What Was in the Overcoat.

It was during the late war, and immediately after one of those sharp, hotly-contested skirmishes which are so apt to befall the flanks, or outposts, of big, opposing armies. Having been mostly a cavalry scrimmage, there were an unusual number of bad-looking wounds as compared with the number of deaths. As soon as the fight was over, the wounded were borne from the field, and a hospital improvised in an old barn, which offered plenty of room, though not much protection from the weather.

Among the wounded was Corporal Silas Timms, one of the very bravest and best-natured of our men. A bullet had shattered one of the bones of the leg, between the knee and the ankle, but he had managed, with the aid of two muskets for crutches, to make his own way to the barn. When there, however, the effort told upon him so severely that he fainted dead away, and was lifted by some of his comrades to a grain chest which chanced to stand near.

Not long before this event a squad of assistant surgeons, fresh from the medical schools, had joined the army, and two of these "young gentlemen," in search of information, fell upon poor Silas. They found the bullet-hole in the leg, and quickly determined that a bone had been broken.

"Say, Tom," said one to the other, "here's just our opportunity. Now we'll determine about the bifurcation of that popliteal artery, and see whether there are more than two branches."

Sawbones Number Two jumped at the chance, and a case of new and untried instruments was opened.

One of the lieutenants of Silas's company was in the barn, and near enough to hear the remarks of the fledglings, and to see their ghastly preparations. He didn't believe there was any need of cutting that leg off. And, mercy! the butchers were going to cut the leg off above the knee. Aye—they meant to have the whole popliteal space for examination. The lieutenant indignantly interfered. He protested against any amputation at all until the regimental surgeon could be consulted.

The young surgeons had learned the privileges of their position. They turned upon the presumptuous lieutenant toweringly. They would have him kicked out from the barn if he did not take himself off out of the way. They were able to take care of their own affairs. And they proceeded to strip the wounded leg.

Ordinarily the lieutenant would have planted his fist in the face of such a heartless fellow, under such provocation, but just now his wish was to save the poor corporal's leg, and, most likely, his life. And he started off eagerly inquiring for the surgeon.

At this point a man stopped him—an elderly man, wearing the overcoat and cap of a hospital steward—and asked what was the matter. The lieutenant told him.

"Come and show me," said he.

And the two went together to the grain-chest, where the would-be amputators were trying to asphyxiate their victim with chloroform, and he, just returned to consciousness, struggling for dear life.

"Hallo! gentlemen, what is all this?"

The high and mighty twain turned and beheld, as they supposed, an antiquated hospital steward, probably of the regular army. They did not stop to consider that another man, suddenly called from his rest, might have thrown on the first over-garments that came to hand. They looked at the presumptuous mortal with ineffable contempt, and the spokesman was selecting the words with which he should reply, when a loud voice at the entrance of the barn cried out:

"Is the Surgeon-General here?"

"Aye—what is it?" replied the man in the steward's overcoat.

"Ah, General, Doctor Rowe would like to see you at the house just over the way. Colonel Bangs is badly—"

"All right. I'll be there in a few moments. Now, young gentlemen, what is the trouble here?"

We need hardly tell how those two youthful experimenters "went back into their boots." Suffice it to say that Silas Timms is living to-day, the owner of two good legs; and he knows that he owes the blessing to his devoted lieutenant, and to the elderly gentleman in the hospital steward's overcoat.—*S. C. Jr., in New York Ledger.*

Adornment.

"It was one of those pretty houses, surrounded by shrubbery and flowers, about which almost every passer remarked, 'Oh! how I should like to live in that pretty house!'" Such is the description of a house we have in our mind's eye, and it could be true of almost every farm-house in the land, did the occupants only will it so. A few flowers, a little grass and a few shrubs, all well cared for at a trifling expense of money or labor, and the thing is done. A little care each day would keep everything neat and in order, and a little thought each week would regulate that care to the best advantage. We do not live in this world for ourselves alone; but for the whole world. Upon this principle, we know a woman who always keeps a light in the front rooms of her house every winter night because, as she says, "we not only have the warm glow of it ourselves, but to every passer-by it gives out a cheerful message which produces in his imagination a picture of comfort and happiness within. So it is with the adornments around the house. They not only give enjoyment to their possessors, but to everyone who passes they send a message of thrift, refinement, and happiness, which should alone be sufficient compensation for the little labor and expense they may cost.

