not when we ride the horse? The nature of the horse is not changed because he has a rider on his back, instead of a driver behind him, and he is just as likely to be frightened in the one case as in the other.

The eye of the horse naturally projects from the side of the head, for the express purpose of enabling it to have a wide range of vision, and when we deprive the animal of two-thirds of its natural sight-area we proportionately add to the chance of frightening it.

Now let us be consistent. Horses, as we well know, are just as liable to be frightened by sounds as by sights. There ore, let us stop its ears. I really wonder that ear-stoppers have never come into use. They could be made exceedingly ornamental, and might be adorned like the blinker, with the coat of arms, or at least the crest of the

I may mention that several of the great English tirms adopt a smilar mode of treating the horse to that which is employer by the one that we have described. But I mention a particular firm because I have inspected its noted London establishment, and

Companion

#### COTTON CLAIMS.

"Some of the finest material for the

Thirteen Millions of Dollars at the Disposal of Legal Claimants.

novel st that can be imagined is to be found in the United States Treasury," said a gentleman who had been in that department of the Government for a quarter of a century to a reporter. 'Where is it?" he replied, in answer to my question. "Why, everywhere. There is a bureau called the Division of Abandoned Lands and Property that in itself is one great romance. Its history is fuller of the marvellous than anyhad for some years constituted him- thing ever written. Why, there is self an amateur policeman, never al- thirteen million dollars in its charge belowing man, horse, or dog to enter the longing to the people of the South yard except upon business. If a alone. You see, during and at the stranger should walk in, and a dress close of the war there was valany of the men, or if he should go uable property of all sorts which fell into the hands of army officers, and was turned into the treasury. Qver twelve million dollars of the money charged to that bureau is the proceeds of cotton taken from plantations all over the South and sold. The money it brought was turned in, as I have told you. The amounts finally became so great that Mr. Chase, then Secretary, created a division that should have especial charge of all the sort of thing. Why, there is one instance in which one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of cotton was taken from a far South estate, when cotton was worth five hundred dollars a bale, and sold. The persons to whom it belonged were loyalists. They haven't an idea of where their cotton went to. Their names were on the bales, and it would not be difficult for them to make a case, if they knew what to do. But it has been nearly twenty-three years since the money was deposited. I don't know whether any of them are living or not, and it is hardly probable that they will ever get what is really theirs. All the testimony relating to the case is in possession of the Government. The agent who took the cotton and the one who sold it are both dead, and the owners would not be able to make their case without some proof, which they baven't got.

"There are other instances similar to this. In 1863 we received one hundred and nine thousand dollars from a Government agent for cotton taken from a foreigner, supposed to have been a blockade runner, in one of the seaport towns of the far South. Secretary Chase when he heard the circumstances of the case said: 'This money is only held in trust by the Government, and some day we shall be obliged to account for it, for the United States really has no right to keep it. But no demand was ever made on the Treasury for it. I doubt if the owner ever knew just where it went.

"Not knowing when the claimants might make a demand on the Treasury for the proceeds of their cotton, the money was never used, but remains untouched in a fund by itself. But it has been so long ago, and the testimony necessary to make a case valid being in many instances unattainable by the owners, it is not probable that any portion of this enormous amount will ever leave the Treasury. The only very large sum that was ever pa d back was in the case of Gazaway B. Lamar. of Georgia, which you must have heard of. Ex-Attorney-General Williams and General B. F. Butler got back for him five hundred thousand dollars for were younger and wanted to make do it more surely and easily in prosecuting these cotton claims than in any other way.' It was always a wonder to me that, after the action of the Government in the Lamar case, more Southern people did not try to recover from the Government. The main difficulty was in proving that particular cotton was taken, sold and the money turned into the Treasury. Then they States, and so they have let the matter and the sale proved, the case is a good one."- Washington Sunday Herald,

