The Coast Mail.

Published every Thursday morning,
By JOHN CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor

Terms, in Advance.

One year.....$2 50
Six months.....1 50
Three months.....1 00

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, : : : : : : : January 17, 1884

Of Blessed Memory.

I often wonder mother loves to creep
Up to the garret where a cupboard stands
And sit upon the musty floor and weep,
Holding a baby's dresses in her hands.

I often wonder grandma loves to sit
Alone where hangs a picture on the wall—
A handsome face, across whose features flit
The phantoms of a love she would recall.

I wonder, too, that sister, pale and sad,
Waits at the gate, and waiting, seems to hear
The footfalls of the brave, heroic lad
Who nevermore may woo her waiting there.

The little lips in voiceless death are sealed—
The haughty squire sleeps now a lasting sleep—
The lover's bones bleach on a battle-field—
And broken-hearted women live to weep.

The United States Senate.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser takes a survey of the upper house of congress. In many respects, he says, it is more interesting than the house. The membership is smaller and more permanent. A senatorship is a more dignified position, and its holder is generally a man of wider experience and knowledge than his associates at the other end of the capitol. The youngest man in the house is six years the junior of the youthful Senator Kenna. Only four ex-senators are found among the 323 representatives, while 28 senators have seen service in the lower branch. The senate is dignified, the house boisterous. Senate rules are extremely loose, while the house is ruled as with a rod of iron. In the house debate is a lost art, in the senate men talk as long as they wish. The house is a battlefield, the senate a dress parade. In the senate dull and tiresome men are privileged, while the house refuses to hear any such. In the house a good man may make a reputation, the senate is a good place to husband it. The senate used to be an arena of giants; now it is not in good form to indulge in sharp retort. Morrill is the oldest senator, stooping a little more each year, and growing to look like the portraits of Sumner. Sherman is more angular and lean than ever. Edmunds in his looks satisfies the idea of what a Greek statesman might have been. Frye, slight and boyish in his appearance, shows no signs of the 52 years to which he pleads guilty. Allison is the same fair looking and suave man that he was when he came to the house 20 years ago, then only 35 years of age. Pendleton is sleek and diplomatic; Gibson too much of a gentleman to be combative; Hoar erudite and learned in history; Voorhees rough and overbearing, addressing the senate as if it were a Hoosier jury, and Hale is quiet, but acute. His colleague, Frye, is eloquent and unassuming, and Ingall's violent and flighty. Vest is the sophomorical orator, and Don Cameron is the cipher. An old gentleman who is seldom heard is Saulsbury. Bayard is the knight of the senate, and Butler of South Carolina is the handsomest man. George, who inaugurated the "Mississippi plan" of 1875, makes himself especially agreeable to northen senators. Of Gen. Logan, it may be said, to drop into Latin, "Vox præterea nihil." Cullum is shrewd; Wilson prides himself on being a great railroad lawyer. Sabin looks like a youthful Logan, and Brown of Georgia like a Mormon elder. He is reputed to be among the richest men in the senate. Senator Aldrich is the most promising of the younger men. Harrison has a judicial mind; Conger has just the opposite. Mahone is liked by the republicans, and as cordially hated by the democrats.

Morrill, Pendleton, Aldrich, Allison, Don Cameron, Conger, Van Wyck, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Warner Miller, Sherman and Palmer live in handsome houses. The millionaires are numerous. They can be set down in this way: Brown, from railways; Sawyer and Palmer, from lumbering; the two Millers, Alaska Seal company and wood pulp; Hale, by marriage; McPherson, cattle yards; Don Cameron, speculation; Sabin, manufacturing; Plumb, various causes assigned; Gibson, inheritance; Camden, lucky investments; Wilson, corporation attorney; Pendleton, chiefly in law. Edmunds, Hawley, Aldrich, Bayard, Harrison, Sherman, Conger, Allison, Dolph, Mahone and Hampton are very well-to-do. The poor men are but five in number; they include Blair, Logan, Lapham, Vest and Mitchell. Edmunds, Logan, Harrison and Allison are spoken of for the presidency by republicans, and Bayard by democrats.