We remember once passing through a little village in which almost every house was surrounded with flowers, shrubs and vines, and which left upon our mind an ineffaceable impression. Though nearly twenty years have passed since then, we still think of it frequently with pleasure. Could the occupants of those pretty village places only know of this, they will doubtless feel amply repaid for all their trouble. In all your calculations on the profits of your crops, by all means fail not to include your crop of household adornments. The profits on your grain *may* be lasting, probably will not; but the profits on your pure, God-given pleasures, though not counted in dollars and cents, can never vanish.

Where screws are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain, they are likely to work loose. In such cases the use of glue is recommended. Prepare the glue thick; immerse a stick about half the size of the screw and put it into the hole; then immerse the screw and turn it home as quickly as possible.

An Ithaca man has invented an 18-day watch.

Saratoga.

It is as impossible to see Saratoga in one day as it is the Yosemite Valley. You may take a superficial glance, but, to see all the attractions, you must make an old-fashioned visit. It is a day or so, for instance, before you can talk understandingly of Congress Water and Congress Park. The first thing a visitor sees in the morning are people hurrying toward some spring. He follows the crowd, and finds himself beneath the picturesque pavilion over Congress Spring. Around the numerous tables ladies and gentlemen sit, drinking their sparkling Congress Water; while near by is a restaurant, where breakfast may be taken by those who wish to enjoy with their meal the delightful view and music in Congress Park. No Parisian *cafe* or German beer-garden can boast of attractions equal to those that the visitor sees in Congress Park. How differently does the land now look from what it did in 1792, when the spring was discovered by a party of hunters, and given its name in honor of a member of Congress from New Hampshire.

This park comprises almost the entire plot of ground encompassed by Broadway, Congress, and Circular streets. Originally a forest, possessing many natural attractions, it has been materially improved by grading, draining, and the addition of many architectural adornments, until it now presents a most beautiful appearance, and is one of Saratoga's principal charms. During the year 1876 its proprietors (the Congress and Empire Spring Company) expended nearly $100,000 on these improvements, and now it surpasses all other parks of equal size in the United States in the beauty of its graceful and artistic architecture. The grade of the low ground was raised from two to seven feet, and a new plan of drainage adopted, which involved in its system the elegant new reservoir and the charming miniature lake. The grand entrance is at the junction of Congress street and Broadway, near the Grand Union Hotel and Congress Hall, on what is now called Monument Square. Once in the Park, you may stroll at will, visiting the lakes and the shaded lawns, listening to the delightful music of Downing's celebrated Ninth Regiment Band, which discourses every morning, afternoon and evening, in alternation, from the two band-stands and the very unique and artistic Music Pavilion in the center of the lake. Strolling along to the south part of the grounds, you may visit the deer-shelter and park, where are several animals that roam and skip about within the enclosure, greatly to the delight of the children and the amusement of the adults. In the Park, amid the flowers and shrubs, strolling over the grass-covered, shaded lawns, or lounging under the grand old forest trees, enchanted by the charming music—here it is that one may enjoy the supreme delights of a genuine rural summer resort. Every convenience for park enjoyment is here afforded, including abundant settees and shade and the security of efficient police supervision. The grounds are thoroughly lighted by gas at night, rendering them available as a place of evening resort. Every convenience for park enjoyment is here afforded, including abundant settees and shade and the security of efficient police supervision. The grounds are thoroughly lighted by gas at night, rendering them available as a place of evening resort. The scene in the evening, on the occasion of one of the grand concerts, is remarkably brilliant and charmingly fascinating. But the chief attractions of the Park are its wonderful mineral springs—the Columbian, a remarkable chalybeate water, highly prized as a tonic and general builder-up of depleted systems; and the Congress, without doubt the finest aperient water in the world, a spring which has been called a fountain of joy to Saratoga. The tube that now holds this spring has remained undisturbed since 1865; but what marvelous changes have taken place around it. With all the work round about, the Spring has remained unmolested, performing its wonted functions steadily and uninterruptedly. An analysis of Congress Spring shows that it contains of the laxative salts (chloride of sodium and bicarbonate of magnesia, 622 grains to each gallon) enough to render its effects certain without the addition or use of cathartic drugs. At the same time, it does not contain an excess of these salts, and it is almost free from iron, an excess of which produces congestion. The improved method of bottling the Congress Water, which retains the gas, has greatly increased its value, as will be readily recognized by those familiar with it in the past, or by any one who will look through the bottles at the transparent, sparkling fluid.

