PERSONAL.

ALL men are not homeless, but some are home less than others.

BOOTH only cleared $50,000 by his recent California engagement.

A SISTER of Spurgeon, the London preacher, has entered the pulpit.

THE Queen of Madagascar has prohibited the sale of rum in her dominions.

THE men who have made wheelbarrow bets on the election expect to carry all before them.

MR. TENNYSON, report says, has written a new poem, which will be published shortly.

IN a French family who work at a mill in Slatersville, R. I., there are three or four pairs of twins.

SPURGEON says that men with squeaky boots ought not to come to church. That's the reason so many don't.

PROF. THACHER, of Yale College, has gone to California for his health, and will not return until next term.

QUEEN VICTORIA has seen a change in the occupancy of every European throne since she became a sovereign.

TWO sons of Hon. John Bright have been spending the summer in the United States, quietly "doing" the Centennial.

IT is worthy of remark that when Dom Pedro went to call on the Sultan, his wife insisted on being along with him.

A PUBLISHING house advertises for sale a family Bible of General Washington, *which was presented to him by the author!*

A MAN-MILLINER drives one of the finest teams in London. He certainly ought to know how to handle the ribbons.

MISS JEAN INGELOW is shortly described as a somewhat stout, a middle-aged and agreeable woman, with a good and intelligent but not beautiful face.

MR. NORWOOD, the new United States Senator from Georgia, is the son of a tanner, and forty-six years old. He is one of the most inveterate jokers in the State.

A CYNICAL man insists that the fewer the relatives or friends the happier we are. "In your poverty they never help you, in your prosperity they always help themselves."

A PUBLIC spirited citizen of Marietta, Ohio, Mr. M. P. Wells, has adorned the streets and the park of that city by causing elms to be planted, this being his way for celebrating the Centennial year.

THE old adage, "Don't look a gift horse in the mouth," has been improved on. Burbank, of the New Orleans *Republican*, says, "Never look a gift mule in the hind foot."

PARIS has a grave difficulty to solve, what to do with her dead? For ten years has this subject been under consideration, and Baron Haussman complained that the dead gave him more trouble than the living.

Two Waltham, Mass., men have a novel bet on the election. The loser is to go to Boston, hire a hand-organ, bring it back with him, and play it on the streets a certain number of times, while the winner passes round the hat and pockets the pennies.

THERE are some twenty-five candidates for mayor of Boston, and it is a long time to election. We shall be able to add to the list in the course of a week or two. Some 500 want to be aldermen, and 1,000 members of the Common Council.—*Boston Paper.*

WHILE Lord Dufferin was traveling in Egypt a servant came to the door of his tent, and said in a dolorous voice, "If you please, my lord, the corpse has come aboard." By this depressing title he was pleased to designate a mummy discovered in a rock temple.

THE following is the answer of a newly-married Dayton man to the invitation of a Philadelphia friend, who wished him to visit the Centennial: "You are very kind, but since I married and became familiar with the mysteries of a woman's wardrobe, variety shows have lost their charms for me."

CALCULATIONS have been published showing that over 23,000,000 of animals and birds were wounded without being captured, by the licensed sportsmen and poachers of the British Islands, during the year ending March 31st, 1876. The vivisectionists are completely eclipsed by this cruelty.

IN his "Confessions of a Drunkard," Charles Lamb says:—"Is there no middle way betwixt total abstinence and the excess which kills you? For your sake, gentle reader, and that you may never attain to my experience, with pain I must utter the dreadful truth that there is none—none that I can find."

BEHOLD another talker in the field. It is Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who is going to lecture several times upon "Representative Modern Fiction," before the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. George Eliot will be dissected in four lectures. Representative modern fiction is a large subject.

DR. W. B. CARPENTER, the English psychologist, is about to investigate spiritualism, with Mrs. Kane as the medium. Mrs. Kane is better known as Maggie Fox, who, with her sister Kate, produced the celebrated "Rochester rappings" in 1874, out of which modern spiritualism may be said to have grown.

