Legal Protection for Working Women.

The Working Women's Protective union, which has its office in Clinton place, was organized twenty five years ago It was named before the word "union" meant what it does now and is, therefore, in some degree misleading It is not a union in the sense of being a labor organization officered and directed by working people but it is a society of those who recognize that working women need something they do not get a society of helpful men and women who by their influence, aid and capital protect their more frail and hard working sisters against overbearing and brutal employers. By making a complaint at the offices of the organization working women with the exception of those in household service, have their wrongs inquired into and their rights procured even if the law has to claim them.

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

Chains for Russian Prisoners.

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

Parisian Lack of Comfort.

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

Air of a Smoking Car.

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

The Young Art Critic.

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

New Artesian Well at Paris.

The artesian well of Place Hebert, at Paris, has just been finished, after twenty-two years' work on it. It was necessary to bore to a depth of 2,360 feet to reach water, and such depth was attained only with the greatest difficulty The work had to be stopped several times, either on account of the hardness of the strata traversed or of the crushing of the metallic tubing caused by the pressure of the earth The new well is the third of the public wells of Paris, the others being those of Grenelle and Passy Its diameter is 5½ feet and the weight of the tubing about 880,000 pounds The temperature of the water that it furnishes is 34½ degs. The cost of this important undertaking was $500,000.—Scientific American.

Lottery Mail Matter Seized.

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

In accordance with the instructions he has received from Washington, Postmaster Browning has forwarded the entire lot to Postmaster General Wanamaker.—*N. Y. Sun, January 22.*

FISHING FOR TROUT.

The Necessary Outfit—Skill Required to Make a Lucky Fisherman.

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

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

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

Casting is only learned by practice; it cannot be taught theoretically any more than can swimming, riding or shooting. The line in fishing should be habitually kept at the length of the rod. Keep out of sight of the fish. When once the trout is on, never slacken the line. Pull steadily, but firmly, and jerk quickly if he jumps out of the water, for there he is apt to unhook himself and escape. Artificial flies are too numerous for description. They may be made at home with a few feathers and a little colored sewing silk, but fly hooks are now so reasonable in price and so complete in arrangement that it is better to buy them than to trust to one's own ingenuity unless, indeed, one be a connoisseur, in which case these hints are useless.

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

In a Venetian Church.

It was in this church that I became fully conscious of the superior methods of the Catholic church in Europe, at least in their ability to reach down and take in all classes of people. The churches of Italy are open at all hours and times. The central portions of the churches are clear. There are chairs about which can be used upon special occasions or by delicate people, but in this Venetian church the audience stood as they would at a political outdoor meeting. There was an utter absence of formal requirement which was most agreeable to witness. People came in and went out as they pleased. Even those who were listening to the sermon felt under no compunctions to listen to more than they cared to hear. They could listen to a portion and then move on. People came in out of the street just as they happened to be dressed in passing. Exquisitely dressed ladies from the highest class stood side by side with market women who came in with their baskets. Here was the first church service that I had ever witnessed in my life where it was evident that every one was made welcome, and that in this splendid palace of religion there was the most perfect democracy to be found in its audience.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Tobacco Among the "Harmonites."

Alighting from the train at the handsome modern station house of stone, close by the river side, we start up the roadway leading over the bluff to the village. A middle aged German accosts us, smiling.

"Welcome," he says, pleasantly. "I shall be de kite. I haf many peoples shown Economy."

He laughs and we laugh; there is a general shaking of hands. No other introduction is necessary. As we resume our walk one of our party lights a cigar.

"Vat you do?" asks the guide, stopping, with eyebrows raised with surprise.

"Smoke," replies the astonished gentleman.

"Ve smoke not tobacco here," says the guide.

"But I use it."

"So? Vell, not in Economy. Ve haf no use mit tobacco."

Objections are useless; the cigar is thrown away. The guide places his foot on it in triumph. For many years no tobacco has been used in Economy, except by stealth. An edict was issued against it because the practice was deemed an evil one, and these sturdy Germans must have credit for self sacrifice, as it is a national characteristic clearly to love a pipe.—H. D. Mason in American Magazine.

Senator Ingalls Under Steam.

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

A Substitute for Steel.

Palladium, a metal of the platinum group, but of a far lower density than the latter, may be substituted for steel in the manufacture of watches. Palladium is absolutely non-polarizable, and it is unaffected to any noticeable extent by the presence of a magnetic field. Besides this, it has the incidental advantage of being rust proof. The discovery is due to C. A. Pallard, of Geneva, Switzerland, and watches are now being constructed with this metal.—Boston Budget.

Coal Thieves Run a Coal Yard.

Seven persons have been arrested at Reading for systematically robbing the coal cars of the Reading railroad. It was developed at the hearing that they scraped the coal from the cars on the sidings at Port Clinton, and virtually supplied and operated a large coal yard from their stealings.—Philadelphia Record.

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

AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE.

THE COMING GREATNESS OF THE ANTIPODEAN REPUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chicken Cholera for Rabbits.

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

Carlyle and His Cigar.