There are 65 lawyers in the senate, but not all are devoted to that profession. Miller of California is president of the Alaska Seal company. Hawley is an editor, as is Riddleberger. Palmer has vast lumber interests. Williams devotes himself to farming. Camden is a bank president. Lamar of late has been a college professor. Lapham has been a civil engineer, and Dawes an editor. Of the 13 not lawyers, Hill is a professor of metallurgy, Sabin and Sewell are business men. Jones and Fair are miners. McPherson used to be a farmer. Don Cameron has been a banker and railroad president. Anthony's only occupation has been that of editor of the Providence Journal. Aldrich is junior partner in a wholesale grocery house. Morrill was a merchant before going into congress nearly 30 years ago. Mahone is a civil engineer, while Sawyer has made his millions out of the Wisconsin forests, and lately in railroads. Many of the older lawyers have not been in active practice for years, but the bar or a fortune seem to be the only way to the senate. Edmunds, Harrison, Voorhees, Wilson and Dolph appear often before the supreme court. Brown is a railroad president. Bowen, Brown, McMillan, George and Coke, before entering the senate, were chief justices of their states. Coke was removed by Gen. Sheridan after the war, on the ground that he was "an impediment to reconstruction." Hawley, Brown, Colquitt, Vance, Anthony, Hampton, Harris and Coke have been governors. Don Cameron and Bayard succeeded their fathers, and Butler fills the place once occupied by his uncle, with whom Sumner had the debate which caused the infamous assault by Preston Brooks.

On the republican side are 12 union soldiers and two ex-rebels—Mahone and Riddleberger. Mahone was a major general and Riddleberger a cavalry captain. Miller of California, with one eye out as a memento of Stone river, was a major general, so were Sewell and Logan. Hawley, a North Carolinian by birth, Bowen, Harrison, Van Wyck and Manderson used to be brigadiers. Plumb was a gallant colonel in the western armies. Blair a lieutenant colonel in a New Hampshire regiment, and Mitchell a company officer. Warner Miller was a private, taken prisoner at Winchester, and served his time in rebel prisons. Of the democrats 18 did their best to disrupt the union. Cockrell, Ransom, Vance, Hampton, Butler, Colquitt, and Maxey were major generals when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox. Butler has worn a wooden leg ever since Brandy station. Morgan rose from private to brigadier. Pugh was a private until he entered the rebel congress. Jones was a gunner in a Louisiana artillery regiment, and Kenna, then a mere boy, carried a musket until taken a prisoner by the union forces. Walker was a colonel of infantry, and George commanded a cavalry regiment. Randolph Gibson served as a staff officer, and Harris, after his term as rebel governor of Tennessee, was on Hood's staff. The venerable looking Coke fought hard as a captain. Cockrell does not allude to his own record in his autobiography. He had not even the excuse that his state seceded. Colquitt, Logan, Williams, George and Maxey served in the Mexican war. Colquitt was a major, Logan a quartermaster, George a private in Jeff Davis' rifle regiment, and Maxey a young cadet just out of West Point. Pugh, Vest and Garland were in the rebel congress. Brown takes pains to say that he "was a secessionist in 1860, and afterward active and energetic as a war governor." Pugh and Lamar were in congress when the rebellion broke out, but resigned with Jefferson Davis.