COLONEL CHESTER, who has been writing about the peculiarities of Westminster Abbey, has discovered that Major Andre's remains were brought from America and interred in the Abbey in 1821, by direction of the Duke of York. He has investigated the history of Andre's family, and finds that it originated at Nismes.

AN Atlanta lover, who was made a lunatic by rejection, determined to kill everybody who might be his successful rival. He met two young men in the street soon after coming to that murderous determination, asked them if they were acquainted with the young woman, and shot them upon their answering in the affirmative.

THEODORE HOOK once dined with Hatchett, at his delightful villa of Belle Vue, famous for its culinary completeness. "Ah, my dear fellow," said his host, deprecatingly, "I am sorry to say that you'll not get to-day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us." "Certainly not," replied Hook; "from a Hatchett one can expect nothing but a chop."

MRS. WINDSOR tells us that she married a widower with twelve children. Such a woman as that has the courage of a dozen heroines, and is capable of leading a forlorn hope, or going without sleep for a month. Just fancy twelve hungry young ones, all crying for hot buckwheats at the same time, and the new sight a raging headache. Such a sight if I could have been on exhibition at the "Aman's Pavilion, at the Centennial," "A would have been a great curiosity.—*New Haven.*

The Charmers of Hindoostan.

Many of these Hindoo jugglers who live in the silence of the pagodas, says an India correspondent of the *Franco-American*, perform feats far surpassing the prestidigitations of Robert Houden, and there are many others who produce the most curious phenomena in magnetism and catalepsy upon the first objects that come across their way, that I have often wondered whether the Brahmins with their occult sciences have not made great discoveries in the questions which have recently been agitated in Europe.

On one occasion, while I and others were in a *cafe* with Sir Maswell, he ordered his dobochy to introduce the charmer. In a few moments a lean Hindoo, almost naked, with an ascetic face and bronze color, entered. Around his neck, arms, thighs and body were coiled serpents of different sizes. After saluting us he said: "God be with you. I am Chibh-Chindor, son of Chibh-Gontnalh-Mava."

"We desire to see what you can do," said our host.

"I obey the orders of Siva, who has sent me here," replied the fakir, squatting down upon one of the marble slabs.

The serpents raised their heads and hissed, but without showing any anger. Then taking a small pipe, attached to a wick in his hair, he produced scarcely audible sounds, imitating the *tailapaca*, a bird that feeds upon bruised cocoanuts. Here the serpents uncoiled themselves, and one after another glided to the floor. As soon as they touched the ground they raised about one-third of their bodies, and began to keep time to their master's music. Suddenly the fakir dropped his instrument and made several passes with his hands over the serpents, of whom there were about ten, all of the most deadly cobra species of India. His eye assumed a strange expression. We all felt an undefinable uneasiness, and sought to turn away our gaze from him. At this moment a small shocra, whose business was to hand fire in a small brazier for lighting cigars, yielded to his influence, lay down and fell asleep. Five minutes passed thus, and we felt that if the manipulations were to continue a few seconds more we should all fall asleep. Chondo then rose, and making two more passes over the shocra, said to it: "Give the commander some fire." The young serpent rose, and without tottering came and offered fire to its master. It was pinched, pulled about, till there was no doubt of its being actually asleep. Nor would it move from Sir Maswell's side till ordered to do so by the fakir.

We then examined the other cobras. Paralyzed by magnetic influence, they lay at full length on the ground. On taking them up we found them stiff as sticks. They were in a state of complete catalepsy. The fakir then awakened them, and they then returned and again coiled themselves around his body. On asking us if he could make us feel his influence, he made a few passes over our legs; and instantly we lost the use of these limbs; we could not leave our seats. He then released us as easily as he had paralyzed us.