## THE VALUE OF A WIG.

Curly and White Hair the Most Valuable Articles Handled by Dealers. The hair of which wigs are made is

collected by special drummers in Germany and France. England and Belgium are but poor markets for hair, not because of its scarcity, for both English and Belgian women have the finest heads of hair in the world, but because they will not sell it. When collected it is put through a cleansing would be no possibility of its seeing a process, severe enough to fetch the dirt out of an elephant's hide, and then dried several times over. The best hair dressers never buy hair from the head or from private hands. To this rule, however, there are two exceptions. Perfectly white hair is so rare that it is grabbed eagerly from any source, and a liberal price given for it. Natural curling hair is also of considerable value. A good wig of white hair costs about forty dollars, and (this is a secret of the trade and can only be told in whispers) the material from which these wigs are made is elipped from the festive goat, and never from the human head. A peculiarly soft, silky kind of snow-white hair originates on the angora rabbit. A perfectly white and abundant wig of white human hair would cost one thousand dollars at least, a price which few would be willing to pay. Dead hair i. e., hair cut from the head after death, is never used by any tonsorial artist worthy of the name. Indeed, it can not be used to any advantage, as it will neither curl, twist or manipulate. Hair cut from a living head is not dead, a fact which can easily be proved by taking a hair and stretching it out to its ut-most capacity. It will then contract quickly to its former position. It will live for a couple of years or more after having been cut, and when it dies, can therefore speak from personal the wig. front or switch becomes limp. knowledge. -J. G. Wood, in Fouth's rough, dishevelled and useless. -San the wig, front or switch becomes limp. Francisco Examiner.

### STATUE OF BACCHUS.

A Work of Art Successfully Balsed from the Bed of the Tiber.

The bronze statue found lying in the bed of the Tiber has been successfully raised. This was a work of some difficulty, for it had evidently been flung into the river head foremost, and was found with the feet uppermost. The workmen first struck the metal plinth, which being hollow, was supposed to be a large bronze plate. But on clearing the sand from below, the men quickly found the feet of the statue. It is a Bachus, a little under life-size. the head crowned with ivy leaves and berries. The left arm is fixed upward. the hand holding a long vine-crowned thyrsus. The right hangs down, and is extended a little outward. The face is very slightly turned to the right, and the weight of the body rests on the right leg, the left being bent at the knee, with only the ball of the foot and toes touching the ground behind.

The statue is perfect in every respect, with the exception of a clean fracture above the right ankle and the thyrsus is broken into three pieces, which have all been found. It is a work of great beauty; but, as far as it is possible to form a judgment, coated as it still is in many parts with Tiber sand. I am inclined to attribute it to the Graco-Roman rather than to any Greek school of art. The face is strictly ideal, the line of the nose straight, and the mouth and chin are clearly and symmetrically modeled, in full accordance with the typical rendering of the divus. The eyes are of some artificial material to imitate nature, the iris being represented by globular concavities. Some are inclined to think the eyes are silver, but this can not be ascertained unt I the incrustation of sand is removed, and that will not be a difficult task, for it is very loose. The bronze has a beautiful golden tint.

The statue was found in the middle of the river, where the works are going on for sinking the foundations of the middle pier of the bridge which is to connect the new street through the Regola on one side and the Trastevere on the other, near the church of San Crisogono. This spot is but a short distance from the northern extremity of the Island of St. Bartholomew; and as a portion, extending more or less to where the works are proceeding. was washed away during one of the inundations in the middle ages, it is probable that the statue may have been flung into the river from the northern point of the island, where stood a temple of Faunus .- Cor. London Times.

#### PARIS THIEVES.

The Various Classifications of the Light-Fingered Gentry.

