egal Protection for Working Wome The Working Women's Protective un-ion, which has its office in Ulinton place, was organized twenty five years ago it was named before the word "union" meant what it does now and is, therefore, in some degree misleading. It is not a union in the sense of being a labor organization officered and directed by working people, but it is a society of those who people, but it is a society of those who recognize that working women need some thing they do not get a society of helpful men and women, who by their influence, aid and capital protect their more frail and hard working sisters against overbearing and brutal employers. By making a complaint at the offices of the organisation, working women, with the exceping a complete working women, with the excep-tion of those in household service, have their wrongs inquired into and their rights

cured even if the law bas to claim them. Statistics show that over 11,000 applications for help have been made during the last year and claims upon unprincipled employers, even to the small sum of \$1. have been wrung out of them by means of the law. These things are acsomplished without cost to the applicant. Lawyers and directors give their services to the cause, but their are many expenses connected with the organization which reach the sum of \$5,000 a year. This is subscribed for in small amounts. Ten dollars makes the donor a member for one year. The payment of \$50 during any one year makes the subscriber a member for life it hardly seems credible that ladies in society, who live luxuriously, drive out daily in their own carriages, and have attendants at their beck and call to gratify every whim. can be oppressors to their own sex, but this has been proven over and over again by the books of the society and the actions of the lawyers. These very women, perhaps only from thoughtlessness, certainly from careless ness. if not a more ungenerous spirit, turn away, or cause to be turned away, the hard worked seamstress or the tired out dressmaker with her bill unpaid .-New York Press.

Chains for Russian Prisoners. A point on which false information has spread relates to the manner prisoners wear their chains, which some, like the author of "Called Back," would have us believe is under their trousers. But this is purely a hoax I have in my pos-session pairs of Russian handcuffs and leg chains, and a prison suit which I obtained in Siberia, where also I saw scores, not to say hundreds, of leg chains The last consist each of two rings, to be riveted around the ankles, and attached by a chain thirty inches long which, for con-venience in walking, is suspended in the middle by a strip of leather from the waist Between the rings and the pris-oner's skin there is worn first a coarse en stocking and over that a piece of thick linen cloth, then come the trousers, ever which is bound round the shin a leather gaiter How, then, could these chains be worn under the trousers? The chains in my possession weigh five and a quarter pounds the handcuffs two; but of these latter I should observe that in going across Siberia and through its pris-ons I saw only one man manacled, and he a desperado, who, to the crime for which he was judged, added that of murder in the prison.—Henry Lansdell, D. D., in Harper's Magazine.

Parisian Lack of Comfort. Each day that I live here, certain things strike me more forcibly in this great city. and just now I am trying to solve the problem of why the French people have not the many comforts about them that we Americans have in our so much younger country To begin with, they are only beginning to have gas put into their houses from garret to cellar, tele-phones in private homes are few and far between, and the messenger boy system is not even known You can get a mes-senger, it is true, but he is not the bright, agile American boy, but a man grown old with hard work. Then he is called by the dignified name of commissionaire, and expects to be made much of accordingly, and never half does his work I have already spoken of the poor arrangements fire brigades to this fair land, the good would fairly marvel at such a wonderful institution. Then, again, the general use of elevators is only just mak-ing headway, and a hundred other things that have become second nature to us are still to be heard of in the city of cities.— Paris Cor. The Argonaut.

Air of a Smoking Car. "Here is a curious thing." said a doctor, as he walked through an Eric railroad train the other day. This smoking car seats fifty persons, and yet there is seldom a chance for a seat after the train starts out of New York The men in this car have gone into the country at considerable expense and disadvantage for the sake of their healths. The only time they spend at home is at night, and most of it in their bedrooms in heated houses where the air is very little different from that In a city bedroom They spend from two to four hours of the only leisure they have in this car, where the air is so vitiated with tobacco that though I am an old smoker it makes me as sick in fifteen minutes as did my first cigar It is safe to say that the health of these men would have been better guarded had they stayed in town."—New York Sun.

The Young Art Critic. A bright youngster who visited the Corcoran art gallery the other day was apparently very deeply impressed with that famous little example of Italian sculpture, "The Forced Prayer." It will be remembered that the sculpture, "The Forced Prayer." It will be remembered that the statue represents a small boy in a very abbreviated garment who holds his chubby hands together in front of him in an attitude of prayer, while his small face represents every possible shade of diagust and rebellion. But our youngster had a different explanation of the motive of the statue, which he terrely stated to his father or syplanation of the motive of the statue, which he tersely stated to his father on his return home somewhat in this wise:
"An', papa, I sawed a little image of a boy wha; had been chasin' a little chicken in his night gown. An' he des catch de little chicken up in his hands an' he squoshed it."—Washington Hatchet.

