DRS. DARRIN CAN BE FOUND

At the Washington Building, Corner Fourth and Washington Streets—Another Wonderful Cure.

A Remarkable Cure of Lung Trouble.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: About two years ago I was stricken down with paralysis, and confined to my bed for six months. About that time my lungs and liver became congested, and indigestion followed. My lungs became diseased, with a heavy cough, and I gradually failed in health. Four months ago I called on Dr. Darrin for treatment. He has so far restored me to health in all respects, that I am able to be around, and have not the slightest doubt of an absolute cure. I reside at Milwaukie, Or., and my son can be seen at the Esmond hotel to vouch for this statement.

J. J. BLAIR.

Drs. Darrin's New Place of Business.

Drs. Darrin can be consulted free at the Washington building, corner of Washington and Fourth streets, Portland. Rooms 16, 17, 22 and 23, second floor. Ask the elevator boy for room 16. Office hours, from 10 to 4 o'clock daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness, or loss of desire of sexual power, in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed, and never published in the papers. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors' office. Inquiries answered and circulars sent free. (Parties writing will please mention paper.)

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

Some of the Prominent Characteristics of the Late Maria Mitchell.

From an open letter on Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, by Anna C. Brackett, in the Century, we quote the following: "Nothing was more characteristic of her than the way in which she accepted the position and the salary offered her, without ever thinking to inquire whether the salary was the same as that given to the other professors. It was the chance to work that she wanted, the chance for influence in one of the first colleges for women. The money she was to receive was a minor consideration, and quite as characteristic was her indignation when, after being there for a considerable time, her attention was at last called to the fact that she, a mature woman, with a European fame, was receiving a salary less than that paid to some of the professors who were young men, almost entirely without experience, and quite destitute of reputation. The indignant protest, which then called for an equal salary, was not a personal affair. She flamed out in behalf of all women, and of abstract justice, with a glow which forced an immediate increase in salary. The excuse for this injustice must be found first in the fact that, at the time when Vassar College was established, women had not proved what they can do in professional lines, and, second, in the very conservative influences which guided the policy of the institution. In her religious belief Maria Mitchell was attached to one of the so-called liberal sects. The children of the old Quaker families of Nantucket generally went over to the Unitarians if they departed from the strict faith of their fathers, so that in this matter also she was almost if not quite alone at Vassar. But she was appointed on the ground of her reputation as an astronomer, and fortunate was it for the college that the question of her religious belief was not raised till after her appointment.

"The absolute truth which, as I have said, was the key-note of her character, could not fail to make her teaching thorough, for a love of truth is one and the same, whether in the intellectual or the moral sphere. But, as with all true teachers, it was the force of her personal character that acted most upon the young women with whom she came in contact. No one of them but was lifted and strengthened by her strength, sincerity and single-heartedness. It was difficult for her to use diplomacy in ever so small a degree, and what skill in it she did gain was the outcome of long years of experience, and she never employed it without a mental protest. She gave the New England stamp to whatever thing she touched, and the lines of influence she has left on many characters are as indelible as those on the rock surfaces of New England's granite hills."

A Painter's Good Fortune.

Today Drexel & Co. can raise more money in twenty-four hours than any financial institution in the United States. Yet it was not a great while ago that old Francis Drexel was a poor portrait painter. Somehow or other the old man about fifty years ago got an order to paint a picture for a Brazilian grandee and went down to that country to do the work. The Brazilian took a fancy to the poor portrait painter and not only paid him a good price for the picture but let him in on some money making scheme, out of which Drexel realized quite a sum. He returned to Philadelphia and went into the money lending business. By careful investments he amassed a big fortune and his three boys, Francis, Anthony and Joseph, increased it. When the old man died he was worth about $5,000,000. When Francis, the oldest boy, died he left $25,000,000. Joseph left about $8,000,000, being less of a money maker than the others, and Anthony, the only one left, is estimated to be worth anywhere from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Boy and Eagle Have a Fight.