An English paper declares that "one of the saddest domestic tragedies in modern literature was largely due to no other cause than that Mrs. Carlyle had not learnt to like a cigar." Carlyle was leaving once for Scotland, in 1831, and went to his wife for a parting kiss with a lighted cigar in his mouth. She resented this. Though Carlyle constantly fell out with his wife, he never fell out with his mother, simply because the old lady had been brought up on tobacco, and mother and son always smoked their pipes of peace together in the kitchen.—New York Sun.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, entire:

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR. On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first begun. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next and that a persistent froth and scum appeared on the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I had at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccough constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food on my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and full as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore everyone who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path it which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

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

DR. DARRIN'S SUCCESS.

Three More Prominent People of This City and State Testify to the Efficacy of the Electric Cure—Deafness Cured in Ten Minutes.

The same marked success that has followed Dr. Darrin the past four years suffers no diminution. His rooms at No. 204 Washington st., Portland are crowded night and day, and many have to go away without seeing the Doctor, or make appointments for the future. It is not often that any known remedy will reach such a large number of chronic, acute and private diseases as does electricity. There seems to be no bounds to its utility in treating disease as well as its application to machinery. The three following cards speak volumes for the Doctor and his new theory in curing the ills of which we are all unhappily afflicted:

Editor Oregonian: Jan. 17. I came to Dr. Darrin for treatment for deafness and ringing noises in my ears. I was cured in ten minuted, as well as ever in my life. The treatment was by electricity and other methods. Refer to me at 86 Oak st., Portland. ANDREW DOUGLASS.

Lee McGrew's Good Luck.

Editor Oregonian: I have been under Dr. Darrin's electric treatment for three months for nervousness, kidney troubles and other ailments. I am cured and recommend him and his treatment by electricity. My place of business is 145 G street, Portland. I have gained 14 pounds in the time. LEE MCGREW.

Another Soul Made Happy.

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

D. E. HOLLOWAY,
Newberg Or.

Better than having a good opportunity is the ability to use a poor opportunity well.

DISORDERS WHICH AFFECT THE KIDNEYS

Are among the most formidable known. Diabetes, Bright's disease, gravel and other complaints of the urinary organs are not ordinarily cured in severe cases, but they may be averted by timely medication. A useful stimulant of the urinary glands has ever been found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which not only affords the requisite stimulus when they become inactive, but increases their vigor and secretive power. By increasing the activity of the kidneys and bladder this medicine has the additional effect of expelling from the blood impurities which it is the peculiar office of those organs to eliminate and pass off. The Bitters is also a purifier and strengthener of the bowels, an invigorant of the stomach and a matchless remedy for biliousness and fever and ague. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

Contempt.—Contempt is what we feel for the man who commit the sins we have no inclination for.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

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

☞ Sold by druggists. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

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

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE BLIND.

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

For further particulars address with stamped envelope R. J. LA GRANGE, M. D., 2 5 Powell St., third door from Geary, San Francisco, Cal.

Office hours—11 till 3.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one—except the lawyer.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing hoarseness. *Sold only in boxes.*

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

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED.

We positively cure rupture and all rectal diseases without pain or detention from business. No cure, no pay; and no pay until cured. Address for pamphlet Drs. Porterfield & Lacey 838 Market street, San Francisco.

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

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure *everything*—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in *everything*.

And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the *risk* of its doing just what it professes to do.

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

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

If they don't do what their makers say they'll do—you get your money back.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S 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 one, 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 recommend it to the faithful as the safest, surest, and only reliable remedy ever offered to the public. Sold by all druggists. JOHN F. TROMMER, 9 & 11 Van Dam St., N. Y. Established 1834.

BROOKLYN HOTEL, Bush St., bet Montgomery & Sansome, S. F., conducted on both the European and American plan. This Hotel is under the management of Charles Montgomery, and is the best Family and Business Men's Hotel in San Francisco. Home comforts, cuisine unrivalled, first-class service, highest standard of respectability guaranteed. Board and room per day $1.25 to $2.50; single meals, 50 cts to $1.00 per night. Free coach to and from the hotel.

PATENT ATTORNEY, E. F. FENWICK Tacoma, Wash., and Washington, D. C. Correspondence invited.

N. P. N. U. No. 375—S. F. N. U. No. 452

THINK FOR YOURSELF.

Do Not Ask Your Neighbor to Think for You—He Usually Knows Less Than You Do.

PORTLAND, Or., January 28, 1891.

My wife was a great sufferer for over ten years with a complication of disorders, from which it seemed she was doomed, as try what we might in the line of doctors appeared a failure. They were good doctors, too. Dr. Agnew of New York, who is world-famed, told her that without an operation that would cost her $1,000 the case was incurable, and that even with an operation the chances were even only. This was practically the statement of all prominent physicians of the continent.

