others. Packed in can-

Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va.

erman

This is the opinion of a man emedies sell, and what true they have. He hears of all ilures and successes, and can re judge: "I know of nc irseness that had done such effective work in my

family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last ore Throat, winter a lady called at my store, who was loarseness. suffering from a very cold. She could hardly talk,

told her about German Syrup that a few doses would give reat she had no confidence in t medicines. I told her to take bottle, and if the results were not actory I would make no charge rit. A few days after she called nd paid for it, saying that she few doses had given her relief." @



ren enjoy it rather than e. A MARVELLOUS FLESH ER It is indeed, and the and lassies who take cold nay be fortified against a sat might prove serious, by cott's Emulsion after their ing the winter season. estitutions and imitations.

DRIED FRUIT

and cheap this year. New ATRICOTS, ARINGS, APPLIES, CHERRITT, BLACK-ering. We quoteack Cala. variety. The above are for fine quality, rior 1 its we offer lower. Small discount ling Houses, Dealers, and other large goods are lower; see next paper. We variety of goods for family use and want a share of your trade. Ask

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THE SCARLET FEVER GERM.

litherto Unsuspected Source of Scur

Several months ago Dr. Klein and Mr. W. H. Power, of the medical department of the government board, established the relation between a disease found on the udders of some cows at Hendon and scarlatina. The cow disease was not itself scarlatina, but by cultiva-tion of the organisms obtained from cows the specific micrococcus of scarlatina was produced. Moreover, this cultivation was made in milk, and it was the milk of the affected cows that caused the scarlatina epidemic which gave rise to the inquiry. Then it was proved that the virus of the cow disease, if conveyed into the human body by the medium of milk, developed there into the germ of scarlatina; although between the cow disease itself and scarlatina there is almost every possible difference

This discovery suggested to Dr. Klein a further question. He had shown that the cow disease could set up scarlatina in the human subject; he would now find out whether the scarlatina germ was capable of producing the cow disease. From a number of patients in the Fulham fever hospital Dr. Klein took minute quantities rice ought to be one of the of blood. These were placed in tiny tubes considerations when buy-smoking tobacco. If you clear evidence that in some of his experithe best and are willing to other cases no positive results whatever were obtained. But in four cases out of tiff Plug Cut : there is more nine the specific organism was detected, comfort in one package and the organism so recovered from the you can get out of a be exactly the same as has been cultivated from the virus taken from the teats of the Hendon cows. Dr. Klein does not hesitate to name this organism the mi-crococcus scarlatine, as having a special character and a definite mode of existence. The next question was whether, itself capable of being cultivated from the cow disease, it was capable of being transformed back into the virus of that

With a subculture of micrococcus scarlatinæ, derived from scarlet fever in a human being, Dr. Klein inoculated two calves. The first was killed after ten days, and from blood taken from it a growth was derived identical with the micrococcus scarlatinæ. The second calf teeps a drug store, sells all was killed after twenty days with the nes, comes in direct contact same results. In both animals an idenhe patients and their families, tical disease had been produced. Subsemows better than anyone else quently two calves were fed with milk mixed with the growth from several tubes of the same date and the same source as used for the other calves, and again the identical disease was produced, this disease bearing a great resemblance ne for Coughs, Sore Throat, to that observed in the Hendon cows, except that there was no affection of the skin. But three out of four calves-two of which were inoculated and two fedwere differently affected. Sore patches appeared, and the skin became scurfy, and on each nostril of one of them there was a patch of eruption, which decided the matter. From these skins eruptions were obtained "beautiful chains of cocci" coinciding with those developed from the virus of the cows. The circle was thus completed.

A cow disease which is not scarlatina, nor anything like scarlatina, causes the animal to have sore teats. The exudations find their way into the milk pail, and there develop into something which infects human beings with scarlatina. From the scarlet fever patient a few drops of blood are taken, and after the disease germ has been cultivated it is passed into the system of a calf, which forthwith becomes attacked by the identical disease observed in the original cow. But this is not all. A case of suspected condensed milk was brought under Dr. Klein's notice. Scarlatina had broken out and could be traced to no other source. Sure enough, the micrococcus scarlatine was | the number of doctors n it on animals yielded exactly the same results as before. Again, last January a monkey died at Wimbledon of scarlatina contracted by drinking the milk of cows among which there prevailed a disease similar to that at the Hendon farm. Microscopic examination of the internal organs of the monkey refealed the same changes as occur in these organs in human scarlatina, and in the blood the scarlatina micrococcus was found. By means of this micrococcus the Hendon disease was again induced in animals. Dr. Klein may therefore claim to have discovered a hitherto unsuspected cause of scarlatina, in the form of a little noticed and less understood cow disease quite distinct from the dreaded malady which-after certain developments of its germ—it produces in man.—St. James'

Cod Fishing as a Sport. A traveler on Cape Breton Island says that cod fishing is anything but an exhilarating sport. He thinks the following is a very good imitation of it: Attach a the gunwale of the boat. At this stage of the proceedings drop dumb bell and all into the water again, and repeat the process ad libitum. Be sure to get yourself thoroughly wet from the line, or wear malodorous, second hand oilskins, and have your hands blistered in as many, places as convenient. Meanwhile imagine that you are excited over something, and the whole performance will closely re-semble cod fishing.—Chicago News.

