

CONGRESSIONAL.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

A Synopsis of Measures Introduced in the National Legislature.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegraphic memorial from the Portland, Oregon, Board of Trade, in opposition to Van Wyck's amendment to the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, as passed by the Senate. The petitioners said that with that amendment in it the bill will make it impossible for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to secure capital wherewith to complete the Cascade branch, and that the branch is necessary to the commerce of the Northwest. The amendment referred to is that which forfeits lands coterminous with the uncompleted portion of the Cascade branch. The bill having already passed, the petition was laid on the table.

The Fitz John Porter bill was taken up and passed—yeas, 30; nays, 17. The bill having already passed the House, and not having been amended by the Senate, now goes to the President for signature.

Senate passed the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

The Committee on Commerce has nearly completed the river and harbor bill. Items in the House bill have been increased to the aggregate of \$3,483,275, and others have been decreased to the aggregate of \$615,500, a net increase of \$2,867,775. The total appropriation by the Senate bill is \$18,049,975. Among some of the most important changes made by the committee in the bill are the following, the amounts given being the totals of appropriations recommended by the Senate Committee: Yaquina bay, \$100,000; Coos bay, \$45,000; Portland harbor, \$5,000; Cascades, \$250,000; Columbia river, \$250,000.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of re-election of Nelson W. Aldrich as U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

George, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably the bill to remove the political disabilities of J. F. Flourney, of Mississippi. The bill passed, the vote being unanimous.

Maxey, from the Committee on Nicaraguan Claims, reported a resolution requesting the President to bring to the attention of the Nicaraguan Government claims of citizens of the United States against that Government. The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE.

The agricultural appropriation bill, as it passed the Senate, was considered by the House Committee on Agriculture. The Senate amendments relating to the Bureau of Animal Industry Statistics and sugar were non-concurred in.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will report favorably the bill authorizing the President to appoint military and naval attaches to foreign legations. Also the bill to protect submarine cables.

Henley, of California, introduced the following resolution in the House:

WHEREAS, It appears from published reports of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that said corporation without the consent of Congress did issue in 1884 about \$5,000,000 in collateral trust bonds, also \$6,000,000 in 6 per cent collateral trust bonds, did pay dividend in 1883 and 1884, notwithstanding the existence of a great floating debt of \$1,300,000, and in 1883 and 1886 did guarantee interest of \$14,931,000 Oregon Short Line bonds, in defiance of the provisions of the law of 1878, section 4 of volume 17, statutes at large; therefore be it

Resolved, by the house of Representatives that the Attorney General be and is hereby directed to prosecute all officers of said corporations, civilly and criminally, against whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant judgment or conviction.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions agreed to amalgamate the substitute for the Blair bill pensioning disabled soldiers with the bill to increase the rate of pension of soldiers who have lost a leg or arm, and attached to the combined bills a clause imposing an income tax to meet the expenditure. This clause is patterned after the income tax bill introduced in the Forty-seventh Congress by Gen. Ewing. Statistics collected at the time the bill was introduced indicated that a revenue of \$63,000,000 per annum could be raised in that way.

In the sundry civil appropriation bill are contained the following items: For frame or log court house at Juneau City, Alaska, \$4,000; completing a first-order light and fog signal at Destruction Island, W. T., \$45,000; salary of superintendent of life-saving stations on the coast of Washington, Oregon and California, \$1800; continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon and the Columbia and the Willamette rivers, \$6500; continuing the survey of the coast of Washington Territory, \$9000, continuing exploration of the waters of Alaska and hydrographic surveys, \$4000; salaries and traveling expenses of agents of the seal fisheries of Alaska—one agent \$3650, one assistant \$2920, two assistants \$2190; each and traveling expenses of above, \$600 each per annum; traveling expenses of Judge, Marshal and attorney for Alaska, \$15,000; office expenses for Marshal, \$1000.

The House having resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, rejected a motion made by Goff to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee on Naval Affairs to report it back with an amendment making provision for completion of the double turreted monitors. The bill then passed.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.

[In the editorial columns of the New York Analyst, H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eyes countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

In another set of the million chambers we see various gasses and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its currents are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect: blocks of chalk; slabs of tartar; pieces of bone-ash, strings of albumen; drops of malasses, and lines of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, thence into a smaller reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents.

This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste material from the blood, without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood, purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the tooth-ache or a scratch, but they regularly silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched, by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness and pain.

Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle in one mass? The athlete breaks down in the race; the editor falls at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These events should not have been unexpected for nature long ago hung out her "lanterns of alarm." When the "accident" finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a hundred forms; either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head trouble, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood poisoning, etc.