The principal trouble was an abscess * * * and distress in the region of the kidneys. There was a constant hemorrhage; we thought she would bleed to death; her chest was as sore as a boil, and she was partially paralyzed, besides having catarrh of the bladder. We prepared for the inevitable, when Dr. Price of Seattle told us that he knew of some remarkable cures by Dr J. Eugene Jordan with his new system of medicine. We, therefore, gave him a trial, and the result is that my wife has completely recovered. It is evident that Dr. Jordan's system surpasses in theory and practice the past and the future. PHIL C. WADSWORTH,
29? Twelfth St., Portland, Or.

DR. JORDAN'S office is at the residence of ex-Mayor Yesler, Third and James.

Consultation and prescriptions absolutely FREE.

Send for free book explaining the Histogenetic system.

CAUTION. The Histogantic Medicines are sold in but one agency in each town The label around the bottle bears the following inscription; "Dr. J. Eugene Jordan's Histogenetic Medicine." Every other device is a fraud.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

OVARIAN TUMOR REMOVED BY ELECTRICITY.

Miss Wickert of Peru, La Salle county, had been suffering for the last five years from a large swelling in her left groin. Six different physicians in Peru and La Salle told her it was a rupture, and used trusses on it. The pain caused by it finally became so great that she could scarcely walk. She then consulted Dr. Toel of Peoria, who immediately discovered that it was a tumor of the ovary. As it was partly cystic, the doctor first performed electrolysis by means of his galvanic battery on the cyst, and after it had shrunken and the growth become more movable he finished the operation by removing the whole tumor. The tumor measured 7 by 5 inches. The wound is entirely healed, and Miss Wickert left for Peru last week.—*Peru Herald.*

Dr. Toel is now located in Portland. The tumor, with hundreds of other cancers and tumors successfully removed by him by electricity without loss of blood, can be seen in his office.

DOCTOR TOEL

Makes a specialty of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Neck, Skin, Urinary Organs, Female Diseases and all Surgical Operations, as for Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Cancer, Polypus and all other Tumors and Ulcers. Operations performed by means of electricity without loss of blood. Office—No. 70½ Washington street, corner Fourth, rooms 3, 4 and 5 Washington building, **Portland Or.**

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—VISIT THE—
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The Largest Place of Amusement in the World.

D. Wallace Ely has removed his offices to 215 Powell street, San Francisco, Cal., where he continues to give special attention to Kidneys, bladder, Prostate Gland and all diseases arising therefrom. Diabetes and Bright's Disease treated according to the latest approved method. Most cases can be treated successfully by correspondence. Consultations daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. WALLACE ELY, M. D., 215 Powell street, three doors from Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

He that is not open to conviction is not qualified for discussion.

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Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles when all other ointments have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c and $1 per box.
WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

INFANTILE SKIN & SCALP DISEASES CURED BY Cuticura

EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, is speedily, permanently and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

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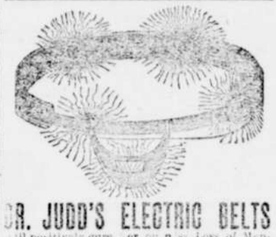
Baby's skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Kidney pains, backache and muscular rheumatism relieved on one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER 25c.



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Price, $5, $10 and $15.
Also Drugs, Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Electric Insoles, Etc.
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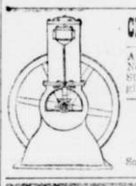

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Always ready. No Roller. No Fire. No Smoke. No Steam. No Ashes. No Engineer. No Danger.
Electric Vapor Engine Co.
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San Francisco, California.

POISON IN A PIPE.

Few smokers fully realize the danger of smoking new or improperly cured Tobacco. The medical staff of the German army discovered this was a fruitful source of throat disease.

The subsistence department of the U. S. Army have adopted Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut as the Standard Smoking Tobacco for the army.

Beware of Imitations. The genuine "Seal of North Carolina" costs you no more than poisonous imitations.

MADE $30!

A customer writes that he cleared $30 or less than $100 after paying freight and other charges. Is it any wonder? Look at the prices.

100 lbs. Heavy Sugar-Cured Bacon	$8 75
100 lbs. finest Eastern Hams, warranted	12 00
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100 lbs. fair cooking Raisins	3 75
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100 lbs. Granger Soap, full weight	3 00
100 lbs. Rice, finest quality	5 50
100 lbs. family Flour (Roller)	2 00
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100 lbs. Nails, assorted sizes	3 25
100 lbs. choice California Walnuts	8 00

Raisins of every grade at half price of some years. Dry Fruit will be out of sight by May or June; order now; we have all kinds. Cash must come with the order. Sugar prices are liable to change. Mention this paper. Ask for fall list. Address **Smith's Cash Store, 416 and 418 Front St., San Francis o, Cal.**

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CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address: E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

SALZER'S NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST FOR ALL SOILS AND CLIMES.
They will yield for you, OATS 325 bu., WHEAT 40 bu., BARLEY 60 bu., CORN 100 bu., POTATOES 500 bu. per a. If you send 10 cents for sample farm seeds and catalogue. If you send 5c. for pkg. "Acme Radish" and elegant catal. Our Catalog is the finest ever published in America. On Trial—65 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seeds, post pd. $1. 15 pkgs. Elegant Flower