Chibh-Chondor closed his seance by experimenting upon inanimate objects. By mere passes with his hands in the direction of the object to be acted upon, and without leaving his seat, he paled and extinguished lights in the furthest parts of the room, moved the furniture, including the divans upon which we sat, opened and closed the doors. Catching sight of a Hindoo, who was drawing water from a well in the garden, he made a pass in his direction, and the rope suddenly stopped in its descent, resisting all the efforts of the astonished gardener. With another pass the rope again descended.

I asked Chibh-Chondor, "Do you employ the same means in acting upon inanimate objects that you do upon living creatures?"

He replied, "I have only one means."

"What is it?"

"The will. Man, who is the result of all intellectual and material forces, must dominate over all. The Brahmins know nothing beside this."

A Burning Island.

Some thirty-five years ago there appeared in the Mediterranean sea a little island, thrown up by volcanic action; it was in fact a crater, from which steam and cinders were still issuing, to the height of several hundred feet. The spectacle was a very grand one as witnessed by seamen, the eruption being accompanied by a loud roaring noise, and discharges of forked lightning within the ascending column of hot steam and cinders. About four months after this, the spot was visited by a British frigate, having on board Walter Scott, who was on his way to Malta in search of health. The volcanic action had so far ceased that he was able to land and examine the little dependency of Great Britain, and, having considerable interest in anything out of the common course, he decided to do so. Mounted upon the shoulders of a stout sailor, he rode almost to the top of the island, where he found two dolphins and a robin, all dead, no doubt, from the hot temperature. On one side steam was bubbling from the ground, which spread itself all around the base of the island, surrounding it as with a cloak. The atmosphere, strongly impregnated with brimstone, was almost suffocating; and if a hole was dug in the ground, it was at once filled with boiling water. Shortly afterward the island disappeared as suddenly as it sprang into existence—in a night.

A NONDESCRIPT.—The Providence, Rhode Island, *Journal* says: Tuesday one of the oddest and ugliest specimens we have ever seen was caught in the trap of William Weaver, off Taylor's Point, Canonicut Island. It is about three and a half feet in length by about one and a half feet in breadth in its widest part, with skin like that of a shark; an ugly mouth, with four rows of teeth, and its shape is something like that of a bellows fish. Its mouth is on the head extremity, and not at all underneath, while its side fins are more like the clipped wings of a fowl. It was very savage, and when an attempt was made to take it from the trap with a large, iron-rimmed scoop-net it sprang forward like a snapping turtle and seized the rim of the net and hung to it until it was placed in the boat. One of the fishermen afterward attempted to poke him with a short stick, and the fish seemingly contracted his body and then sprang savagely forward, seizing the man's finger and lacerating it severely. The nondescript weighs over thirty pounds.

A NIECE of Mungo Park, the African explorer, is living in destitute circumstances in Scotland. She is seventy-three years of age. A subscription paper is going the rounds for her benefit. It is hoped the money will reach her before it becomes necessary to use it for her funeral expenses.

Fanny Kemble's First Appearance as Mrs. Beverley.