Ingenuity is now expended in selection of places and startling lettering. As soon as a new building on one of the city streets reaches the stage of growth that requires it to be fenced in for the protection of passers by, the advertising locusts descend upon the owner and bid for the privilege of using the screen for adver-tising purposes. Vacant lots are filled out with big eign fences, and space is sold to advertisers and their signs painted on. -New York Graphic.

others in five, but none set a longer time than this, except the drowning person faints, when respiration and animation cease. - Youth's Companion.

Buyers of Diamonds. The American public are the most critical judges of diamonds, and hence buy the largest percentage of fine diamonds. Russia, Mexico and the Spanish speaking countries buy the yellow and those of second quality. Paris and New York receive the best assortment of brilliants and perfectly matched pairs.-George F. Kunz in New York Mail and Express.

J. Persoz finds that wool, if previously J. Persoz finds that wool, if previously saturated with a 10 per cent. solution of saturated with a 10 per cent. solution of one dreamed that such a thing would be attempted in the United States,—Housglycerine, can bear a prolonged exposure

TWO AMERICAN TRAITS.

We Are a People of Eunagates and Prof-

Two of our national characteristics are going to preserve the equilibrium of these blessed United States. In the first place the American love of danger, in the second place the American indifference to Few Americans, who are the mest reckless of mortals, are only happy when tempting fate or daring Providence through some medium of mental excite-ment and personal danger. It will be difficult to convince future historians of us as a race that we did not prefer riding on a can of dynamite to reposing on an innocuous down cushion. The love of self preservation which is implanted in man seems to be entirely subservient to the love of peril in the average Ameri-A rather nervous individual recently assured me that the tremor which assailed him when he first began to travel on the elevated railroads in New York always added a zest to his ride, and when custom wore away that feeling he was quite wretched.

What did you wish should happen to you?" I asked, to humor what I believed

to be an affectation. "Just what did happen the other day," he responded, with a slight shrug of his shoulders. "I wanted to be in an accident. I never have been in an accident and I have done some pretty risky things. It is probably the same feeling that impels a boy to skate on thin ice, walk on peaked fences and scoot across a railroad track when the engine's coming. My theory is that half of the great inventions are the results of innate reckless-ness. The inventor of electricity may have been a thinker, but he was a boy first! And do you believe a timid woman would ever have dreamed of building an L road? She likes it now she has got it, for the gentler sex are proverbial for rushing in where angels fear to tread, and who among your acquaintances would hesitate to cross the ocean in four days if any means could be invented to condense the voyage to these brief dimensions?"

The fact is, this person is thoroughly American. We do like to be scared. to the second characteristic, the indifference to home, we shall never be anything but ronmers. Perhaps as Americans become more and more imbued with foreign customs they will cultivate the "ancestral hall" feeling and throw out those roots which must cling to the hearth-stone where their fathers have sat before them. The American constitution, the laws of this happy country, are not exactly in accord with family roof trees, however much they may be with the genealogical specimens, but why as soon as a rich man has builded himself a palace and filled it with treasures he wants to get out and build another is unaccount able, save that, being American, he can-

not help himself. It is not merely the unrest of possession that seizes him. He is impelled by a love of change, that natural fickleness which makes him dissatisfied with that particular side of the street or the architectural plan of certain rooms, and so in a brace of years the palace is to let furnished or it is in the market, and milord, with his family, wandering in the four quarters of the globe.—Boston Herald.

Says a west side physician: "Probably

the most lucrative medical practice in Chicago is worth about \$25,000 a year. That is the best the most successful physician in Chicago can do. Doctors do not earn as much as lawyers. I mean the successful ones. I suppose there are a dozen or more lawyers in town who make more than \$25,000 a year, and a score or so enjoy an income of from up and down the line, and you will end by having all your pupils on their backs, count on the fingers of your two hands the number of dectors making \$10,000 a shouting happy. found in the milk, and experiments with year. One of them is a colored man, whose practice is largely among white people. Yet the average earnings of the physicians of the city probably exceed the average earnings of the lawyers. The average in both professions is startlingly low, probably not to exceed \$1,000. There are hundreds of good openings for physicians in the growing country of the west, but young men persist in clinging to the city, where many of them eke out an existence on an income of \$300 or \$400 a year, waiting for something better to turn up."—Chicago Herald.