Charles Bartlett, a young lad, had a desperate encounter with a bald eagle while hunting in the Sylvan Lakes woods, near here. He saw the bird soaring above the tree tops, and shot at it.

He only succeeded in slightly wounding it, and as soon as it dropped to the ground it arose and went boldly toward the boy and began an attack upon him. The bird fought viciously with talons and beak, flying at him and endeavoring to gouge out his eyes. In the struggle, that lasted several minutes, Bartlett could with difficulty free his clothing from the long, sharp talons of the bird. Finally he released himself, and ran sufficiently far away to shoot another charge at it. This time he killed the aerial monster, which measured six feet from tip to tip of the wings.—[illegible]

POINTS ABOUT CIGARS.

Moderate-Priced Domestic Vs. the Cheap Imported Article.

Some people have an absurd notion that an imported article is necessarily better than a domestic or home-made one, and this idea extends to cigars. A high-priced imported cigar bought of an honest dealer is almost invariably good, but those who call for "three-for-a-quarter imported" get very little for their money, and far less than if they took domestic cigars. The reason is this: The duty on cigars is $5.50 per pound weight and 25 per cent ad valorem, while the duty on tobacco is only 35 cents a pound. It is clear, then, that imported cigars sold at 8½ cents each can not have cost as much as $20 a thousand in Cuba, whereas the domestic three-for-a-quarter should have cost $55 or $60 at the factory. The prejudice is due to the fact that no one seems to be able to make a cigar so well as a native Cuban. But now many of the leading factories of New York, Key West and Tampa are owned by Spaniards, who employ many Cuban workmen, and hence there is less difference than ever between a good cigar made of imported tobacco in this country and an imported cigar; in fact, the principal difference is that the American-made article is larger and contains more high-grade tobacco. Good cigars, particularly those which are hand-made throughout, are very seldom flavored artificially, the secret lying in the selection and blending of pure leaves. Thus there is a tobacco grown in Ohio called the Little Dutch. A cigar made of this would be too strong to be good smoking, but it is invaluable for flavoring purposes. But it is well known that there are very few nickel cigars which are not flavored. They are made wholly or in great part by machinery, a machine for doing even the rolling having been perfected. Cheap grades of tobacco are used, and instead of the blending process, chemical essences, not necessarily injurious, are used. These are supplied in highly-concentrated form, one gallon mixed with three gallons of alcohol and reduced with water sufficient to spray enough tobacco to make perhaps a hundred thousand cigars. Young smokers are readily deceived by these flavors, and "cinnamon" cigars are quite often asked for, though no one ever heard of cinnamon tobacco. Occasionally opium is used for flavoring, but good houses discourage it. It produces a longing effect, and the more smoked the more it is wanted; but the craving is not produced by tobacco.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BARBERS IN GERMANY.

The Human Face Cleaned by Six Sweeps of the Razor.

In the average barber shop of Germany you are seated in a rude chair, with mysterious arrangements for the head which you never find quite in the right place, and the officiating artist winds his razor about your face with a vehement sweep that would cause, I should think, nervous prostration in one who had disturbed his nerve centers by forms of industry not commended by medical advisers. The friction of the swift razor, keenly wiping the skin, is, however, sufficient to fix the attention of the patient closely and spare him from imaginary evils. One confidential young German of my acquaintance could shave the average-sized American face with, I think, six sweeps of the razor. I have known him to do this, and when the deed was done he seemed to think his work was accomplished, but on being admonished that the situation was unsatisfactory, he would dip the corner of a towel, not selected from a pile of fresh ones, in a shallow basin of water and rub the sharply-cleansed and smarting cheeks softly twice, using three fingers each time. When any thing more was wanted he understood it to be the application of "vinegar," an aromatic and piquant fluid, which makes a distinct impression on the skin just reaped. That young man could never be induced to dress the hair unless after cutting or shampooing. There was a small comb in the neighborhood that the customer was at liberty to apply to his own looks, and that finished the proceedings. It is proper to say that the price of the operation was only five cents, and that the shaving, though rapid and rough, was not bad in itself, while the artist was, in his non-professional capacity, a truly pleasant youth, who painted in water colors when unoccupied by his rasping trade.—Murat Halstead, in Cincinnati Commercial.