One queries if these wonderful fountains of health can ever run dry. Why should they? The mineral springs of Nassau, in Germany, have been known for a thousand years, and are as copious as ever. Equal long life, dear *Independent*, to you and the spring I drink in a sparkling glass of Congress Water.—*Cor. N. Y. Independent.*

Purified Love.—All men and women must love something. If our thoughts are pure we love birds, flowers, and all beautiful things. In their contemplation we are happy, and there comes to our brain a steady strength. It is such a rest from labor to look upon the fragrant flowers placed each morning on our desk—to hear our pet canary sing his roundelay of welcome—to behold evidences of thrift and neatness all about, as these children of order and system reward the senses. It is related of a man that he called his wife, who was a hundred pounds heavier than he, his little darling—his *petite* pet. People smiled at him because they did not understand his actuations. He held a warm, trusting, loving heart, a great, manly love all about the object of that love, and so she was his little pet—his darling. We are like chameleons, and color as we feed mentally. If we love the beautiful, we are happy. If we love the coarse, the vulgar, the objects or influences that give no sweet return, life becomes a blank, the soul cracks and shrinks into a bundle of nailrods to lacerate the mental man, and we are on the direct road to ruin. What a beautiful world this would be, if all persons would only ornament their homes and their hearts by cultivating and keeping alive their love for pets, no matter what their form or condition!

A French gentleman, equally tenacious of his character for gallantry and devotion, went to hear mass at the chapel of a favorite saint in Paris; when he came there he found repairs were doing in the building which prevented the celebration. To show that he had not been defective in his duty and attentions, he pulled out a richly decorated pocket-book, and walking, with great gravity and many genuflections, up the aisle, very carefully placed his visiting card upon the principal altar.

A Child Queen.

I wonder how many of the little girl readers of *St. Nicholas* are fond of history? If they answer candidly, I do not doubt that a very large proportion will declare that they prefer the charming stories they find in *St. Nicholas* to the dull pages of history, with its countless battles and murdered sovereigns. But history is not every bit dull, by any means, as you will find if your elder sisters and friends will select portions for you to read that are suitable to your age and interests. Perhaps you are very imaginative, and prefer fairy tales to all others. I am sure, then, that you will like the story I am about to tell you, of a little French princess, who was married and crowned Queen of England when only eight years old, and who became a widow at twelve.

This child sovereign was born many hundred years ago—in 1387—at the palace of the Louvre in Paris, of whose noble picture-gallery I am sure you all have heard—if, indeed, many of you have not seen it yourselves. She was the daughter of the poor King Charles VI., whose misfortunes made him insane, and for whose amusement playing-cards were invented, and of his queen, Isabeau of Bavaria, a beautiful but very wicked woman. Little Princess Isabella was the eldest of twelve children. She inherited her mother's beauty, and was petted by her parents and the entire court of France.

King Richard II. of England, who was a widower about thirty years old, was urged to marry again; and, instead of selecting a wife near his own age, his choice fell upon little Princess Isabella.

"She is much too young," he was told. "Even in five or six years she will not be old enough to be married." The king, however, thought this objection too trifling to stand in the way of his marriage, and saying, "The lady's age is a fault that every day will remedy," he sent a magnificent embassy to the court of France, headed by the Archbishop of Dublin, and consisting of earls, marshals, knights, and squires of honor uncounted, with attendants to the number of five hundred.

When the embassy reached Paris, and the offer of marriage had been formally accepted, the archbishop and the earls asked to see the little princess who was soon to become their queen. At first the French Council refused, saying so young a child was not prepared to appear on public occasions, and they could not tell how she might behave. The English noblemen were so solicitous, however, that at last she was brought before them. The earl marshal immediately knelt before her, and said, in the old-fashioned language of the time: "Madam, if it please God, you shall be our lady and queen."

Queen Isabeau stood at a little distance, curious and anxious, no doubt, to know how her little daughter would answer this formal address. To her great pleasure, and the great surprise of all present, Princess Isabella replied:

"Sir, if it please God and my father that I be Queen of England, I shall be well pleased, for I am told I shall then be a great lady."