I do not think I ever spent a more miserable day than the one which I acted Mrs. Beverley for the first time. Stage nervousness, my father and mother both tell me, increases instead of diminishing with practice; and certainly, as far as my own limited experience goes, I find it so. The first hazard, I should say, was not half so fearful as the last; and though on the first night that I ever stood upon the stage I thought I never could be more frightened in my life, I have found that with each new part my fear has augmented in proportion as previous success would have rendered it more damaging to fail. A stumble at starting would have been bad enough, and might have bruised me; but a fall from the height to which I have been raised might break my neck, or at any rate cripple me for life. I do not believe that to fail in a part would make me individually unhappy for a moment, but so much of real importance to others, so much of the most serious interests and so much of the feelings of those most dear to me, is involved in the continuance of my good fortune, that I am every way justified in dreading a failure. These considerations and their not unnatural result, a violent headache, together with no very great liking for the part (interesting as it is, it is so perfectly prosaic), had made me so nervous that the whole of the day was spent in fits of crying; and when the curtains drew up, and I was "discovered," I'm sure I must have looked as jaded and tear-worn as poor Mrs. Beverley ever did. However, all went well with me till the last act, when my father's acting and my own previous state of nervousness continued to make my part of the tragedy anything but feigning; I sobbed so violently that I could hardly articulate my words, and at the last fell upon the dead body of Beverley with a hysterical cry that had all the merit of pure nature, if none other, to recommend it. Fortunately the curtain fell then, and I was carried to my dressing-room to finish my fit in private. The last act of that play gives me much pain in my arms and legs, with sheer nervous distress, and I am ready to drop down with exhaustion at the end of it; and this reminds me of the very difficult questions which you expect me to answer, respecting the species of power which is called into play in the act, so called, of acting. I am the worst reasoner, analyzer and metaphysician that ever was born; and therefore whatever I say on the subject can be worth very little as a reply to your question, but may furnish you with some data for making a theory about it for yourself. It appears to me that the two indisputable elements of fine acting are a certain amount of poetical imagination and a power of assumption, which is a good deal the rarer gift of the two; in addition to these, a sort of vigilant presence of mind is necessary, which constantly looks after and avoids or removes the petty obstacles that are perpetually destroying the imaginary illusion, and reminding one in one's own despite that one is not really Juliet or Belvidera. The curious part of acting, to me, is the sort of double process which the mind carries on at once, the combined operation of one's faculties, so to speak, in diametrically opposite directions; for instance, in that very last scene of Mrs. Beverley, while I was half dead with crying in the midst of the real grief, created by an entirely unreal cause, I perceived that my tears were falling like rain all over my silk dress, and spoiling it, and I calculated and measured most accurately the space that my father would require to fall in, and moved myself and my train accordingly in the midst of the anguish I was to feign, and absolutely did endure. It is this watchful faculty (perfectly prosaic and commonplace in its nature) which never deserts me while I am uttering all that exquisite passionate poetry in Juliet's balcony scene, while I feel as if my own soul was on my lips, and my color comes and goes with the intensity of the sentiment I am expressing; which prevents me from falling over my train, from setting fire to myself with the lamps placed close to me, from leaning on my canvas balcony when I seem to throw myself all over it. In short, while the whole person appears to be merely following the mind, in producing the desired effect and illusion upon the spectator, both the intellect and the senses are constantly engrossed in guarding against the smallest accidents that might militate against it; and while representing things absolutely imaginary, they are taking accurate cognizance of every real surrounding object that may either assist or mar the result they seek to produce. This seems to me by far the most singular part of the process, which is altogether a very curious and complicated one.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

Price of Food in Olden Times.

Amid the never ending comments on the price of provisions, it is difficult for us to realize the fact that a time existed in Britain's history when wheat as food for 100 for a whole day was worth only a shilling; and the average price of sheep 4 pence. In the reign of Henry I. the price of wine was raised to six pence a quart for red, and eight pence a quart for white, in order that the sellers might be enabled to live by it. When wheat was at six shillings a quarter (eight bushels), the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces if made of the whole grain, and to sixteen ounces if consisting solely of white. And when wheat was only one shilling and six pence per quarter, as it sometimes was, the farthing white loaf was to contain sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain ninety-six. Think of purchasing a six-pound loaf of good wheaten bread for a farthing! In the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward I., the price of provisions of the city of London was fixed by the Common Council at a tariff by which two pullets were sold at three half-pence, a partridge or two woodcock for the same, while a fat lamb was to be six pence from Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year four pence. In the fourteenth century Parliament fixed the price of a fat ox at forty-eight shillings, a shorn sheep at five shillings, two dozen eggs at three pence, and the best wine at twenty shillings per tun. An act of Parliament, passed in 1533, settled the value of the beef and pork at a half penny per pound, and veal at three farthings.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—Of the 236 members of the Vermont Legislature, 138 are farmers, 18 merchants, 17 manufacturers, 13 lawyers, 9 physicians, 5 clergymen, and 3 editors; 206 are natives of Vermont, and of the rest only two are foreigners.

TOADS, they say, are a marketable commodity in England. If so, they ought to be quoted in the hop market.