A Story with Snap in It.

Jeweler Doten, of Auburn, Me., tells the latest story about the curious breaking of mainsprings in watches. Friday a man came in with a watch to have the spring replaced. Mr. Doten put in a new one and hanged the watch up. No sooner had he done so than along came another man with a watch whose mainspring was broken, and which was of the same firm's make as the first one. He put a good mainspring in this, as he had in the other, and hung the latter watch up beside the former. It was but a few moments before the mainsprings in both watches broke, one of them in nineteen pieces and the other in thirteen. They had broken within two seconds of each other. He took the watches down and put in them two of the best mainsprings he had in his shop, but in less than twelve minutes one of them broke, and during the night the other also, each being in many pieces.—Jewelers' Weekly.

—Pigtails have still a role to play in the progressive dominions of the Mikado. A new Shinto Temple has been erected in Tokio, the materials for which were dragged to the sacred site by ropes made of human hair instead of the conventional hemp. The hair was a free-will offering from no fewer than 350,000 of the faithful. Twenty-four ropes were made of it, their diameter ranging from four to seven inches, and their total length reaching 4,528 feet. It is calculated that nearly 9,000 pounds weight of pigtails was used.

CROWNS ON SKULLS

Some Ghastly Contrasts at the Graves of of the Great Medici.

Ghastly and grinning skulls were there, adorned in crowns of gold. Dark and parchment dried faces were seen, with their golden hair, rich as ever, and twisted with gems and golden nets. The Cardinals wore still their miters and red cloaks and splendid rings. On the breast of Cardinal Carlos (son of Ferdinand I.) was a beautiful cross of white enamel, with the effigy of Christ in black and surrounded with emeralds, and on his hand a rich sapphire ring.

On that of Cardinal Leopold (the son of Cosimo II.), over the purple planeta, was a cross of amethysts and on his finger a jacinth set in enamel. The dried bones of Victoria della Rovere Montefeltro were draped by a dress of black silk of beautiful texture, trimmed with black and white lace, with a great golden medal on her breast, and the portrait of her as she was in life lying on one side and her emblems on the other; while all that remained of herself were a few bones.

Anna Louisa, the Electress Palatine of the Rhine, daughter of Cosimo III., lay there, almost a skeleton, robed in rich violet velvet, with the electoral crown surmounting a black, ghastly face of parchment, a medal of gold, with her effigy and name on one side and on her breast a crucifix of silver; while Francisco Maria, her uncle, lay beside her, a mass of putrid robes and rags.

Cosimo I. and Cosimo II. had been stripped by profane hands of all their jewels and insignia, and so had Eleanora Toledo and Maria Christina and many others to the number of twenty.

The two bodies which were found in the best preservation were those of the Grand Duchess Giovanna d'Austria, the wife of Francisco I., and their daughter Anna. Corruption had scarcely touched them, and they lay there fresh in color as if they had just died. The mother, in her red satin, trimmed with lace, her red silk stockings and high-heeled shoes, the earrings hanging from her ears and her blonde hair as fresh as ever, and equally well preserved, was the body of her daughter—the color of their faces scarcely changed.

And so, centuries after they had been laid there, the truth became evident of the rumor that ran through Florence at the time of their death that they had died of poison. The arsenic which had taken from them their life had preserved their bodies. Giovanni delle Bande Nere was also there—the bones scattered and loose within his iron armor and his rusted helmet with the visor down. And this is what was left of the great Medici.—Blackwood's Magazine.

VICTORIA'S YACHT.