Of this solemn and dignified body, only 28 are college graduates. Only three institutions claim more than one. Brown has Hill and Anthony; Western Reserve, Allison and Conger; Yale, Gibson and Dawes. Hawley graduated at Hamilton, Colquitt at Princeton, Voorhees at Asbury, Harrison at Miami, Ingalls at Williams, Frye at Bowdoin, Hoar at Harvard, Palmer at Michigan university, Van Wyck at Rutgers, Miller at Union, Coke at William and Mary's. Nearly half, or, to be exact, 34 received academical training, and the other 14 never went higher than the common schools. It is worthy of attention that Edmunds, Bayard and Sherman, the finest scholars in the senate, never entered college. Farley, Logan, Plumb, George, Gorman, Lapham, Slater, Edmunds, Jones of Nevada, Fair, Riddleberger and Sawyer progressed no further than the common schools. Jones of Florida and Sewell never went to school. Plumb learned the art of printing. Sewell was a poor Irish orphan boy, who came to this country when but 16 years old, and went to sea before the mast. Jones of Florida emigrated from Ireland when 10 years old, educated himself and studied law while working at his trade as a shoemaker. Bayard was intended for a merchant, and Maxey for a soldier. Kenna lived and worked on a farm, and Lapham was brought up on a farm, attending schools in the winter. Gorman used to be a page in the senate. He was postmaster there as late as 1866. Kenna is the youngest, only 35, while Aldrich is 42, Gorman 44, Manderson 46, Warner Miller 45, Hale 47, Jones of Nevada 49, Dolph and Bowen 48. Anthony is 69 and Morrill 73. Edmunds is generally supposed to be an old man, but he is only 55. He entered the senate at 38. Anthony has been a senator 24 years, Edmunds nearly 18, Morrill 17, Sherman 18 and Bayard 14.

Many senators are foreign born. Sewell, Fair and Jones of Florida came from Ireland, Jones of Nevada from England, and Beck from Scotland. All the others hail from 22 states. Eight were born in Kentucky, eight in New York, seven in Ohio, four each in Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Massachusetts supplied Ingalls to Kansas; Vermont, Sawyer to Wisconsin, and Connecticut, Sabin to Minnesota. Only 33 represent states in which they were born. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia, the two Carolinas and Tennessee are represented by their own sons.

At Joliet, Ill., on the night of the 19th ult., a Mrs. Haycock, 30 years old, was being courted by Geo. Freestone, a youth of 23. The hour of 1 a. m. had arrived and the young man had his arm about his inamorata, embracing her with a wealth of affection, when he suddenly bent her head back and while kissing her drew a knife across her throat, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The parties were engaged to be married. Freestone claims he was drunk, but he was put under $20,000 bonds for his appearance before the court on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Life in the Manitoba Woods.

[Winnepeg Times.]

The loggers are hurrying into the woods. One of them tells a reporter the story of a logger's day. He says: "The first thing to be done in the fall is the building of a shanty, which is generally constructed of logs, roofed with lumber. This is fitted up inside with bunks for sleeping purposes, in which hemlock or spruce brush is commonly used as bedding. The chinks between the logs are packed with moss and chips, and the shanty is heated by means of what is called a 'caboose,' or open fireplace, from which the smoke makes its exit by an opening in the roof. The cooking is generally done by a man, who is often paid the highest wages in the camp. The fare consists of barrel or rattlesnake pork, beans, potatoes, dried apples and such game as the men find in the woods. A shantyman does not get much time to loaf around the house. Every morning, two hours before daylight, the foreman's 'Hurrah boys!' is heard, and a few minutes after the whole shanty is alive. Some are greasing boots, fixing helves and grinding axes, while others are performing their ablutions and running their fingers through their hair as a sort of apology for combing. Breakfast over, the different gangs set out to the scene of their work, which in some cases is from four to five miles from this shanty, and as work is always commenced by daylight, you can easily see we have no chance to be late risers. The men work all day, merely resting to devour their dinner, which is generally eaten frozen or half thawed by the side of a log fire. About dusk a start is made for the shanty, which is reached long after dark. Supper eaten, the weary men 'bunk in' and are soon asleep."

Mrs. Speaker Carlisle.

[Washington Letter.]