Then, giving the marshal her tiny hand to kiss, she bade him rise from his knees, and leading him to her mother, she presented him to her with the grace and ease of a mature woman.

According to the fashion of the time, Princess Isabella was immediately married by proxy, and received the title of Queen of England. Froissart, a celebrated historian living at that epoch, says: "It was very pretty to see her, young as she was, practicing how to act the queen."

In a few days, King Richard arrived from England with a gay and numerous retinue of titled ladies to attend his little bride. After many grand festivities they were married and were taken in state to England, where the Baby Queen was crowned in the famous Westminster Abbey.—*Cecilia Cleveland, in St. Nicholas.*

Punctuality.

There is no habit that contributes more to the success of a business man than punctuality. It is almost an infallible index to the degree of integrity which its possessor enjoys, and as such is invaluable. Punctuality in all engagements should be regarded as the *sine qua non* for a business character. Young men, entering upon the active duties of life, should cultivate the habit assiduously, and at never so great inconvenience to themselves when circumstances require it. Your word with reference to a business appointment should be as sacredly regarded as your note in the bank, and after an engagement is made, it should never be forgotten that you are not the only one depending upon its fulfillment. If your own interests admit of breaking the engagement, perhaps your friend is less favorably situated, and its faithful observance may be necessary to protect interests of his of which you have no knowledge. It should be enough for you to consider that you agreed to meet him at a time and place to make it certain that at such time you will be at the place. It not infrequently happened that the smallest variation in time, an insignificant delay of five minutes, entails serious consequences upon the affairs of others. In these bustling, stirring, rushing days, when trains come and go incessantly, when the lightning is pressed into the service of the business world, every five minutes is of value. A minute too late is as certainly too late for the departed train as an hour. The real importance, however, of punctuality is its effect upon character and standing of the fortunate possessor. At whatever sacrifice of his own comfort and convenience the habit has been acquired, it is not dearly bought. He is always depended on. What he promises he will do, whether it is money or time or place, and the confidence which this habit will beget in his business acquaintances will save him much annoyance and loss. On the other hand, carelessness with reference to minor and apparently unimportant appointments is most destructive to business enterprise and success. It leads directly to neglect in more important matters, to carelessness in regard to books and papers, and tends to the development of a general slovenliness in all business habits that can only end in bankruptcy and ruin.—*Hawk-Eye.*

New Orleans is built upon a forest of cypress trees. For 600 feet down this is the foundation! Rows upon rows of the stumps of the cypress are found growing over each other superimposed, each of which layers it is calculated has required a thousand years to form!

The Greenbackers of New York want "a law to sustain labor." What we need just now is a little more labor to sustain law.—*Portland (Me.) Transcript.*

The Wisest of Precautions.

Of precautions, the wisest is that which is taken against disease. There is safety in timely medication; great peril in delay. One malady often begets others far more dangerous, and if it does not, any abnormal condition has a tendency, if unremedied, to become chronic and obstinate. Trifling disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels or urinary organs may speedily develop into formidable maladies. Check them at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it is wonderfully effective in overcoming disorders of long standing, is, like any other medicinal preparation, more advantageous in the infancy of the maladies to which it is adapted than after they have become chronic. Among these are dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, nervous and general debility, and urinary troubles. The Bitters are a capital appetizer, induce sound repose, and counteract the effects of fatigue and exposure.

Water Pipe.

While the attention of the people of this coast is attracted to the question of obtaining a proper and sufficient supply of water, not only for domestic and manufacturing purposes, but for use in irrigating the soil, it is but right that some attention should be paid to the proper means of conducting the water, when found, to the spot where it is to be put in use. It is well known that for many years iron pipes were supposed to be the only safe and proper conduits through which either water or gas could safely be conducted, but science and time has demonstrated beyond a doubt that pipe made of a combination of wood, iron and asphaltum, is not only cheaper, but far better and more durable.

Nearly twenty years ago the manufacture of this pipe was commenced in the city of Elmira, New York, and miles of it laid of both water and gas, where it is, today, as sound as when first put into the ground. In several of the streets where 3 and 4 inch mains have, after eighteen years' use, been found insufficient for the increased population, and been taken up to be replaced with larger pipe, not a sign of decay has been visible.