How the Saloons and Cabins of the Victoria and Albert Are Furnished.

The exquisite cleanliness of every thing strikes one forcibly on board the Victoria and Albert. The deck is laid with cork floor cloth, over which, when the Queen is on board, a carpet is placed, and every thing else that is to be seen is of pure white, with gilded relief work and silver mountings. There are very comfortable little sitting-rooms on the promenade deck and behind the paddle wings, and there is also a dining-saloon on the promenade deck, which has three windows and a skylight. It is furnished in green morocco and the ceiling is painted in white and gold. The State apartments below are placed on either side of a corridor, and they are furnished with a very pretty chintz. The Queen's cabins are on the starboard side, and her sleeping apartments contain a large and old-fashioned but very comfortable-looking bedstead, with pillars and canopy, and next is the dressing-room, which was formerly Prince Albert's cabin, and it remains as he left it, his little writing table and wardrobe never having been moved. Large maps hang on the walls. The cabins occupied by Princess Beatrice (or by any Princess who happens to be traveling with the Queen) are aft of Her Majesty's quarters, and on the other side of the corridor are the cabins of the Princess and a large bath-room. The breakfast-room is in the afterpart of the vessel, and it has very large windows and is hung with the portraits of all the officers who have commanded the royal yacht. The drawing-room is forward on the port side, and it is furnished in bird's-eye maple, with a piano and several beautifully-carved side-tables. It is hung with portraits of members of the royal family. The yacht is now lighted with electricity, except in the Queen's own cabin.—London Truth.

Abyssinia's New Ruler.

A successor to the late King John of Abyssinia is soon to be crowned. He is a nephew of King John. His title will be Menelek II. He is now advancing with a fine retinue to Adowel, where all the Kings of Abyssinia are crowned. The new King's mother was a common beggar, whose beauty fascinated King Haelon when she came asking alms at the doors of the palace. Menelek is described as almost coal black, short and dumpy. He has a remarkable fondness for machinery and implements of all kinds. He is said to have ruined a dozen or more watches and alarm clocks taking them apart and trying to put them together again, but he is now a proficient watch tinker.—N. Y. Independent.

—In South America one sees great fields, some of them many acres in extent, thickly covered with oats, among which no other plant appears. This crop has not been sown by men, but is a spontaneous growth of bearded oats from Southern Europe, called tiatina by the Chilians. The common white clover is also spreading more and more widely in Chili, and suppressing native plants as it goes. As European man drives out the native American man, so European plants drive out those indigenous to the soil.

THE ADVANCE OF SCIENCE.

As time rolls on from day to day MAN'S mind is ever on the move, improvement after improvement comes to light and where once an article was extolled to the highest pitch as being the best in the world, now we h ar no more of it, and that same article has positively faded out of sight and given place to one of far greater va'ue, and much more effective in its uses.

This same theory applies to the great and modern remedies placed to-day before the public. Years ago, valuable preparations were ve y scarce, and invariably the d ctor was called in to administer to the suffering.

Now for any and all diseases can be found medicines put up from true formulas and of positive merit. THE GREAT SIERRA KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is the LATEST AND FINEST MEDICINE of the age classed among true remedies and its price is within the reach of all. Hundreds of testimonials are coming in from all parts of the country unsought for and honest in their meaning, we name this WONDERFUL REMEDY THE GREAT SIERRA KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE for it is the GREATEST this century has known. SURE in its work IMMEDIATE in its action. For sale by all druggists.

Law are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.—Swift.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

An Argument Why They Should Be Preserved as a Public Park.

Philosophical students of history a hundred years hence, searching our annals, would find no better indication of a high civilization than the preservation of great natural objects of beauty. Here is a people, they might say, bent on subduing the wilderness and accumulating wealth, intensely busy, and deep in the struggles of competition, who had time enough and such love of beauty and consideration for distant generations as to save for other ages the wonderful scenes and curiosities nature has given to a new continent.

