

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Do not feed the fattening hogs any longer than is necessary. Slaughter them as soon as the temperature of the atmosphere is at the freezing point, which is better than when the weather is very cold. It is not economical to feed hogs in very cold weather if they be in proper condition for killing.

Lily of the Valley in the open garden, or in slight shade, is a hardy plant that blooms without special attention. The only requirement is the health of the plants. It sometimes occurs that young plants in quite rich soil make a strong growth for a year or two without blooming, but it is only because of their rank growth, and afterward they will be found to bloom annually.

The green aphid is usually destroyed in planthouses by fumigating with tobacco or tobacco stems. When only a few house plants are to be rid of them, it may be done with some soapy water in which is a little tobacco water—that is, water in which tobacco has been soaked or steeped. The tops of the plants can be dipped in this water, or it can be applied to the foliage by means of a syringe.

When pullets are forced to lay early by stimulants or highly concentrated food, it is an injury, as it taxes the vitality. A pullet that is forced will lay very small eggs for awhile, and then when she ceases, in order to nest, she will not begin again as soon as a mature hen. She becomes prematurely old, and does not prove on the average as profitable as when she is given ample time to mature before beginning to lay.

Mushroom Culture.

That mushrooms are not more generally grown and eaten can only be accounted for by the fact that a few varieties are poisonous, hence people are afraid to eat them. While it is true that some of them are poisonous and it is somewhat difficult for the unpracticed to distinguish between the edible and harmful, a little effort and observation would enable any one to tell the good from the bad. Indeed the danger from eating the cultivated ones is extremely slight, for the spores obtained of the dealers is of but one kind, the *Agaricus campestris*, which is perfectly harmless and is the variety most commonly met with.

That mushrooms form a cheap, palatable and nutritious food is beyond question. Chemically they more nearly resemble meat than do any other vegetables. The spontaneity with which they come up in certain localities and seasons indicates how easily they can be grown. During the winter a bed can be made under the shade of a tree, where they will multiply for weeks, while a little preparation in the cellar or roothouse will enable a family to have them all winter.

The best material to use in making mushroom beds is horse manure. This taken fresh from the stable should be thrown into a heap and let stand a few days, until it becomes heated; then fork over and mix. Continue in a few times, or until the mass is fully fermented and rotted, and the excessive heat and moisture is thrown off. Make the bed four or five feet wide and as long as necessary or convenient, and pile the manure up in a rounded ridge three feet high. Care should be taken to have the manure evenly placed and the least decayed portions at the bottom, and it should be packed firmly, so as to produce an even and mild heat. The heat should be allowed to rise beyond 80 degrees, and if it seems likely to do so, poke holes in the manure in various parts of the bed by thrusting sharp sticks into it and then withdrawing them. When the heat is about 75 degrees the bed is ready for the spawn. This can be got of any seedsman at a cost of about 20 cents per pound. It is broken into pieces about the size of walnuts and these put in six inches apart and about two inches below the surface. The bed is then covered to a depth of two inches with firm, well-soiled, pressed down firmly and evenly. If the temperature is right, mushrooms will appear in from three to six weeks, and will continue to bring for two months if the interior is kept up. To prevent the soil from drying and to conserve the heat, a covering of straw may be put on the bed. But little moisture is needed, and do not water unless quite dry, and use lukewarm water (cold water destroys both spawn and crop), enough to moisten the surface, apply through a fine rose. If the bed is covered with straw, let that remain while the water is applied. When the nights are cold and some of the mushrooms have been exhausted, the covering should be increased. When the bed seems to have done bearing take off the straw, and ten inches of fresh manure, replace the soil and fresh straw, fresh heat will revive the spawn and produce another crop.

In indoor culture the beds are made on shelves one above another, and thus a space is made to produce a large amount. With proper management a succession can be had winter long, and in fact all the year. The expense of time and labor is so small that there is not much excuse for not trying a small bed, and a little difficulty will enable one to keep the supply supplied with this article of food.

It is advised that mushrooms which gathered in the fields be soaked in water, thus having the effect of removing the poisonous matter which is in them.—Colman's Rural Magazine.

SIMPLE ISLANDERS.

Description of a Marriage and Marriage Feast at St. Kilda.