Mr. George M. Divin, formerly managing director of the Erie Railway Company, and one of the principal owners in the Elmira Water Company, and M. S. Benjamin, President, unite in a letter containing these words:

"The Wyckoff Combination Pipe is as sound after sixteen years use as it was the day it was laid. We can imagine no reason why this pipe will not last a hundred years as well."

From scores of cities and towns just as strong endorsements have been voluntarily given. Mr. John Brawley, Superintendent Hollidaysburg Water Works, Pa., writes: "We have had it in use under 170 feet pressure for sixteen years, and find it perfectly sound." From Lockport, New York; Augusta, Maine; Bellaine, Ohio; Saginaw, Michigan; Ramapo, New York; Centralia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Salt Lake; the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and twelve other principal railroad companies in the East, the most convincing testimonials have been received, attesting the durability, strength and purity of this pipe, which will be sent to any address upon application.

The right to make this pipe is enjoyed by two companies only in the United States.

In its issue of October 24th, the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, in a very lengthy article, upon the subject of Water Pipes, has the following: In March last an organization styled the American Pipe Company, with a capital of $250,000, was established in this city for the purpose of manufacturing this pipe and thoroughly introducing it to the people of this coast and the territories. The officers of this company are Robert G. Byxbee, of the firm of H. B. Tichenor & Co., President; John E. Chalfant, formerly of the Mendocino Lumber Co., Vice President; John F. Byxbee, of the Duncan Mills Lumber Co., Secretary and Treasurer; Calvert Meade, Auditor; Col. Cook Talcott, of thirty years experience as a civil and hydraulic engineer, Chief Engineer; P. T. Dickinson, who has been for the last twenty years connected with the manufacture of this pipe, General Manager. On the organization of the company a mill was started at Olympia, Puget Sound, W. T., where the lumber is prepared, when it is brought to this city and taken to the factory of the company, on Channel street near Fourth, where it is finished ready for use. Some fifty or sixty men are employed at both places. The manner of making this pipe is peculiar. It is made in sections of eight feet long. It is first bored, and then turned in a lathe to a uniform thickness of shell, removing all of the sap, and steamed thoroughly to avoid any possibility of checking, or tasting the water. One end of each piece has a tenon of about 3½ inches, and the other is mortised to fit it closely. The swelling of this tenon, when driven home, makes a perfectly tight joint. The pipe is now ready for banding. This is done by winding the iron spirally around it, of a thickness and at intervals required by the pressure to be sustained by the pipe, and then the entire pipe and iron are thickly coated with asphaltum, producing a condition best calculated to resist decay in any form. The water pipe is coated on the outside only, as it is a well known scientific fact that water, either salt, alkali, or sulphur, does not affect wood, and in this city this pipe is used at the Mint to carry off waste acids.

The gas pipe manufactured by this company is made the same as the water pipe, except that it is coated inside and is not bound as heavily with iron; and one great feature of the gas pipe is, that it prevents condensation.

From the San Francisco *Daily Examiner* of October 29th we quote as follows regarding a test of this combination pipe:

On Friday we were invited to witness a test of this water pipe, at the establishment of A. J. Smith, Esq., on Fremont street, where three of Mr. Smith's powerful "Atwood & Bodwell" pumps had been arranged for the test. There were present several gentlemen interested in the water supply, among them being Mr. Schussler, Chief Engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company. Three lengths of the ordinary eight inch (inside diameter) pipe were placed in position. The first pipe was designed to stand a fifty foot pressure. The pumps were set at work, and soon a pressure of 160 pounds, equal to a fall of nearly 400 feet, and yet the pipe was apparently as firm as ever. A pressure was then put on equal to a head of 550 feet, when a small seam opened in the wood, and a small spray of water escaped. The pressure was reduced by the escape of the water and the seam at once closed and the pipe at 450 feet pressure was perfectly tight. The second pipe was made for a head of 100 feet. This stood a pressure of 270 pounds to the square inch, equal to a fall of nearly 600 feet. The third pipe, made for a 200 feet head, stood a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, equal to a head of 900 feet. The test was evidently satisfactory to the scientific gentlemen present, and Mr. Schussler expressed himself highly pleased with the test. He said no pipe in actual service would be called upon to stand such a test, for in cities it was impossible to close all the hydrants at the same time, and even if it were possible to do so, the peculiar elasticity of this pipe rendered it superior to any pipe he knew of. From his own observation and what he had learned, he expressed himself highly pleased with the pipe.