New Artesian Well at Paris. The artesian well of Place Hebert, at Paris, has just been finished, after twentytwo years' work on it. It was necessary two years work on it. It was necessary to bore to a depth of 2,860 feet to reach water, and such depth was attained only with the greatest difficulty. The work had to be stopped several times, either on account of the hardness of the strata traersed or of the crushing of the metallic tubing caused by the pressure of the earth. The new well is the third of the earth. The new well is the third of the public wells of Paris, the others being those of Grenelle and Passy Its diameter is 5½ feet and the weight of the tubing about 880,000 pounds. The temperature of the water that it furnishes is 84½ degs. The cost of this important undertaking was \$500,000—Scientific American.

Lottery Mail Matter Seized. Campen, N. J., Jan. 21.—Postmaster Browning made his third seizure to-day of lottery mail matter addressed to residents of this city. The matter consisted of about seventy-five circulars of the Louisiana Lottery Company, stating that a drawing of the lottery would be held on the 17th day of February, and that all tickets drawing less than \$1,000 would be cashed at an address in Boston, and those drawing over that amount

has received from Washington, Post-master Browning has forwarded the entire lot to Postmaster General Wana-maker,—N. Y. Sun, January 22.

AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE.

THE COMING GREATNESS OF THE ANTIPODEAN REPUBLIC

A Century Hence It Will Be Peopled by 50,000,000 of English Speaking Inhabitants-Mistress of the Eastern Archipelago-A New Type.

There is every reasonable probability that in 1988 Australia will be a federal republic, peopled by 50,000,000 of English speaking men, who, sprung from the same races as the Americans of the Union, will have developed a separate and recognizable type, resembling, yet differing from, that of their cousins in the western Atlantic. The most difficult work of set-tlement, the provision of food, houses, instruments and organization sufficient to tempt and to provide for increasing multi-tudes, has been accomplished, and soon the stream of emigration—that wonderful outflow of annual armies from Europe, leaderless but obedient, guideless but unfaltering-will turn to Australia in in-creasing volume.

The populousness is almost certain, and so is its organization as a republic, and as we should predict, a republic with cer-tain aggressive tendencies. Australia will have no boundaries but the sea, no neighbor who dare threaten her, no absolute need for a foreign policy of any kind, but she will have one none the less. Her peo-ple will differ from the American. They will not be so entirely agricultural as the Americans were, they will be horsemen, not gig drivers; they will have almost from the first more ambilion, and they will in many ways have at once a greater largeness of view and more unscrupulousss. Already their foreign policy in terests Australians acutely, and their first effort to act as a nation has been to form a fleet. Already they display that curious feeling, so different in different peoples, that distance on water has for them little or no meaning. They never dream of excluding New Zealand from their aggregate, though it is as far from their coast as Constantinople from Lon-don; and they rage at the occupation of the New Hebrides by foreigners, though the islands are 1,200 miles away. Their whole conception of distance differs from ours as might that of the inhabitants of a larger planet; and their grasp, when they begin to grasp, will be far reaching.

Descended from adventurers, not from Puritans, taught hardness by their early contact with violent criminals, accustomed to the management of dark subject races -for half Australia can only be cultivated by their aid-and eager as men of their climate must be for pleasant lives, they will thirst for dependent possessions, for gardens were fortunes grow, for the splendid fragments of a broken continent which spread in three great lines of Islands from the Australian mainland to that of Asia, and they will possess them all. From the Philippines in the north—about as far off from Australia as New Zealand is—straight down to the south, Borneo and Sumatra, Celebes and Java, the endless islands of the Banda sea, and the grand mass of Papua, will all belong to the Australians and will be cultivated for them under their government, as owners as well as rulers, by the overspill of southern Asia, which by that time, unless the ratio alters, will be groaning

under twice its existing population.