Three Sabbaths before the interesting ceremony the banns are proclaimed in church. A week before the marriage day a feast consisting of the chief luxuries of the island is provided for the whole of the islanders in the intended bridegroom's house. The "luxuries" include tea—which is drunk out of bowls—cheese, butter, Scotch haddock, and last, but not least, "a wee drappie o' whisky." But the islanders never disgrace such feasts with drunkenness. A curious feature of the gathering is that the sexes are kept by themselves in different ends of the house. For the comfort of the men tables and chairs are provided, and in the event of the supply running short the women have to remain standing. The "feast" is, of course, a most formal affair. What else could it be when the Pope of the place has forbidden even singing and whistling? There is no singing, and, of course, no dancing. The time is passed in general remarks on the coming event and the "news of the day." I really do not know what the "news of the day" means in St. Kilda unless it be that Mr. Bham was publicly reproved in church the Sunday before for sleeping, or that the minister's house-keeper had patched up her latest quarrel with the prettiest woman on the island (commonly called the Queen). When the wedding day comes everybody gathers into the church, including the bride and bridegroom, attended by the best man and bridesmaid. They are rigged out in their summer finery, and privileged with a front seat to the left of the pulpit. Everybody is agog with excitement, for the occasion is a great one. Soon there enters the Rev. Mr. Mackay, Bible in hand. Mounting the preacher's box the minister engages in a Gaelic prayer. Then follows a sermon on the duties of husband and wife. The sermon over, Mr. Mackay goes through the marriage ceremony in the orthodox fashion. There is another prayer and then the curtain falls. After the marriage another jolly feast is provided in one of the houses of the village, but to this only natives are invited. The "strangers" who include the schoolmaster, the old nurse and the minister himself, lie themselves to the manse, where they attempt to make merry in a humble kind of way, and the newly married couple are gracious enough to look in and smile on the proceedings. The husband and wife bring provisions with them, generally mutton, it being considered unlucky that they should come empty handed. Tea is supplied in great abundance. A bumper drink to the health and prosperity of the newly wedded pair, and this formality over the company breaks up. The couple are seen to rest for the night, and the event is at an end. There is a difficulty usually about the honeymoon. It is the correct thing to spend it from home, but there is only the choice of going to a friend's house ten yards away or one twice the distance.—Cor. Glasgow Herald.

THE SEIGNEURIES.

Interesting Picture of Them as They Exist in Canada.

The diet of the French Canadians is extremely simple and consists principally of soup and vegetables, though meat and poultry are very cheap in the country districts, costing somewhat less than half the price paid by the English laborer for the same articles of diet. The French-Canadian farmer is a strict conservator of ancient habits and customs, and is strongly opposed to any progressive principles. The soil in some parts of the province of Quebec has therefore been systematically starved by long habits of neglect, handed down from father to son, that a mere existence is all that has been gained from the land. However, if the same farm has come into the possession of an enterprising Scotch or English farmer with liberal ideas of progress and advancement, the result has been striking; and in the course of a few years the old, decaying buildings have disappeared, a new farm-house and substantial barns have been erected, and the estate has recovered all the appearance of prosperity. This is not an uncommon instance. The old seigneuries on the St. Lawrence have lost but little of their ancient character. In many cases even the venerable manor houses still stand on the river banks, surrounded by prim, old-fashioned gardens and approached by straight avenues of poplar. These seigneuries were, in old times, usually granted by the Government to persons of distinction or to court favorites, and consisted of immense tracts of land (in some instances three leagues in breadth by the same in depth), extending for miles from the river shore back into the primeval forest. The seigneur, or lord of the manor, parceled this land out into small bits, which were frequently again subdivided by him into almost infinitesimal proportions. The fee holders made a small annual payment to the seigneur, who had also certain feudal claims, the principal of which was a considerable proportion of the amount payable on the sale or transfer of land.—All the Year Round.

China's Empress Dowager.

A short time ago it was announced that the Emperor of China, having reached his fourteenth year, was about to take over the reins of power from the Empress Dowager, and that nothing now remained but for the astrologers to select a lucky day. It has, however, now been arranged, at the Emperor's request, and the arrangement has been approved at a meeting of the Imperial Princes, that the Empress Dowager shall govern in conjunction with the Emperor until he reaches the age of twenty. The officials have been ordered, therefore, in future to send their petitions, memorials, etc., in duplicate—one copy for the Emperor, the other for the Empress. The latter has been so successful as a ruler that the plan is a wise one. She is not the mother of the Emperor, but one of the wives of the late Emperor, but one. The present Emperor is the son of Prince Lu, the Prince's sister.—Manchester Guardian.

THE BAW'S REGALIA.

Exhibition of the Plunder Seized by the British Soldiers in Burma.