THE LUSCIOUS BIVALVE.

Its Esculent, Commercial and Industrial Value.

A MAMMOTH PROJECT TO UTILIZE THE OYSTERS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

ITS ADVANTAGES FROM A LOCAL STANDPOINT.

SAN FRANCISCO THE GREAT OYSTER DEPOT OF THE WORLD.

HOW THE MOST DELICIOUS OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS WILL BE MADE UNIVERSALLY PROCURABLE.

A Splendid Opportunity for the Investment of Capital.

Every enterprise which involves a large expenditure of money should possess industrial and commercial features to commend it to the favor of capitalists and assure financial success. A glance at the most important industries on the Pacific Coast, which have rapidly advanced in importance and contributed to the general prosperity, will show that they have utilized the natural advantages of this section of the world, and that those who originated them had also in view foreign as well as local demands. Some of these industries are of course more ramified than others, but even those which are most restricted in their operations have a direct influence on the business vitality of the State. In some cases, too, so great has been the success gained that the capital invested has nearly doubled every year, and immense fortunes have consequently been made. These very satisfactory results necessarily inspire experienced and enterprising men with the utmost confidence in the fortunes of the Pacific Coast, and encourage the introduction of new industries by both individuals and corporations.

WORTHY OF FULL CONFIDENCE.

Seldom, however, in the history of San Francisco has a company been incorporated of greater promise than the Gulf of California Oyster and Canning Company, with a capital stock of several millions, and having for its trustees and officers gentlemen of well-known integrity. The Board of Trustees is composed of Pedro Garcia, A. Blackbock, William Salter Manning, S. J. Puregloye and Don Ramon Jose Gonzales; and the officers are—President, A. Blackbock; Vice-President, Don Ramon Jose Gonzales; Secretary, William Salter Manning; and Treasurer, S. J. Puregloye. All these gentlemen have largely invested in the enterprise, and, being familiar with the business upon which they have entered, they know perfectly well what they are about. Their preliminary arrangements, likewise, are very complete, and as it is impossible to overrate the capacities of the business, the industrial and financial results cannot fail to be satisfactory to all parties interested in it. Those who have already taken the trouble to inquire into the matter express themselves in the warmest terms in regard to the character of the enterprise, which has considerations far beyond the knowledge of superficially-informed persons, for it is certain to revolutionize the oyster trade of the world, and make the delicious bivalve a familiar article in every household, no matter how limited may be the supply of money for household expenses.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

For some time past Baltimore has had the lead in the oyster business by reason of having made canning fresh oysters a specialty. From that place the best oysters thus far obtained in America have been sent to New York and all the populous cities of the Union, and also to London and Paris. In consequence, however, of the great expense attending the gathering of the oysters and the high rate of wages prevailing in the East, the prices charged have been so great that only such persons as have been able to pay liberally to gratify their tastes have found it possible to procure the luxury. Indeed the popular idea has always been that eating oysters at the price they cost is an extravagance, which only a stretch of generosity can recondile with prudence. Certainly, there has never been any element of frugality in the enjoyment, but then as all luxuries are costly there has been no apparently reasonable complaint to make. Considering, however, the abundant production of oysters in different parts of the world there is no reason whatever why oysters should be regarded as a luxury on account of their cost. That they will always be a luxury in consequence of their unequaled delicacy of flavor and nutritious properties is certain. To reduce their cost, therefore, is an important object to gain, for they are one of the few things which are desired and relished by the whole human race.

THE LARGEST AND RICHEST RIVALVES.

This is the purpose of the Gulf of California Oyster and Canning Company, together with creating an industry which will contribute largely to the prosperity of San Francisco. Before incorporating, the company had obtained full rights from the Mexican government for the most important oyster beds in the gulf. So prolific are these beds that they produce oysters enough to liberally supply all the great cities of the world, and as for size and richness of flavor there are no other oysters to equal them. The celebrated Shrewsbury is far inferior to them, and the California cannot compare with them in any respect. Residents of all cities very far distant from New York and Baltimore who have eaten Eastern oysters, know that they are watery in character and poor in flavor by the time they are used, and that they are preferred only for their size. Yet even the largest Eastern oysters are considerably smaller than those of the Gulf, and the latter are as much superior in flavor as the California are to the Eastern. In fact, the Gulf oysters are the very finest in the world.