This pipe has been used in the East for the last eighteen years, and nearly one thousand miles of it has been thoroughly tested. It has been brought into immediate competition with the best iron pipe, and not in a single instance has it failed to prove itself the best, and when taken up to lay larger pipe it has been found perfectly sound and every foot relaid.

From the *Alta California* and San Francisco *Morning Call* of November 1st:

A party of scientific gentlemen, including Supervisor Gibbs, Chief Engineer Scannell, of the San Francisco Fire Department, and several city officials, were present to witness a test of the strength of the combination pipe, which was of an exceedingly interesting nature. Col. Dickinson had had prepared two tests, one of the ordinary six-inch pipes with three joints, manufactured to withstand a pressure of two hundred feet head. The other was two sections, joined in the centre with an iron pipe obtained from the Spring Valley Water Company. The iron section was six feet long, six inches in diameter, the iron being five-eighths of an inch in thickness. Joining at each end was the wood pipe, also six inches in diameter. An iron bar, 1½ inches thick, passed through the centre, and was secured at each end, making the pipe perfectly air-tight. The object was to give a decisive test of the strength of the two pipes, and, if possible, break the iron with the force of the water.

The water was pumped into the pipes by a hydraulic pump. At 3 o'clock the pump was started, and a pressure of 550 feet registered, when the packing under the temporary washer on the first-mentioned pipe blew out. The pipe, however, did not show the least weakness, even the joints being perfectly dry and the wood showing that not a drop of water had escaped.

The pipe was then disconnected from this one and the interest concentrated in the other test, whereby it was expected that the iron section would give away. The wood pipe had been prepared to resist a pressure of 250 feet. The pumps were started and the indicator on the gauge registered 1,250 feet when the bar of iron running through the pipe separated with the tremendous force of the water, and further testing was useless. An idea of the force may be had from the fact that the bar was an inch and a quarter in thickness, and it drew apart like a thread.

The tests yesterday were satisfactory in every particular to the company present, and the next one will be watched with interest.

The following are among the most prominent places and companies on the Pacific Coast using this pipe for the last three to eleven years: Alameda Water Co., Cal.; Santa Cruz Water Co., Cal.; Claus Spreckels Esq., Aptos, Cal.; Portland Water Co., Oregon; Seattle Gas & Water Co., W. T.; Olympia Water Works, W. T.; Port Gamble, W. T.; Southern and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, a large amount; United States Mint; Camp McDowell, Arizona.

A very fine endorsement of this pipe is made by R. M. Morgan, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Santa Cruz Water Works, where it has been in use two years. There they have 200 feet pressure all over the town, and he says he can lay 1,250 feet of six-inch pipe per day with four men, and that in all ways, tapping, laying, etc., the expense is far less than iron pipe. That this pipe must eventually come into general use there can be no doubt, for it possesses the following advantages over any pipe in the world: 1st, it is the cheapest good pipe; 2d, it is the most durable of all pipes—practically imperishable; 3d, it neither expands nor contracts, and corrosion is impossible; 4th, it is more easily laid—can be tapped with an ordinary auger; 5th, it is more easily handled—lighter in weight, and perfectly tight; 6th, it is not liable to get out of order; 7th, it need not be laid so deep, and in cold climates will not freeze so quickly; 8th, when used for water it neither tastes of, or can be affected by chemical ingredients; 9th, when used for gas it prevents condensation.

Descriptive books, with full information, can be obtained by addressing American Pipe Company, No. 22 California street, San Francisco.

Purchasing Agency.

Ladies who are desirous of having goods purchased for them in San Francisco can do so by addressing Mrs. W. H. Ashley, who will send samples of goods for their inspection and approval. Would say that I am an experienced dress-maker, and have the advantage of buying at wholesale, and would give my patrons the benefit of same. Goods purchased and sent C. O. D. Send for Circular. Any information in regard to styles cheerfully given. Would add that I have a first-class establishment for Dress-making, and am prepared to execute country orders with dispatch. Address Mrs W. H. Ashley, 120 Sutter street Room 51 San Francisco.

Physicians of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight.

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.

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