A large quantity of gold and other articles brought from the palace at Mandalay are now being exhibited in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, where they form a very interesting display. At the present time there is no list nor any kind of description of the separate pieces, which appear to be of very different dates of production. There are typical features more or less evident in the style of art and in the workmanship. The articles are mostly formed of two thin plates of pure gold soldered apart by side pieces, the interior space being filled with lac. In this way the gold is small in quantity, instead of being really thick and solid as it appears to be; and the articles when handled feel very light. The gold objects are set with numerous rubies in rows, and otherwise ornamented with precious stones either in their natural form or but very indifferently cut. There are many rings and brooches, one of the latter containing an immense emerald cut square. Some of the gold articles are of very large size, and there are others formed into the shape of birds and crawfish. There are goblets and conical food covers, all worked in the same way out of sheet gold, and highly ornamented by chased work. Jade armlets and cups are also to be seen.

The royal dress is the most interesting as well as the most extraordinary portion of the collection. The robe of state is composed of elaborate spangle work, sewn with great neatness and considerable skill of ornamentation upon some very stout basis, such as leather or cardboard. It is embroidered also with figurings of metal and silk thread. Its weight is very great, probably not less than sixty or seventy pounds. The hat, which weighs two or three pounds, is conical, with high peak and broad brim, and is also covered by spangle work. The shoes, turned up at the points, are of hollow gold and highly ornamented with metal threadwork; the clogs are plainer and very heavy. The full dress, indeed, seems to be as much as a man could well stand under, and locomotion must have been very difficult to the Eastern monarch. The belt is of gold thread-work, set with figurings in pearl. It is a very well executed and handsome article. In one of the cases containing the dress there is a small umbrella; but this is not the umbrella of state. This was in the capture broken up, and of it there now are parts only, and a great quantity of ornaments which have been received in these cases, but these are not shown to the public. The umbrella itself is about thirty feet in diameter, and was carried by a shaft six inches thick and about twenty feet long, the final on the top of the umbrella being, when complete, some nine feet in height. The shaft was surrounded by rings of gold, studded with rows of rubies, and ornamented by alternations of inverted V-shaped pendants. The gold articles and regalia above noticed are placed in the Indian section near the Ceylon court. But there are two pagodas or shrines forming part of this collection which have been placed in the gardens near the fountains, and which are by no means the least interesting objects, although they are formed of mere gilded lattice work bedecked with bits of silvered glass and other tawdry. The roof upon roof with which they are covered in, and the flame-like representation in the ornaments, out of which tall slight-pointed spires rise, are highly characteristic of the crude Burmese style of art.—London Standard.

OF SLEEP WALKING.

Sufferers Who Should Never be Left Without Good Medical Counsel.

It seems strange, on the first blush of the matter, that so very few accidents befall sleep-walkers. The proportion of instances in which any injury is sustained by the subjects of this remarkable state of semi-sleep is very small. The explanation of the immunity is doubtless to be found in the fact that it is a state of semi-sleep in which the sleep-walker makes his excursion. He is sleeping only so far as part of his cerebrum is concerned. The rest of his brain is awake, and therefore it is not a strange feat to walk carefully and escape injury, doing all the necessary acts of avoidance while carrying out some dream purpose, just as a waking purpose is fulfilled. This hypothesis obviously requires a very full explanation of such an accident as that by which a sleep-walker recently came by his death—namely, falling out of an open window. It is not likely to have been part of the dream to get out of a window. There must have been some error in the carrying out of the process; such, for example, as turning to the right instead of the left on leaving a room, and thus walking through a low window instead of through a door-way. As a rule the senses are sufficiently on the alert to enable the sleep-walker to take all precautions for safety, and when he comes face to face with a difficulty involving more than automatic or sub-conscious self-control, he wakes. We should like to know more of the case which has ended fatally from some competent medical observer who has studied the development of this interesting disorder in this particular instance. Surely a practitioner was consulted. No case of sleep-walking should ever be left without medical scrutiny and counsel. In sleep-walking there is the making of madness, and in its inception this disorderly sleeplessness ought to be stayed.—The Lancet.

What Makes Vinegar Sharp.

George Adams, in 1747, said that some people have imagined that the sharpness of vinegar is occasioned by the cells striking their pointed tails against the tongue and palate; but it is very certain that the source of vinegar has none of those cells, and that its pungency is entirely owing to the pointed figure of its salts, which float therein.—Scientific American.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The son of Charles Dickens, wrongly reported killed in the war in the Northwest, is described as a plucky and dashing officer.

—Dr. William Tecumseh Sherman and Dr. Winfield Scott Hancock are two gentlemen well known in army circles. Some of the colleges recently dubbed them "Doctors," as though that were a compliment to a great soldier.—Chicago Journal.