INDUSTRIAL FEATURES.

As the company are determined to utilize the industry to the greatest possible advantage, one of their main endeavors will be to economize working expenses to the fullest extent. They have therefore arranged to employ a number of the Yaqui Indians, who are admirably adapted for planting and gathering oysters. These Indians can be employed for very trifling wages, so that a great saving will be effected in getting them rather than white men. The company will employ no Chinese under any circumstances whatever. Indeed, they could not if they would, for the laws of Mexico will not permit them to live there. Almost as soon as operations are commenced canneries will be erected on the spot, and also an ice manufactory, a machine of Senator Jones' patent having been already secured. Tin necessary for making the cans will be imported from England, and men experienced in canning brought from Baltimore. It is the further intention to engage from 200 to 300 boys in San Francisco for service in the canneries, and as the business extends this number will be increased. Thus another important avenue of employment will be opened for the youth of this city, and the enterprise of the company presents an additional claim to popularity.

UNEQUALED ADVANTAGES.

There need be no limits to the business of the company. They will have an inexhaustible supply of the largest and richest oysters in the world, complete canning facilities on the spot and perfect arrangements for transportation to the United States and Europe. With these unequaled advantages they can at once command the monopoly of the oyster business in San Francisco, New York and all other Eastern cities and the capitals of Europe. All the oysters, whether in shell or can, will be first shipped to San Francisco, so that this city will be the pivot of the company's operations and become the great oyster market of the world. As early as possible 100,000 of the oysters will be planted in the Bay of San Francisco, and it is believed that they will breed here quite as well as in their native beds. As is well known, Eastern oysters will never propagate in our waters, notwithstanding that those transplanted will attain good size, but the Gulf oysters, when brought here, will give a much better account of themselves. Another large bed will be formed in the Bay of San Diego, where great natural advantages also exist for planting and breeding oysters, and the company will see that their interests are protected, in order to make the business as great a success as practicable.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Another leading point to be considered is that on account of their first-class facilities and economical arrangements the company can place these superb gulf oysters in the San Francisco market at from forty to fifty per cent. less than the price at present charged for Eastern bivalves. This is so material a difference that it will make oysters one of the cheapest articles of food on the Pacific Coast without detracting from the position they occupy as a luxury. The same difference in price in favor of the gulf oysters will obtain in every city to which they may be shipped, so that in consequence of cheapness alone, to say nothing of their great superiority in other respects, they will always command the preference. In London especially they will be received with marked favor, for the oysters which have hitherto been obtainable in that populous city have been small and poor as well as forbiddingly expensive. Already the company have entered into contracts with London importers for supplying the London market with lobe oysters, which will in this case, by reason of the superior method of canning, always preserve their freshness and sweetness.

It is expected that the Southern Pacific Railroad will extend as far as Yuma by the 1st of January next, and if so, the shipment of fresh oysters from the Gulf to San Francisco will be commenced immediately afterward.

A PERPETUAL BONANZA.

It will be seen that there are two important departments of business—shell and fresh canned oysters, and lobe oysters—either of which possesses advantages enough to make the company's enterprise a great financial success. All the direct benefits will be confined to this coast, and the claims of the industry are so decided and the prospects so bright, that at this moment it would seem as if it were impossible to invest money in any other way to so much good purpose. Within one year the company fully expect to pay one per cent. per month on the par value of the stock. The largest bonanza in the way of a mine must inevitably be worked out in time, but the oyster wealth of the Gulf of California is inexhaustible, as all persons who are wise enough to become stockholders will by and by find to their entire satisfaction.—*S. F. Daily Post.*

Just as Represented.