"Put no faith then in the wisecrack who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any, more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, or roily with gravel, mucus and froth, something is wrong and disease and death are not far away.

"These organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple remedy, which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep seated it is the only specific. For those in whom the seed are sown and the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold."

Such writing ought not only to please but to carry conviction, that what Editor Lassing, M. D.,—so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent, right-minded people.

A series of very interesting letters, beginning with one signed by John Adams and Timothy Pickering, his Secretary of State, are treasured in the National Museum. There is a deed of land in "the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," signed and sealed 1798. A letter by Madison, and one signed by "John Randolph, of Roanoke," June, 1812. James Monroe, President, and J. Q. Adams have their signatures attached to a public document permitting the Governor of the Territory of Michigan to sign treaties with the Indians.—Washington Star.

AN EARLY HANGING.

An Entertaining Romance of the Early Days of Somerset County, Pa.

In Somerset, Pa., there is an unmarked mound in the old graveyard on the hill. It was the last part of the place to fill up with graves, as if the people who laid their dead down there shunned leaving them close to the murderer's last resting place. It was pointed out to strangers and children with the words: "The Frenchman lies buried there, the first man ever hung in Somerset County.

One day in December, 1815, when the snow lay several feet deep upon the ground and the pines bent under their heavy white load, at a long, low, wooden tavern in the summit of the Alleghenies there stopped a sleigh containing two gentlemen, who alighted, went in and asked refreshments for themselves and their horse. They spoke very broken English, said they had not long been in this country and were traveling for pleasure. The countrymen lounging at out stared at them, because they did not often see such guests at Stabler's tavern. They were handsomely dressed in the fashion of the day. The elder was tall, large, fine-looking, with jet black hair and eyes. The younger was pale, slight, intellectual in appearance, with large, soft, brown eyes and chestnut hair.

Among the crowd of idlers and drinkers at the tavern was a drover who took a drop too much and bragged of the fine sides he had made of his cattle in Cumberland, from where he was just now returning with his money in his pocket. The drover rode away on his white horse a little while before dusk for his home, some miles off. The Frenchmen soon after inquired where the next good stopping place was to be found, ordered their horse and sleigh and drove in the track of the drover, saying they were in haste to reach a certain place by the next day. That night the drover's waiting wife saw his horse come home, without his master, with his white coat spotted with blood-stains. The drover's body was found next morning stiff and stark, with a bullet through his brain, shot from behind. The neighborhood was roused. The Frenchmen were at once suspected and pursued. They were found at a public house some distance on, sitting quietly in a room in the second story. When they suddenly became aware that there was an excited mob of countrymen after them they were too much excited and frightened to use the little English they knew, and could only gesticulate and chatter in their native tongue, which was all lost on the hoors of Somerset County.

At length, being too hard pressed, one of them jumped from the back window of the room. It was the big one. The little one tried to follow, but was caught by the clothes by a burly Dutchman and held for a moment, suspended outside. Some one was going to shoot him from below, but the Dutchman saw that he would attend to the little one and that those below should look after the big one. He was answered by a rifle shot, and the big one, who had been trying to run through the deep snow, fell dead. The little one was taken to Somerset, tried and found guilty of the drover's murder. The money which the drover had carried upon his person was never found. It was supposed by many that the Frenchmen had thrown it into the fire when they found they were going to be mobbed. The pale young gentleman protested his innocence, said he had influential friends and family in his own country, to whom the authorities here would have to answer for their treatment of him. He persisted to the last in the declaration that he and his dead companion do not know the name of the drover on the road, and parted with him in a quiet and friendly manner. He remonstrated violently when the officials came to put him into a cart with a rude pine coffin and take him out to be hanged, and tried to break the coffin to pieces. He wore about him a miniature, set with pearls, of a lovely girl. He gave his name as Noel Huguel.

Many wondered if the girl did not wait and watch and pine in France for her beautiful lover, who was hanged by the neck until he was dead in the far-off mountains of Pennsylvania. Many thought him a victim of circumstantial evidence, that the drover's murderer escaped free with the money and that Noel Huguel was an innocent man, his mysterious disappearance never accounted for to his friends in France. He was refused the privilege of writing to them after he was arrested.

Many years after the hanging a party of young men were discussing Noel Huguel and there was some dispute about where he was buried. Then and there, at the dead hour of the night, they went to the grave-yard, dug him up and found his bones. One of the young men aforesaid was Jeremiah S. Black.—Philadelphia Times.

The German Book-Trade.