The Australian republic will be mistress not only on her own continent, but of the Eastern archipelago—that is, of the lands which in all the world are richest in minerals, forests and the means of yielding all that the tropics can produce. The desire to acquire these possessions, the necessity of defending them, the habit of ruting them, will force upon Australian statesmen and people, fleets, armies—dark as well as white—and alliances; and with them ideas, habits and methods of political organization widely different from those of the Americans, from whom they differ also in the arrangements of their

It is difficult, without mere dreaming, will be; but we venture to think that it will approximate much more closely to the Italian than the American type; that is, it will be democratic, but not hard. The early Americans, whose influence is only just dying out, were men of austere temper who led on an ungrateful soil—New England is worse to farm than Scotland—lives of permanent hardship. They had to fight the sea, the snow, the forests, the Indians and their own hearts; and did fight them all, if not with complete success, at least with persistent hardness. The Australians, we conceive, with a more con-genial and altogether warmer climate, without Puritan traditions, with wealth among them from the first, and with a habit of communion with Europe, will be a softer, though not weaker people, fond-er of luxury and better fitted to enjoy art, with an appreciation of beauty which the Americans have never shown, and with not only a love for literature but a power of producing it in original forms. will be a people growing and drinking wine, caring much for easy society, ad-dicted to conversation, and though energetic, with a keen desire for a well ordered

and restful life. They will not, unless compelled, allow their women to wear themselves out as the Americans do; will, in truth, we suspect, with that climate to mold them, and that indifference to expense which is one of their marked characteristics, never be happy without servants, a difference which, as the servants must be dark, may profoundly affect their civilization. will, in short, desire easier and larger lives than the Americans do, will be less persistently laborious, and will feel we note this already in Australians almost as strongly as in Californians—a sort of worship for their climate. The note of discontent which penetrates the whole American character will be absent, and if not exactly happier, they will be more at ease. All Australian development will be affected by that difference, and as they cease to be British, Germans and Irish, the men of the new type which will gradually be born, the distinctive and separate "Australians," will be as distinguishable in England as the Americans, and distinguishable also from them. The typical Australian will be a sunnier man .- Spectator.

Chicken Cholera for Rabbits. M. Pasteur's plan of exterminating rabbits has been tried in a field near Rheims, and is said to have succeeded. The field is walled in and was full of burrows. The gun and the ferret had been vainly tried. M. Loir, nephew of M. Pasteur, went down and poured on a truss of hay some broth full of the microbes of chicken cholera. The next day nineteen dead rabbits were found, and two days later twelve more. In some of the burrows were discovered families of dead rabbits, and not one living rabbit has since been seen.--London Times.

Carlyle and His Cigar. An English paper declares that "one of the saddest domestic tragedies in modern literature was largely due to no other cause than that Mrs. Carlyle had not learnt to like a cigar." Carlyle was leaving once for Scotland, in 1851, and went to his wife for a parting kiss with a lighted cigar in his mouth. She resented this. Though Carlyle constantly fell out rould be cashed at New Orleans.

In accordance with the instructions he as received from Washington, Post-

FISHING FOR TROUT.

The Vecessary Outfit-Skill Required to

Make a Lucky Fisherman. Trout fishing is of two kinds-bait fishing with earth worms in the ponds and stream and the casting of artificial flies on the surface of the water. Bait fishing is the first in order. It is less expensive and requires less skill and delicacy of handling than fly fishing. During the height of the season there are times when, for some unaccountable reason, trout will not rise to the most tempting fly, but will take a worm deftly dropped before its

A rod should be fourteen feet long. about seven ounces in weight, and so tough, strong and elastic as to bend almost double without breaking. A good reel, fitted to it, and a line of silk or linen. with snells and hooks, a box of bait, a sinker on each snell heavy enough to prevent the current of swift streams from whirring the hook about too fast, and a creel to carry the fish in completes the equipment. In trout fishing, as in violin playing, more depends upon skill than anything else. The musician can delight his hearers with a fairly good instrument more than can the tyro with a Stradi-varius, and the skillful disciple of Izaak Walton can eatch more trout with a common rod and self made flies than the novice can with the most expensive par-

When a sinker is used in bait fishing, as it must be, it should be fastened so that the loop in the gut or snell of the hook is above it. The hook should be about a foot below the sinker. Common earth worms are the best, and should be put on by running the hook through and through them, care being taken to cover

completely the barb and the shaft. Casting is only learned by practice; it annot be taught theoretically any more than can swimming, riding or shooting. The line in fishing should be habitually kept at the length of the rod. Keep out of sight of the fish. When once the trout is on, never slacken the line. Pull steadfly, but firmly, and jerk quickly if he jumps out of the water, for there he is apt to unbook himself and escape. Artificial flies are too numerous for description. They may be made at home with a few feathers and a little colored sewing silk, but fly hooks are now so reasonable in price and so complete in arrangement that it is better to buy them than to trust to one's own ingenuity unless, indeed, one be a connoisseur, in which case these hints are useless.

Tackle should be of the lightest and

strongest description. The scientific trout fisher is the man who can cast a fly within the space of a pocket handkerchief at about eighteen yards' distance. It must drop upon the water as lightly as a real fly would light, and the rod must be held well up and securely in the right hand .-Long Island Cor. New York Times.