Steele & Price put Flavoring Extracts in the market just as represented; their bottles are full measure, hold one-half more, and are *three times the strength* of those ordinarily sold. Ask for Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts. We endorse their claims for purity and strength.

Holiday Presents.

The new colored Spherical Photographs now being produced by Messrs. I. W. Taber & Co., 25 Montgomery street, S. F., are just the thing for holiday presents. This style of picture is entirely new, and as the process is patented no other house can produce them. Don't fail to see them when you visit the city.

Caution.

We wish to caution users of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder against buying it in bulk. Unprincipled dealers are mixing flour, and other substances with it, and selling it as Dr. Price's. Buy it only in cans, and it will make lighter, sweeter and healthier biscuits, cakes, &c., than any other in the market.

Land Owners Without Patents

Should enclose $2 with their receipts to Col. L. Bingham & Co., Attorneys for Claims, &c., Washington, D. C., and receive their Land Patents.

Dr. Price's Pet Rose

Is charming—the fragrance of sweet blossoms. *Dr. Price's Allalu Bouquet* is delicately delightful—the odor of dainty buds. The most exquisite perfumes for the handkerchief. For sale by all dealers in choice toilet articles.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.—DR. BOND, of Philadelphia, announces his discovery for the radical cure of Cancer. *No Knife! No Pain! No Caustic!* Remedies with full directions sent anywhere. Pamphlets and particulars sent *free*. Address with stamp, Dr. H. T. BOND, 509 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers (especially of those in the trade), to the advertisement of the Gulf of California Oyster and Canning Co., in another column. The stock is selling rapidly and the amount put upon the market will soon be disposed of. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU radically cures Bright's disease, gravel, dropsy, diabetes, gout, non-retention, and all affections of the kidneys in both sexes, and in every stage. Sold by druggists everywhere.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—Rub the throat with Trapper's Indian Oil until red; then bind on flannel until saturated with it, and in the morning it is gone.

MORSE'S PALACE OF ART, 417 MONTGOMERY St., San Francisco.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MRS. H. A. MOORE'S HAIR PRODUCER, 109 Market street, San Francisco. Send for Circulars.

Heart Disease! SURE CURE. $1.00 per Bottle. Address Dr. Oyster, Paola, Kan.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO PALMER'S EDGE TOOLS, by the Mechanics' Institute Fair, 1875. Manufactory, Berry St., between 4th and 5th, San Francisco.

50 BRISTOL CARDS, or 25 ASSORTED Snowflake, Embossed, etc., with your name printed on them for 10 cts. *Agents Wanted.* 11 samples for stamp. No postals answered. D. F. COOLEY, Shelburne, Mass.

INVALID PENSIONS INCREASED BY the enactment of recent law. AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS: How to obtain them. Address GEO. L. BINGHAM & Co., Attorneys for Claims and Advocates in Patent and Land Title Cases, Washington, D. C.

J. L. COGSWELL'S DENTAL ROOMS, 230 Kearny St., room 9, Rich. EYES OF ORIGINAL PORTS administered. A lady assistant in attendance. GRADUATES only employed to operate.

Agents WANTED for the most popular selling BOOKS published. Address for full particulars, A. L. BANCROFT & Co., 721 MARKET ST., S. F.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BLANKETS, Bed Spreads, Lace Curtains, Muslins, Flannels, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, and all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, selling at 26 and 28 Third st., S. F. STANGE & HINK. Deutsches Modewaaren-Geschäft.

FOR SALE! A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business, on Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. Parties desirous of entering into a first-class business are invited to investigate. No *Agents* need apply. Address M., P. O. Box 5171, S. F., Cal.

TEETH SAVED. FILLING TEETH A SPECIALTY—GOLD, SILVER and Bone Fillings warranted. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for $10 and upward. Laughing gas administered. Ten years constant practice. Office, 130 Sutter street, above Montgomery, San Francisco. (Take the Elevator). DR. MORFEW, Dentist.

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