They would note that California—supposed to be the most absorbed in material gain of all our States—had in its first years reserved the unequaled Yosemite canyon and the magnificent groves of the last fossil vegetation, the sequoiæ of Mariposa and Calaveras for all future generations. New York had protected and saved from vandalism its wonderful falls, and the United States had set apart forever the greatest natural curiosity of the continent—the Yellowstone canyon and its marvelous geysers. At the date we are supposing a population of 200,000,000 will probably be thronging our cities and towns and villages.

Every breathing spot and place of recreation and health and object of natural beauty will be visited by vast throngs of people, especially in the seaboard States. One can but feebly imagine the gratitude of that generation, if they should find so generous a provision for their comfort and health as would be made by the proposed park in the Adirondack wilderness. It would be more than a princely provision made by the people for the people forever. Such great and luxurious arrangements are common in Europe, designed by Kings and Kaisers for the pleasure and enjoyment of their royal descendants.

This would be a grand hunting and pleasure ground, embracing mountains and valleys, covered with the ancient forest, and pierced by innumerable streams and lakelets filled with trout and other fish, given by the citizens of one State in the American Union to their descendants and fellow citizens for all time. The air and elevation alone would make it a perpetual sanitarium and pleasure resort. But cared for by public gamekeepers, the forest preserved by official guardians, this grand hunting ground would be a place of sport and amusement forever for the masses of the Eastern States. No imperial park would ever equal it.—N. Y. Times.

A GROUP OF BREADS.

How to Make Sally Lunn and the Famous Mountain House Rolls.

Wheat and Indian Bread.—Scald four cups of corn-meal in a quart of milk or milk and water, and when cool add three cups of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, one cup of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of salt. Steam three hours and bake one hour.

Sally Lunn.—Beat three eggs into a pint of warm milk, add a lump of butter as large as an egg, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, salt and flour enough to make a batter as stiff as for muffins. Raise the cake in an earthen baking dish, and bake it for breakfast in the same dish, without disturbing it. Serve the cake whole, breaking it apart at the table.

Mountain House Roll.—This is a famous North River recipe named from the Catskill Mountain House, where these rolls were first served. Set a thin sponge with wheat flour at about four o'clock as follows. Stir into a quart of water flour enough to make a thick batter, adding a half cake of compressed yeast dissolved. Let this sponge stand till nine o'clock and then knead up thoroughly; add a piece of butter the size of a large egg. Let the rolls stand till morning, then roll them out as thin as your hands, handle the dough as little as possible, cut it into narrow stripes and lay in a pan to rise for three-quarters of an hour. Bake in a quick oven ten minutes. These rolls are delicious made of part graham or of whole wheat flour.—

—A steam carriage in which coke is used as fuel has lately appeared in France. The driving is effected by two hind wheels, and the speed attained is about fifteen miles per hour, twenty-eight and three-quarter gallons of water being sufficient for a run of twenty-five miles.

CATARRH,

HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on application by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—George Eliot.

The Guaranty Loan & Trust Co.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of this company in to-day's issue. They are the original and only reliable and responsible company operating these popular monthly loans. The enterprise was original with them, and through their active and energetic management they have put their business beyond any question of an experiment. It is an assured success, with offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Montreal, Canada. Their home office at 1296 Market street, junction of McAllister and Jones, this city, is large and elegantly appointed—in which it is a pleasure for any lady or gentleman to transact business.—S. F Examiner.

The best education in the wo ld is that got by struggling to get a living.—Wendell Phillips.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

The wise man expects everything from himself; the fool looks to others.—Jean Paul Richter.

Holidays are Com g.

Rare novelties, shapes and artistic imported elegraphic and chromatic cards. A large and beautiful collection sent by mail to anyone who will do this:—Buy a box of the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with a elegant package of oleographic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

If *every woman* in this land knew for herself the actual quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap, *no other* washing soap could be sold. Millions *do* use it, but other millions have never tried it. Have *you?* Ask your grocer for it.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

FOR THE BLOOD! SSS SSS

Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.