In a Venetian Church.

It was in this church that I became fully conscious of the superior methods of the Catholic church in Europe, at least in their ability to reach down and take in all classes of people. The churches of Italy are open at all hours and times. central portions of the churches are clear. There are chairs about which can be used upon special occasions or by delicate people, but in this Venetian church the audirace stood as they would at a political outdoor meeting. There was an utter ab-sence of formal requirement which was most agreeable to witness. People came in and went out as they pleased. Even those who were listening to the sermon felt under ne compunctions to listen to more than they cared to hear. They could listen to a portion and then move on. People came in out of the street just as they happened to be dressed in passing. Exquisitely dressed ladies from the highest class stood side by side with market women who came in with their baskets. Here was the first church service that I had ever witnessed in my life where it was evident that every one was made welcome, and that in this splendid palace of religion

Tobacco Among the "Harmonites."

Alighting from the train at the handby the river side, we start up the road-way leading over the bluff to the village. A middle aged German accosts us, smil-

ing.
"Welcome," he says, pleasantly. "I
shall be de kite. I haf many peoples
shown Economy."
He laughs and we laugh; there is a gen-

eral shaking of hands. No other intro-duction is necessary. As we resume our walk one of our party lights a cigar. "Vat you do?" asks the guide, stopping, with eyebrows raised with surprise.

"Smoke," replies the astonished gen-

"Ve smoke not tobacco here," says the

"But I use it." "So? Vell, not in Economy. Ve haf no use mit tobacco." Objections are useless; the cigar is thrown away. The guide places his foot

on it in triumph. For many years no to-bacco has been used in Economy, except by stealth. An edict was issued against it because the practice was deemed an evil one, and these sturdy Germans must have credit for self sacrifice, as it is a national characteristic dearly to love a pipe.—H. D. Mason in American Magn-

Senator Ingalls Under Steam. Those who have never heard Senator Ingalls speak cannot appreciate the misery of being roasted by him. To read his speeches in cold, raw type conveys no idea of their bitterness. He emphasizes his words with his eyes, which are like the burning coals of the popular novels. There is nothing cowardly or evasive about Mr. Ingails. When he is talking about you he aims his wonderful eyes at you, looks you directly in the face, and being sure he is right he goes ahead. And the way he goes ahead! He can say things no human being ever thought of before. He can shoot more adjectives at a man in a minute than could be found in Webster's Dictionary in a month. He is a volcano, and an eruption is to be dreaded a volcane, and an eruption is to be dreaded and deplored—by the victims. He is a cyclone, and he leaves ruin and disaster in his rhetorical track.—Nebraska State longreal.

A Substitute for Steel. affected to any noticeable extent by the presence of a magnetic field. Besides this, it has the incidental advantage of being rust proof. The discovery is due to C. A. Pallard, of Geneva, Switzerland, and watches are now being constructed with this metal.—Boston Budget.

Coal Thieves Bun a Coal Yard. Seven persons have been arrested at reads these words not to neglect the Reading for systematically robbing the slightest symptsoms of kidney difficulty. developed at the hearing that they scraped the coal from the cars on the sidings at Port Clinton, and virtually supplied and operated a large coal yard from their stealings.—Philadelphia Rec-

Blackening the nose and cheeks under the eyes has been found an effectual preventive of snow blindness, or the injurious effect of the glare from illuminated snow upon eyes unaccustomed to it.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable Statement of Personal Dan ger and Providential Escape. The following story-which is attract ing wide attention from the press-is so

emarkable that we cannot excuse our selves if we do not lay it before our readers, entire: To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat. Sig. On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony ! then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was previous any one had told me that I was to machinery. The three following cards operation the chances were even only speak volumes for the Doctor and his new a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea, I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened

itself upon me first begun. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain it one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing-also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next and that a persistent froth and scum appeared on the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my

suspicion was wholly disarmed by the

should have been so blind I cannot un-

derstand. I consulted the best medical skill in the land I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspep-

sia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of a long list of common diseases, the symp toms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I had at first experienced were developed into terribl and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the

pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory biccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages! While suffering thus I received a call

from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like there was the most perfect democracy to be found in its audience.—T. C. Crawford servation. As a practicing physician servation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools I derid the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sick-ened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food on my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunever and whenever I had an opportun-ity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that yow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the sends which I want

the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the ficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive. the symptoms of nearly every other comcomplaint. Hundreds of peopl die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonis," and other common complaints, when in realsteals into the system like a thief, mani-fests its presence if at all by the com-monest symptoms and fastens itself in latter, may be substituted for steel in the manufacture of watches. Palladium is absolutely non-polarizable, and it is a seconsumption, quite as consumption. it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy, or heart disease. As one who has suf-fered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore everyone who

coal cars of the Reading railroad. It was No one can afford to hazard such I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal con-

sequences. J. B. HENION, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

DR. DARRIN'S SUCCESS.