Mrs. Carlisle is a woman who can fill any position. She is a Kentuckian, having been born in the city of Covington, where their home now is. Her father was a prominent man in Kentucky and was mayor in Covington for many years. Mrs. Carlisle inherits the splendid physique of the typical Kentucklan. She is 5 feet 9 inches in hight and straight as an arrow. Her figure is as lithe as a young girl's. She is a blonde in complexion, with blue-gray eyes set rather deep under strongly marked eyebrows. Her blonde hair is banged and worn slightly waved in the prevailing fashion. It is difficult to realize that Mrs. Carlisle is the mother of two grown sons. The eldest one was married last spring to a Covington young lady.

Mrs. Carlisle is very proud of her "two boys," as she always calls them. She has great faith in her husband's political success, and has always done a great deal to insure it. She has been as cool as her husband during the speakership struggle, and has not doubted for one moment that he would be the next speaker.

Mrs. Carlisle is perfectly straightforward and unassuming in manner. She is loyal to her friends and kind to every one.

On the opening day of congress, when her husband took the chair as speaker, Mrs. Carlisle sat in the front seat of the members' gallery—the seat which is always reserved for the speaker's family. She wore a brown cloth suit, trimmed with ostrich trimming, with mantle of the same. A small brown bonnet completed her costume.

The rapid growth of the cause of temperance in the capital of the nation is noted by a correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, who states it as a fact that "the three leading candidates for speaker formerly used stimulants, often to excess," and adds: Two of them are now total abstainers and have been for some years, while the third only uses wine in a moderate quantity at his dinner. I can count a dozen senators who used to tipple who have not drank a drop in two years, and there is not a senator, with perhaps an exception or two, who is not prudent and most temperate in the use of liquor. Nearly all of them do not touch anything except a light wine at dinner. It is so in the house. It is so with most of the public men. There has grown up a sentiment that a man is a fool who uses liquor immoderately, and that he is better off without any of it. Three years ago I saw one of the most brilliant members of the senate staggering drunk in front of Willard's hotel. The other day I saw that he left his champagne untouched at a dinner. Said he: "I have not touched alcohol in any form for three years. I woke up one morning realizing that pretty much all the temperance lecturers have said was true, and I simply said to myself that I have had enough. And I have. I have never seen the time from that day to this that I have not felt a repugnance for liquor." Garland, the learned lawyer from Arkansas, is a teetotaler. Said he: "I was passing by the cemetery near my home one day and I saw the graves of a dozen brilliant men who began life with me, every one of them hastened to his end by whisky. I made up my mind that I had drank my share, and stopped."

Unusual interest is felt in the forthcoming issue of the congressional directory on account of the large increase in the number of representatives, as well as because of the uncommonly large number of new men. More than one-half of the 325 have taken their seats in the house for the first time. One hundred and nineteen of them served in the army and navy during the war, 54 on the rebel side and 65 on the union side. Of the 54, all are democrats, and of the union soldiers 59 are republicans and 13 democrats. Classified by occupations and professions the membership is as follows: Lawyers, 221; manufacturers, 19; farmers, 18; editors, 10; merchants, 8; bankers, 7; doctors, 5; lumbermen, 2; railroad presidents, 2; railroad operators, 2; minister, 1; pharmacist, 1; zoologist, 1; hatter, 1; railroad ticket agent, 1; cooper, 1; capitalist, 1; printer, 1; politician, 1. The occupations and professions of 22 are not stated. It will be observed that the average percentage of lawyers is unusually large. Taking the southern states alone somewhat more than seven-eighths of the representatives classify themselves as belonging to the legal profession. Of the 11 Texas men all except Ochiltree are put down as lawyers. Of the 19 manufacturers 7 are from New York.

Senator Butler of South Carolina rises in his wrath to say a word or two to his northern brethren. He is displeased with the comments of Hendricks and other democratic leaders upon the election of Carlisle as a sectional triumph. He expects to hear republicans talk in this way, but he wishes it distinctly understood that if northern democrats propose to make such insinuations he will publicly advocate a withdrawal of the southern democrats from the national organization, and the holding of a separate convention. Butler need have no fear. His hint will be sufficient, the northern democrats will go down on their marrow-bones at once. They realize too thoroughly that when the South Carolinian executes his threat the democratic party will resemble the dog which was cut off quoad caudam. Between Butler of South Carolina thretening secession and Butler of Massachusetts with his labor reform powder boat, the unfortunate democratic party is in a bad way.