MRS. LAURA E. DEEGAN,
Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

Send for Treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Colds Coughs Croup. are surely cured by Perry Davis' Pain Killer read the directions carefully.

The Origin

Of the famous medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is interesting. Among the customers at the pharmacy of C. I. Hood & Co., in Lowell, Mass., many years ago, was a gentleman who suffered intensely from neuralgic pains, and who said if he was sure he must endure such agony much longer he should commit suicide. After trying many physicians without success, he one day took to Mr. Hood a prescription from a Boston physician which included ingredients the experienced pharmacist had never seen used in the same combination. The result of the new medicine was awaited with interest, and soon the patient announced himself entirely cured. The idea of this peculiar combination haunted Mr. Hood, for in it he believed was the germ of success. To it was added various alterative, diuretic and anti-bilious remedies, and after long study and careful experiment the now popular Hood's Sarsaparilla was the result.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consump-

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1890 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1890 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us happy, the absence of it may make us miserable.—Addison.

'Tis sad to see a woman growing old before her time
All broken down and hopeless when life should hold its prime;
She feels herself a burden when a blessing she should be
And longs for death to bring her release from misery.

If these poor, discouraged women who suffer from diseases peculiar to women could only know that health could be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, how eagerly they would hasten to avail themselves of it. They ought to know it, and try it. Every woman who is still healthy ought to be told about the wonderful virtue in this medicine, and understand that it is a safeguard against the terrible diseases common to her sex. It is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or money paid for it will be refunded.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Out of eternity
This new day is born,
Into eternity
At night will return. —Carlyle.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., Says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Williamson's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c and $1.

Sold by L. Blumauer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Portland, Or.

By not doing without the things we don't need we sometimes have to do without the things that we do need.

Bright's Disease Cured.

About two years ago our daughter had congestion of the kidneys, which developed into Bright's Disease. Her body was swollen to an enormous size—measuring 45 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. After physicians had given up her case, I determined to have her try Dr. Kennedy's "FAVORITE REMEDY," of Rondout, N. Y. Gradually the swelling was reduced from 45 to 29 inches. She began to gain strength, and was able to walk without fatigue. We do not know how to express our gratitude for what it has done for our child. We are confident the Favorite Remedy will do all that is claimed for it—surely God has blessed it in this case, and we earnestly recommend it to all suffering from kidney disorders—S. D. Van Buskirk, Demarest, N. Y.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

Speak what you think, be what you are and pay your debts of all kinds.—Emerson.

ST. JACOBS OIL For Neuralgia.

"Cured! Now and an Hour Ago!"
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

Uncle Remus on Tobacco.

You can't fool dis chile wid your trash to backy. I smoke SEAL, and don't you forget it. Some smokers think that anything that makes smoke, is good enough to go into a pipe. They will find by a little experience that there is a vast difference in Smoking Tobaccos. Just try "SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA," and you will see the difference between it and the imitations.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER. This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN I. THOMPSON, SON & CO., Troy, N. Y. Established 1835.

IN LUCK.

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About a year ago he observed a strange change in his feelings. He felt tired instead of vigorous; nervous instead of strong. His appetite became poor and his sleep broken. He tried to overcome these feelings, but they would not go. He then noticed pains and irritation in the water channels, and that the fluids passed were often thick and with a scum on top or a brick-dust sediment at the bottom. All these were the sure symptoms of that fearful disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, which has always been considered incurable, and they continued until the Captain was in a terrible condition. But he is the picture of health and vigor to-day, and he owes it entirely to that wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy. Capt. Greenwood says: "I am so certain of the great value of Hunt's Remedy, that I always carry a supply on shipboard for the uses of my men, and I prescribe it whenever they are ailing. After curing me as it did, and restoring my wife, (whom the best physicians of New York said was dying