The number of literary productions of the German book-trade published in 1885 was 16,305, against 15,607 in 1884. At the head of the list stands Padagogik (including German school-books), with 2,169 works, against 2,029 in the former year. Other provinces of literature yield the following numbers: Jurisprudence, politics and statistics, 1,484 (1,472 in 1884); fiction, 1,391 (1,461 in 1884); poetry, theology, fine arts, etc., 1,345 (1,303 in 1884); medicine, 904 (928 in 1884); natural science, chemistry, etc., 851 (835 in 1884); history, 777, against 807 in the previous year.—N. Y. Post.

Alonzo Douglass, a ripe scholar, an accomplished musician, and an excellent painter, died recently in Louisville, aged seventy-one. For nearly half a century and until less than a year ago he was a slave to opium. At the age of seventy years he was able to conquer the almost insatiable appetite, and lived the remaining short interval of his life unaided by the drug which had sold him for so long. For many years his customers allowance was three or four ounces of gum opium a day, and he has been known to drink as much as a gallon of paregoric in twenty-four hours.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

BRIEF NOTES.

CHICKENS SHOULD HAVE AN ample supply of green corn.

Sprinkle salt upon the back of a lamb to induce a sheep to own it.

It is not other people's poultry that needs attention, it is yours.

The butter supply can be increased by frequent stirring of the cream.

The cows should be milked "as regular as clock-work," as to the hour, and in precisely the same order, each day.

The whitish scurf on the shanks of fowls is a skin affection known to poultry-men as scaly leg. It depends on extremely minute parasites, and increases as they multiply.

The Farm Implement News says that a sharp knife in a mowing machine saves time, team, labor and temper. Right successful hay-making begins with good tools.

If you want flowers near the hen-yard, plant sunflowers. The seeds are excellent when fed in small quantities. Cut the heads before the birds have a chance to plant the garden.

Experiments are now in progress to make an artificial crossing between wheat and rye, so as to obtain a new and standard cereal for breadstuffs. So says the New York Herald.

The modern term colony, used to designate a hive completely supplied with bees, comb, etc., is considered more expressive than the words swarm, skip and hive, which are only partial in their meaning.

E. M. Littler, the secretary of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg association, says the farmers who do not cast their ballots in accordance with their own wishes, and for the promotion of their own welfare, have no business to be free men.

The disadvantages of the ordinary system of settling milk in shallow pans for raising cream are that a long time elapses before the skimming is completed, too much space is required, and in summer the milk becomes sour, before the whole of the cream is raised.

Cholera germs are taken into the system through the mouth. It is cheaper to kill the germs than it is to cure the hens. Think of eating eggs laid by hens suffering from cholera! One ounce of sulphuric acid in a gallon of water sprinkled about the yard and feeding places, is recommended to kill the germs.

The orange shipments are now about over for this season, although there will be a few more odd lots and an occasional car-load to be shipped the coming two or three weeks. The total footing to date is 500 car-loads, amounting to 153,000 boxes, or a total of over 35,000,000 oranges.—Riverside Press and Horticulturist.

There is no need of bothering about a cow's pulse to find out whether she is well or ill; simply look at her nose. If well it will be moist and cool; if feverish, dry and hot. A staring coat or a hollow eye also points indicating disability, and as the symptoms of disease they are more to be dreaded than the dry nose.

Breed so as to have every lamb an improvement upon the average standard of the flock, and sell as soon as they can be made ready all that come below that standard, is the good advice from an unknown source. When the time comes for selling animals of any age do the selecting yourself—always keep the best. They are worth more to you than anyone else, so long as you are not overstocked.

Blackberries and raspberries need never be staked if properly pruned. As soon as the spring canes reach a height of thirty or thirty-six inches "snip" their tops off, when they will throw out laterals, become more stalky and hold up their loads of fruit without stakes. Staking is a useless expense and labor. Sometimes wires can be drawn by the side of rows of tall plants to good advantage.

An English farmer has made the discovery that he carefully kept farm accounts, in which every transaction is noted as it occurs, and everything necessary to the calculation which has not actually been bought or sold was valued at market prices, have demonstrated that after making allowance for the large death-rate of cows, sheep-keeping has paid him better than dairying by about 30 per cent.

RABBITS AND APPLE TREES.

John King, who has an orchard on Battle creek, informs the Red Bluff Sentinel that he had heard that a sure way to keep rabbits from eating the bark of young apple trees was to kill a rabbit, cut it into pieces and rub it over the body of the tree. He concluded to try the experiment, and found it entirely successful. If a rabbit goes to an apple tree he invariably smells of it, and if he finds the scent of a dead companion on it he leaves at once and never returns. Mr. King has a nice young orchard, which he has saved from these destructive animals as above stated. It is worth a trial, anyhow.