Russian Cities' Fire Department.

The same precautions against fire are taken in Moscow and St. Petersburg today that were in use a century ago. Scores of fire towers are everywhere seen. They run up about seventy-five to 100 feet, are built like a lighthouse, with winding stairway, and have a platform all around the top, where the watchman patrols day and night. If a fire is discovered a signal is given and the fire department turns out. It was only recently that St. Petersburg, the capital, with thirty pound dumb bell to a thin line, about 100 feet in length, and throw it overboard. Pay out line until the bottom that is a poor, old fushioned affair. The has been touched, wait a minute or two, hand engine does service there yet, as in and then pull up the line as rapidly as possible until the dumb bell has reached fire breaks out the streets are cleared for most other cities m the empire. When a such a department display as an American town would make; people go wild, talk loud, get in the way, and when the fire burns out the department goes back to watch the towers for another signal.

Suppressing the Press.

The arrest of two editors for printing an extract from another paper question-ing the validity of the anti-lottery law is certainly carrying things pretty high in this land of free speech and liberal vernment.

The Post has no objection to the stamping out of the lottery companies, but the line should be drawn, it thinks,

On this line the Atlanta Constitution says that "this policy will not work. If lotteries cannot be destroyed without also destroying the freedom of the press, the people will be in favor of letting the lotteries alone. We lotteries alone. We cannot afford to yield our right to speak and publish fair criticisms of public measures. If we yield the right in one instance, we may to the time at which death comes in drowning. Some say in three minutes, others in five, but more set a longer time. it. Fortunately it is no easy matter to bulldoze the newspapers of America. The menace of fine and imprisonment will intimidate very few. No matter what Federal officials may hold, the newspaper men of the country will not change their conviction that an honest criticism or discussion of the provisions contained in the anti-lottery law cannot with any show of justice be held to be a violation of that law. If they are mistaken in this belief, then the law will have to be repealed or modified. In this Republic the government cannot array itself against the press and have the

It is the policy and practice in some of the monarchies to inhibit criticism by the press of the acts of government, but until the enforcement, or the alleged ton (Tex.) Post, September 16.

THE VIRTUES OF LAUGHTER.

Country Schoolboys Turned Loose-Laughing All Over-Shouting Happy.

Now go to a School house in the country where the youngsters are let loose pell mell. Out they come with a rush, and every throat is doing its utmost to add to an uproar of sounds. Part of it is a bediam of words, part a pure set of yelps like my dog. They run hither and thither, and stand on one leg. They turn handsprings, and do a dozen impulsive things that have no other purpose than to express happiness. I do not think it is any disgrace to the chaps so say it is an overflow of animal spirits, and in a way very much as my dog expresses himself. I should be glad if my own condition could be more generally of the same sort. Only there is no denying that if boys be

allowed to shout as they will they become shocking muisances. Yes, young gents, you are a legitimate product of vitality. but one can't let you shout the top of his head off. On the whole, if they will let you loose, you will soon run quiet. Boys are a good deal like spouting geysersnoisy and quiet by turns. But if we had never outgrown this boy period, and could get on without philosophizing, and printing, and editing newspapers, and doing so many other exhausting things! Ah, yes -if. But we did not stop at the

from side to side, and perpetual motion seems absolutely to have set in. And seems absolutely to have set in. And there is the roaring laughter that throws there is the roaring laughter that throws Seattle, Wash. the practitioner into convulsions until be must hold his sides and gasp for breath.

A really good laugher is a healthy man. I have seen many a patient cured by a genetic system.

Cavrion.—The Histogenetic Medicine was in a despondent melancholy that had brooded over him for weeks. A cat had nestled by his side, and he involuntarily had stroked it. Pussy turned up her nose to touch his hand, when a flash of electricity leaped from it, and pussy was both shocked, confounded and insulted. Drawing back in great dignity, and with an appearance of vast intellectual amazement, she gave him two cuffs of a decided sort and stalked off. The man instantly broke into a laugh, and as he expressed it, "couldn't stop." His whole ystem reacted from depression. He laughed till he was sore; and was cured. Of course there is liable to be a touch of the hysterical about such a break up; but it will do no harm. I recommend laughter as a preventive against disease, and as a cure for illness of both body and mind. Children should be encouraged to them stand up, with their hand on their hips, and begin. It is a capital exercise. You need only start the roar. It is catching. As soon as one urchin has exploded the rest will be at it. It will run