—The market value of rare books seems to fluctuate very strangely. In 1877 Earl Coningsby's "Collection Concerning the Manor of Mardon," a work relating to Herefordshire, was sold in London for £340. A fortnight ago the same copy fetched only £19.

—Three seas and two daughters of General Lee survive him. His sons are farmers in Virginia, and the daughters are both great travelers, the elder having explored Australia, Japan, China, India and Egypt in addition to the European circuit of sights.—N. Y. Post.

—Frank Buckland's biographer records that when the great naturalist lay dying, "God is so good," he said, "so very good to the little fishes, I do not believe He would let their inspector smother shipwreck at last. I am going on a long journey, where I think I shall see a great many curious animals. This journey I must go alone."

—The New York Tribune says that the popular impression that great men's sons are seldom clever does not seem to be borne out by the facts. Senator Ingalls has a son who, it is thought, will be cleverer than his father. Oliver T. Morton's son bids fair to make his mark as a lawyer. John S. Wise is the clever son of a clever father, and young Breckinridge promises to keep alive the memory of his gifted father.

—Miss Fanny Crosby, the popular Sunday-school hymn-maker, is now fifty-five years of age, and from girlhood has been totally blind. She is below the average stature, and is rather delicate in appearance, and lives in plain style on Forsyth street, New York. She has written fully fifteen hundred hymns, many of which have proved very popular. She is represented as always bright and cheerful.—N. Y. Herald.

—The late Secretary Frelinghuysen had a conviction that if he ever went to sea he would be drowned. So he never went to sea. He was nominated and confirmed as Minister to England by President Grant. His commission was made out. He went on to Washington to receive his instructions from Secretary Fish. At the last his dread of the ocean overcame him. He refused to leave the United States, and he handed back his commission.—N. Y. Tribune.

—During the Administration of President Buchanan the daughter of a Senator was married in Washington. The President, Cabinet and many members of Congress were in attendance. After the ceremony Mr. Buchanan stepped forward to present his congratulations to the bride, a prominent feature of which was a hearty kiss. A member standing in close proximity inquired: "Is it understood that I am to follow suit?" "No, sir," replied the President, "it is understood that I kiss for the Nation."—Albany Journal.

—China dealer.—"Never saw such dull times in my life. Don't sell a new set of dishes a week." Caller.—That's rather odd. People can't eat without dishes, and they are sure to get broken, you know? "That was the case, formerly, and I've often had families buy a new set every month; but those good times have gone. Dishes don't get broken any more." "They don't?" "No. You see it's becoming fashionable for ladies to do their own work."

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION.

One of the best known clergymen in Matengo, Illinois, was afflicted with a curious complication of ailments. For twenty years he had nervous dyspepsia. For eight years, he had spasms affecting sight, speech and hearing. To these disorders were added catarrh, bronchitis and constipation. His appetite was small, his strength was almost gone, and it was but rarely that he could preach a sermon. After trying almost every method of cure, this clergyman wrote to Drs. Starkey & Palen to see if there was any in trying Compound Oxygen. They hardly dared to encourage him. Still he concluded to try it. Now see the result. He writes: "My general health is greatly improved, appetite is quickened, dyspepsia is almost gone, constipation relieved and catarrh and bronchitis greatly helped. Have gained ten pounds in flesh and am physically stronger, and in better condition generally."

If you can't understand exactly what Compound Oxygen is or why and how it should effect such cures be assured of one thing: It really does the work. This is attested by so many who have been benefited out of severe chronic illness that there is no disputing it. The Treatise, which is sent free by mail, tells more about it. Write to DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Matthews, 616 Powell Street, San Francisco.

A young lady called at a shooting gallery in Chicago the other day, and after firing fifteen shots at a target it was found that she had shot her initials on the target. Then she told the astonished proprietor that she was the champion lady shot from Oregon.

A CHANCE FOR HEALTH

Is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood purifier and purgative, a tonic and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which is chronic obstruction of the functions of the system, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

SINGING SONGS OF JOY.

"Hurrah for the Irish May Flower's bloom
That saved my Harney's life,
It kept his liver from death's doom,
An' cured him for his wife,
Do you blame me Mr. Delaney
For singin' songs of joy?
Irish May Flower, more's the power!
Cured my darlin' boy."

The bark Caterina sank in Bristol channel and twelve lives were lost.

NEVER OPEN YOUR MOUTH

Except to put something to eat in it, is an excellent motto for the somniferous and the sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

Mrs. Louisiana Warren died in Indian Territory a few days since aged 139 years.

Old Material is taken on account by Palmer & Rey; remember this fact.

RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED.

We will pay your fare from any part of United States to Portland and hotel expenses while here if we do not produce indubitable evidence from well-known bankers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and farmers as to your liability in the cure of reducible rupture or hernia without knife, needle or sharp instrument. You are secure against accident from the first day until cured, and the cure guaranteed permanent or money refunded. You can travel every day, no matter what your occupation, without catarrh or inconvenience. Consultations free. Office hours from 10 to 4 daily. Correspondents will enclose stamp for reply and address Dr. Forden & Luther, rooms 8 and 9, First National bank, Portland, Oregon. Mention this paper.

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she lunged for Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

You can secure the best prices and terms from Palmer & Rey.

WEAK LUNGS MADE STRONG.

Persons who stay indoors all the time and lean over a counter or desk, sooner or later discover that their lungs are giving out. Editors are often thus afflicted. Erastus L. Sutherland, editor of the Eastern States Journal, White Plains, New York, writes:

"I have used ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER in my family since 1866. In that year I had an attack of pneumonia from which I was not expected to recover. My lungs were left in a very weak state. I commenced using ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, wearing them constantly three months, two on the breast and two on the back. The result was surprising, at least to me. The pains in my lungs had left me and I felt like a 'giant refreshed with new wine.'"

For the Cure of a Cough or Sore Throat, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy.

To feel free, pleasant and be healthy, use Irish May Flower. 75 cents at druggists.

W. E. Mead was murdered at White Plains, N. Y., by two men who committed suicide to avoid being captured.

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swelled head," nauseated stomach and unquieting nerves resulting from the "convivial party" last night, the sure and safe way to clear the bowels from the brain, recover rest for food and tone up the nervous system is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. Naclaw, of Cleveland, O. killed three of her children, mortally wounded two others and committed suicide.

3 months' treatment for \$50. Pierce's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Irish May Flower the king of discoveries

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPESIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS THE Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER. SNELL, HEITZHU & WOODARD, Wholesale Agents Portland, Or.

4% LONG LOANS.

Approved by the U. S. Treasury Dept. for the purpose of security only by Internal Revenue Service. See prospectus for particulars. Loan made on 4% basis. T. S. Gardner, Manager, Fairmount Building, Portland, O.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. SACNER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, as it makes the best, short weight doughs and pastries. Contains no alum, saltpetre or other injurious ingredients. It is the only pure, sweet and healthy powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 113 WALL STREET, N. Y.

IRISH MAY FLOWER.
THE GREAT BOWEL REGULATOR.
IRISH MAY FLOWER is the best remedy for Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Headache, and other ailments. It is a natural and wholesome purgative, and its use is recommended by all medical authorities. It is sold in packages of 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1 dollar.

HATCH CHICKENS.
WITH THE PETALUMA INCUBATOR



Successful Machine Made of Gold Medal, 1 Silver Medal, and 15 First Premiums. HATCHES ALL KINDS OF EGGS.
Price, \$30.00. Send for large Illustrated Circular and see how you may get an Incubator FREE. Address, PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal.

WELL DRILLING
Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 20 to 500 feet for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Boring Machines are guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drill in soft or medium hard formations. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the business. Send a card to Bureau for Illustrated Catalogue. K. ALBRIGHT, Pierce Well Excavator Co., New York.

A. E. BURBANK.
Importer and Breeder of Improved Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Guntherbred Fowls, Fowls, Rabbits, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Peas, etc. Hatching Eggs. Enclose stamp for price list and state where you saw this advertisement. Address: Nos. 12 and 38 CENTER MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY.
Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wasting—Any book learned in one reading. Heavy remuneration for postal classes. Prospectus with list of names of those who have profited with it. Address: PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A. FELDENHEIMER
The Leading and Reliable JEWELER of Portland, Oregon
102 First and Morrison Streets. COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

STEWART, HUNTER & BACH.
Best Organs, hand instruments, Latest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Best supplies at Eastern prices. 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

The Van Monciscar DISPENSARY, PORTLAND, OR.



Young, middle aged and old, single or married men and all who suffer with LOST MANHOOD! Nervous Debility, Spermatocystitis, Premature Loss of Force, Backache, Headache, Sleeplessness, Dropsy, Impotence, and all the ills of a debilitated system. We have a cure for all these ailments. Our medicine is pure and safe. It restores the vitality and strength of the system. It is sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA CURED!
Asthma cured by the use of the "Chestnut Leaf." This is a natural and wholesome remedy, and its use is recommended by all medical authorities. It is sold in packages of 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1 dollar. Address: THE CHESTNUT COMPANY, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.