The lowest in the scale is the "Pergiot," the apprentice thief who seeks to earn promotion by successful operations in the lower walks of his "profession." High above him towers the "Haute Pegre," the French slang phrase for "high art," the ne plus ultra of the business, the fashionable thief, attired in patent leather boots and white necktie. He is generally young and possesses the airs and manners of a perfect gentleman. His sphere of operations is to be found in the stalls or front seats of the balcony at the theaters, and he never dines at any but the best restaurants on the boulevard. The masters of the "Haute Pegre" would deem it an insult to be tioned in the same breath with the "Polyriers," whose sole occupation is to rob drunken persons, or with the "Rouliers" or "Rouletiers," who plunder the lurries and railroad trucks. The "charrieurs" chiefly practice their devices on unsuspecting country people, frequently resorting to the confidence trick, the three-card trick, etc. The pickpockets are subdivided into "Fourlineurs" and "Tirailleurs." The latter are for the most part poorly clad and find their victims among the groups of people stat oned around the ropedancers, ballad-singers or other strolling performers. The "Fourlineur" is always respectably dressed, and frequents fashionable thoroughfares and promenades. He is around with a fancheuv, or strong flat pair of shears, for cutting off gold watch-guards. Among the ordinary feats of this class we may instance the vol a recontre. which consists in suddenly running up against a gentleman in the street, as if by accident, and with incredible rapidity relieving him of his watch and chain, which are at once handed over to an accomplice, who makes off with the booty while the thief is profuse in apologies for his carelessness. If the robbery is discovered he indignantly demands to be searched on the spot, and as, of course, the stolen property is not found on him, the scene usually ends with the victim asking the thief's pardon. The cleverest of these pickpockets, the "King of the Fourlineurs," M'--- Previl, a Parisian by birth, not loi since ended his days in the bagne at Brest. - Chronik der Zeit.

## An Old Slavonic Custom.

The village of Minussinsk, in Russia, has been deeply troubled by the pest among its cows; and the conscript fathers of the community held a meeting to decide upon the best means of putting a stop to the calamity. It was agreed that resort should be had to the old Slavonie custom of "round plowing." The Sviet gives an account of the process. Seven virgins, two old women and a young bachelor of good character are elected. At midnight a procession of the peasants is formed. led by the two old women carrying pictures of saints. In the rear of the procession the seven maidens are harnessed to a plow, which is guided by the young man. A light furrow is plowed around the village; and thereby, according to the belief of the local agriculturists, a barrier is provided against the evil spirit which causes the pest; he has no power to pass over the mystical furrow.

-"The matron's lament-Let us It is also the husband's lasweep." ment. This is not humorous; it is so true that it is almost sad."-N. Y. Graphic.

#### "IF!"

"Stand back gentlemen! Clear the track!" shouted the police, and as the quickly-gathering crowd surged back, Steamer No. 4 came up the street, the magnificent black horses striking fire from the pavement.

But hold! A wheel comes off! the steamer is overturned, and the brave firemen are picked up bleeding and

An investigation revealed the fact that in oiling the steamer that morning the steward had neglected to put in the linch pin. A little neglect on his part had caused a loss of a half million dollars. The busy marts of trade are full of men who are making the same fatal mistake. They neglect their kidneys, thinking they need no attention, whereas, if they made occasional use of Warner's Safe Cure they would never say that they don't feel quite well; that a tired feeling bothers them; that they are plagued with indigestion; that their brain refuses to respond at call; that their nerves are all unstrung .- [Fire Jour-

-A short time a\_o a gentleman took his little son on a railroad excursion. The little fellow booked out of the window, when the father slip ed the hat off the loy's head. The latter was much grieved at his supposed loss, when papa con-o'ed him by saying he would "whistle it back." A little later he whistled and the hat reappeared. Not long after the little lad flung the hat out of the window, shouting: "Now, papa, whistle it back again!" A roar of laughter served to enhance the confusion of papa. - Scranton Truth.

Of the Parisian play-goers 100,000 are on the free list at the theatres.

#### "IT KNOCKS THE SPOTS,"

And everything in the nature of cruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous ulcers, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomack, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely vegeta-ble compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

A Philadelphia factory has turned out a sausage sixty-four feet long.

#### NOT SYMPTOMS, BUT THE DISEASE. It would seem to be a truth appreciable by

all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomack Bitters is successful in so many cases with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maiadies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver con plaint, gout, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not validated excells what rected out by it. It was palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease

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