So if you ask me what I consider mos essential to health, vigor and longevity, I answer a plenty of laughter and a plenty of shouting. We should never check children from a reasonable amount of noise making, and never get beyond it ourselves. If possible have some place, a grove or, if no better, a barn, where you can shout as loudly as you please and blow out good full draughts of the purest We ought never to get beyond

play. A good game of quoits, or tennis, has half its advantage in letting our lungs have full play. We can laugh as loudly as we please and shout with the young folks. Nearly all old age is folly, a use less drying up, owing to false notions of manhood and propriety. Mark this, my friend, don't outgrow the shouting happy point.—M. Maurice, M. D., in Globe-

The Food Question. The subject of food has never yet received a common sense consideration. There is no doubt but a vast amount of wholesome food products are yet overlooked. During the grasshopper in-vasion it was proved by Professor Riley and some of our normal school teachers that such creatures may serve as an excellent article of food, yet the people preferred semi-starvation to even tasting them. Snails are luxuries in France. It was long before frogs found a market in this country. Mr. Waltace tells us eggs are never eaten by Pacific Islanders. Strawberries are rejected by some of the tropical races. Esquimaux reject all vegetable food. The people of New Guinea pronounce bread a detestable affair. Milk is used very little in some of our southern states, as it is seldon tasted by tribes in Africa that keep large herds. One tribe in New Guinea abhors sugar, but devours salt. Snakes are an article of diet quite largely in Asia.— Globe-Democrat.

Durability of Gutta Percha. As illustrating the durability of gutta percha, there was recently shown a specimen of it that had laid immersed in between Blackwell's island and New York for a period of thirty-seven years, and is still in first class condition. The only indication of wear on the guita percha is where it rubbed against the rocks on the bottom of the river, and that is very slight. Another specimen is of a ten conductor gutta percha insulated underground cable, which was recently taken from the grounds around the Capitol at Washington, where it was laid in 1873. The cable of which this is a section is still working, and the specimen gives every indication of being as good as when first put down, fourteen years ago.-Frank Leslie's.

It Pays to Observe Trifles.

A case of alleged literary piracy which has just been settled in New York hinged on the age of a certain manuscript. The accused man had nothing but his own word to support his side of the case til a close observer discovered that the water mark of the paper on which the article was written was of an old device, and a little research established the fact that the paper bearing the water mark was not made after 1859. This settled the case and the accused man was vindicated, which shows the value of a sharp eye and a close observance of trifles. Boston Advertiser.

Threatens every man, woman or child living in a region of country where fever and ague is prevalent, since the germs of malarial disease are in haled from the air and are awallowed from the water of such a region. Medicinal safegnard is absolutely necessary to nullify the danger. As a means of fortifying and acclimating the system so as to be able to resist the malarial poison, Hostetter's Stomach litters is incomparably the best and the most popular. Irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels encourage malaria; but these are speculiy rectried by the Ritters. The functions of digestion and secretions are as sisted by its use, and a rigorous as well as regular to incompare the intuition and physique are thus defended against the invade of malaria by this matchiess preventive, which is also a certain and thorough remedy in the worst cases of intermittent and remittent fevers.

The difference between an actress and soldier.

The difference between an actress and soldier.

One taxes the powder and the other powders the face.

HEDGED ABOUT BY A PROSCRIP-

I am not aiming to convince mental babies, as indeed that would be fruitless without the nec essary cultured intellect that makes logic appli cable. Porce, brilliancy and originality even are no weapons to attack a slave with. For many proscriptive taboo which it, as yet, has not survived. The brand for murdering truth is the penalty of imbeellity stamped upon the mental caliber of the average individual—in relation to medicine and medicine men. The sun of the nineteenth century has not yet dawned upon his intellectual horizon. He, together with his ideal medicine man, still hibernates in the good old right point, but went on into what we days of the dark ages, when it was bad form to call ripe years. There has been too much be fisquisitive. He still "believes" in bleeding, evolution. We should have been satisfied blistering, vomiting, purging and swesting. He evolution. We should have been satisfied at the shouting happy point.

The object of language of all sorts seems to be to express satisfaction or discipled to the shouting happy point.

The object of language of all sorts seems to be to express satisfaction or discipled to the seems of the

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laughter. They should be taught to laugh loudly, strongly and all over.

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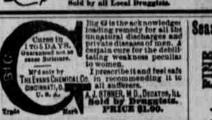
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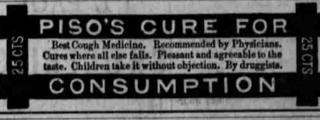
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