The Omaha Republican serves notice that that city does not want the next democratic national convention. It says they "have plenty of hotels, but only one distillery."

How a Woman Would Act on the Bench.

[Norristown Herald.]

Women righters who think their sex should occupy the offices filled by men should read a brief paragraph in the New York Tribune describing how Judge Cowing, while engaged in trying a case, felt something nibbling at his ankle, and bending over, seized a mouse by the tail and threw him on the floor with such force that he was killed. Now, how would a woman on the judicial bench have acted under similar circumstances? Why, instead of seizing the rodent by the caudal appendage and dashing it to the floor, she would have grabbed her skirts, yelled fire and murder and tried to climb on the roof of the building; and during the confusion thus needlessly created the prisoner at the bar would have made his escape, and when the female judge had recovered consciousness she would have found the fire department making preparations to throw 137,000,000 gallons of water into the court room.

The Reward of Politics.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There was a time when Nathaniel P. Banks was one of the most prominent figures in American politics, and his name was known far and wide in connection with big movements in history. He served as congressman, governor, speaker of the house and general in the army, and then all at once he dropped out of public notice almost as completely as if he had never been heard of. A few days ago he was reappointed marshal of Massachusetts, an office he has held for four years past, and they say of him that he is now simply a broken-down old man, very poor and dependent upon his salary for a living. The vanity of political life has seldom had a more striking illustration.

The shareholders in the Keely motor speculation are men whose patience outrivals that of Job. Time and again Keely has fixed the time when he would astonish the world by a motor deriving unprecedented motive power from nothing, comparatively speaking, and as often disappointed those who put their trust and money in him. At a meeting of the shareholders in Philadelphia the other day, it was humorously suggested that it was about time that Keely should show what results he had realized, but he declined to do that. He told the shareholders he hoped to be ready by the 1st of February next to put his machine in successful operation. And the shareholders actually voted him the time, though they proceeded to cut off his pay.

Congressman Hewitt is a manufacturer and claims to have made 79 per cent. profit last year. He has often declared that he did not need protection. We should think not if he made the profit he alleges. If, however, Hewitt wants to exhibit his liberality and patriotism, why does he not divide some of that enormous profit with the men who work for him. It is very easy for a man to get rid of extra profits if he is so disposed. His workmen would doubtless be pleased with an increase of wages. But then Hewitt is one of those democratic patriots who never practice the liberality they preach.

The south can only be kept solid for the democratic party by fraud and violence—that everybody knows. And to keep it solid, democratic leaders, even those that lay claim to the highest respectability, are ready to sanction any fraud or act of violence that is committed, murder not excepted. The question for honest Christian men everywhere to decide is, are such leaders worthy of their support?

The Ohio democracy are said to favor Hancock for the presidency rather than McDonald or Tilden. This probably is a shrewd way the leaders have of making it known they are holding themselves to receive bids. The highest bidder will catch them. Ohio democratic leaders are about as corrupt a gang of politicians as are found within the limits of the United States.

Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis appear to be the three cities most prominently named in connection with the holding of the democratic national convention. Each claims to be amply supplied with liquid refreshments for the delegates.

Of the 1494 persons who met death at the hands of fellow creatures last year, Ohio heads the list with a total of 116 cases. Missouri and New York come next with 104 each. There were 105 legal hangings and 98 "irregular."

There is something pathetic in the case of the one-legged confederate soldier in Georgia who has never drawn any state pension, because all his command were killed and there is no one to certify to his having served in the army.

E. F. COOK,
PAINTER, GRAINER,
—AND—
Paper - Hanger,

MARSHFIELD, OREGON,

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF work in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ SIGN PAINTING and GRAINING ☜ A SPECIALTY.