Three More Prominent People of This City and State Testify to the Effeacy of the Electric Cure Deafness Cured In Ten Minutes.

The same marked success that has fol-In the same marked success that has believed Dr. Darrin the past four years suffers no diminution. His rooms at No. 705 Washington st., Portland are crowded night and day, and many have to go away without seeing the Doctor, or make appointments for the future. It is not often pointments for the future. It is not often appeared a failure. They were good docthat any known remedy will reach such a large number of chronic, scute and private diseases as does electricity. There seems to be no bounds to its utility in operation that would cost her \$1,000 the treating disease as well as its application case was incurable, and that even with an theory in curing the ills of which we are all unhappily afflicted:

This was practically the statement of all prominent physicians of the continent.

Editor Oregonian: Jan. 17, I came to ten minuted, as well as ever in my life. The treatment was by electricity and other methods. Refer to me at 86 Oak st., Port-ANDREW DOUGLASS.

Lee McGrew's Good Luck.

in the time. Another Soul Made Happy.

Editor Oregonian—Dear Sir: It seffords the future. FRIL C. WADSWORTH, me pleasure to testify to the excellence of the electric treatment given by Dr. Darrin. For several years I have been troubled with kidney troubles and inflam-mation of the neck of the bladder, for a while unable to get out. A few months' home treatment has put me on my feet again, for which I am truly tnankful to again, for which I am again, for which I am Dr. Darrin's great skill.
Dr. Darrin's great skill.
Newberg Or.

Better than having a good opportunity is the ability to use a poor opportunity well. DISORDERS WHICH AFFECT THE KIDNEYS

Are among the most formidable known. Disbetes, Bright's disease, gravel and other complaints of the urloary organs are not ordinarily
cured in severe cases, but they may be averted
by timely medication. A useful stimulant of
the urinary glands has ever been found in Hostetter's stomach Bitters, a medicine which not
only affords the requisite stimulus when they
become inactive, but increasing the activity of
the kidness and bladder this medicine has the
additional effect of expelling from the blood
impurities which it is the peculiar office of those
organs to eliminate and pass off. The Bitters is
also a purifier and strengthener of the bowels,
an invigorant of the stomach and a matchless
remedy for billousness and fover and ague. It
counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and
enstains and comforts the aged and infrim.
Contempt.—Contempt is what we feel for the Are among the most formidable known. fact that I nad no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I

Contempt.—Contempt is what we feel for the men who commit the sins we have no inclina-

the base of the brain; and so on through BEWARE OF CINTMENTS FOR CA-TARRETHAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrin Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., foledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrin Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

Job was probably the most precocious child on record. He cursed the day that he was born.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE BLIND.

Dr. La Grange wishes to make known his New Treatment for the cure of all diseases of the Eye — Cultaract, Defective Vision, Infoammation, etc., without Operation or Pain. The remedy can be applied by the patient, and is simple, safe and sure in its effects, strengthening the muscles and nerves of the eye, removing pain almost instantaneously. It is a marvelous discovery and a blessing to the sufferer.

For further particulars address with stamped envelope R. J. La Granor, M. D., 2.5 Powell St., third door from Geary, San Francisco, Cal.

Office hours—11 till 3.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one except the lawyer.

Merit may not always win, but it can stand it if it doesn't.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED.

We positively cure rupture and all rectal dis-cases without pain or detention from business. No cure, no pay; and no pay until cured. Ad-dress for pamphlet brs. Porterfield & Lesey 838 Market street. San Francisco.

Beware of imitations of the celebrated Scal of North Carolina Plug Cut Tobacco.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Talking of patent medicines

—you know the old prejudice.

And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd bewon't cure you. You'd be- washingten building. Portland Or. lieve in patent medicines if everything - and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in every-

thing. And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better it. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity) but has tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do.

That's what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., does

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Pellets, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

If they don't do what their makers say they'll do-you get your money back. The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably
DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S
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This article is a carefully prepared physician appreserption, and has been in constant use for nearly century. There are few diseases to which mackin are induced asone distressing than sore eyes, an none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been triffed without success. For all aviacenal inflamments

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