☞ Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. oc19

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, December 1, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALFRED HAGLAND has applied to purchase the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 24 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian, under act of congress of 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above lands must file their claim with the register at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.

de13 1ow WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, December 12, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory, that JOHN ANDERSON has applied to purchase the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28 and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 24 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.

de20 1ow WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my10 1y*

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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TAILOR!

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—AND—
WINTER GOODS!

Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hats and Fancy Suits of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Ready-made goods bought at this shop altered and pressed free of charge.
Give me a call. R. MAINS.
[se10]

NASBURG & HIRST,

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OGN.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER; keep constantly on hand in our large and commodious store, a well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consitsing of the best staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

of all kinds, the choicest

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Oil Cloths, Slippers, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Tools,

CIGARS and TOBACCO,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Choice Wines and Liquors; Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Wood and Willowware, School Books and Stationery, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our extensive show cases are filled with the finest

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B.—All goods purchased at our Store will be delivered free of charge at any point on the route of the steamer Myrtle. v1-1-tf

ROGERS' NEW STORE
South Coos River.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED and opened up for sale, at his new store at his place on South Coos river, an extensive stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

EMBRACING

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Tobaccoes, and almost everything the market demands, all which will be sold at

THE LOWEST LIVING RATES,

And persons living on the river, as well as elsewhere, will find it to their interest to call and trade with me.

ja13 S. C. ROGERS.

SELANDER & HONGELL,

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NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND opened out a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes of the best make and finest quality, including everything in that line worn by men, women and children.

Also, Rubber Coats, Boots, Overshoes, etc. Men's Shirts, Underclothing, Socks, Hats, etc. Cigars, Tobaccoes, Matches, Stationery, Cutlery, and other articles too numerous to mention.

BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER, of the best French kip and calf, at lowest prices. We sell goods cheap; give us a call and see.

no9 SELANDER & HONGELL.

COOS BAY
FURNITURE STORE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Mattresses & Bedsteads, Chairs & Lounges, Cribs & Cradles,

PICTURES, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, TABLES, MIRRORS &c,

Counting-room Furniture

Made to Order.

COFFINS made at shortest notice

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1v1tf PROPRIETOR

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AND THE BEST
Bourbon Whiskies
KEPT AT THE BAR,

And the Reading Room is supplied with the leading newspapers and magazines of the country, east and west. sp7

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Preventive and Cure, for either Sex.

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally.

When taken **as a preventive** by either sex, it is impossible to contract any venereal diseases; but in the case of those already **unfortunately afflicted** with Gonnorhœa and Gleet, we guarantee 3 boxes to cure or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, $2.00 per box, or, 3 boxes for $5.00. Written guarantees issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co. Sole Props.
WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
Authorized Agents,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases.

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Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the feet of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for, On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found and particles of albumen appear, or the color be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorat of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

Office Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free, Thorough examination and advice $5, Call or address

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This Great Strengthening
REMEDY AND NERVE TONIC

IS THE LEGITIMATE result of over 20 years of practical experience, and cures with unfailing certainty Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Prostatorrhœa, Emissions, Impotency, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline and Loss of Manhood, in all its complications, and from whatever cause produced. It enriches and purifies the blood; strengthens the nerves, brain, muscles, digestion, reproductive organs, and physical and mental faculties. It stops any unnatural debilitating drain upon the system, preventing involuntary losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, etc., so destructive to mind and body. It is a sure eliminator of all Kidney and Bladder Complaints. It contains no injurious ingredients. To those suffering from the evil effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, a speedy, thorough and permanent CURE IS GUARANTEED. Price, $2 50 per bottle, or 5 bottles in case, with full directions and advice, $10. Sent, secure from observation, to any address, upon receipt of price, or C. O. D. To be had only of

DR. C. D. SALFIELD,
216 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or at office, FREE. For the convenience of patients, and in order to secure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE, sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age. Communications strictly confidential.

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HOT AND COLD