FROM BETWEEN THE PLOW-HANDLES.

The most numerous employers are the farmers, and they are the most important producers. A study of their trials with the wages is interesting. All farm products are now 25 to 50 per cent. lower than they were ten and fifteen years ago. Following the natural law the wages paid to farm labor should be 25 to 50 per cent. lower, too. In fact, however, wages are much higher than they were then. Now, it is not plain that the farmer, the employer, is the man who is going to the wall, between the high price of labor and low price of products? True, he can put his own shoulder to the wheel, and he has to. The 8-hour system has nothing in it for him. If he averages during his busy season six hours for sleep he is fortunate.

RAISING HOGS.

Hog raising is one of the most ready means of money making known to the western farmer. Even when the supply is abundant and prices low, a margin of profit is found in well-kept stock. Such animals are always salable. They are comparatively free from disease, and usually bring quick returns, in cash, for the amounts invested. Moreover, every leave the farm leaves it in all the better condition for growing rich pastures and heavy crops of grain than had he not been reared and fed upon the farm. Good management in hog raising, as in the handling of all other farm animals, begins with the selection of good breeding stock. A good thoroughbred boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs. Almost any farmer can afford to buy such a boar at the prices now asked.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

In all the searches for the fabled fountain of youth there has been disappointment in the final result. This has been more or less keen, according to the state of health of the seeker. But modern scientific research has found a real "fountain of youth." In Compound Oxygen the old ideal so long sought for has been found to be a fact. One who has tested its value writes from Waukegan, Wis.: "I sleep better; dyspepsia is less troublesome, and I think I can say my heart is better. I am stronger, and I am losing that worn and haggard look; perhaps I may say I am growing young again. It must be the Compound Oxygen is the fountain of youth." Another writes from Clinton, Mass.: "It has given me so much strength that I feel like a new person." A clergyman at Queen City, Mo., writes: "My wife has used your Compound Oxygen with the best of results. Her cough is no entirely removed yet, but with that exception she has become the strongest and healthiest woman of her age in this community." The editor of The New South, W. H. Worthington, of Columbus, Miss., says: "You will doubtless remember my getting your Compound Oxygen for my mother (who is very aged) in February or March of last year, and its happy effect upon her. When I wrote you my mother was very low. When she commenced taking the Treatment she began at once to improve, and this improvement was steady. She is now in good health. Last week she made several visits to her friends, walking seven or eight squares. Her restoration to health from the use of Compound Oxygen has attracted considerable attention in this section."

Curiosity as to this remedy may be fully gratified by any one who will take the trouble to write to DR. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia. They publish a brochure of nearly two hundred pages, entitled Compound Oxygen—Its Uses, which will be sent, post-paid, to any address on application.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Matthews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

A dispatch from Prague, Bohemia, states that a ferry boat capsized while crossing the Lazaiva river, throwing fifty persons into the water. The exact number drowned has not been ascertained, but twenty-three bodies have been recovered.

A WISE REFORM.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe tonic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or but cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of an ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

Vigilantes lynched four horse thieves near Fort Keough, Montana.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

Twenty-four men were killed and sixteen entombed alive by an explosion in the calillery at Rochelle, France.

POISON OAK.

For eruptions caused by poisoning by Poison Oak, there is no remedy known which so soon relieves the itching and pain as Allen's Witch Hazel Ointment, and which so thoroughly eradicates the poison from the system. If applied and taken as soon as the eruption begins to appear, immediate relief will result, and a cure effected in a few days. 25 cents at all druggists. Prepared by J. J. Mack & Co., S. F., Cal.

IT BEATS THE DUTCH.

During the past year over 20,000 such books as these have been given away by the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, (Weekly, 16 years old, 18 cents a copy, 100 copies for \$10.00, by mail, Law Without Lawyers, Family Cyclopaedia, Farm Cyclopaedia, Farmers' & Stockbreeders' Guide, Common Sense in Poultry Yard, World Cyclopaedia, Danielson's (Medical) Counselor, Boys' Useful Pastimes, Five Years Before the Mast, People's History of United States, Universal History of All Nations, Popular History of the Civil War (both sides), Send \$1.00 and get any one Book and Weekly Reference, Major Parsons, Rochester, N. Y., Address Rural Home Co., (Limited), Rochester, N. Y., Samples, 2 cents.

HOW TO SHORTEN LIFE.

The receipt is simple. You have only to take a violent cold, and neglect it. Alas! the great English surgeon once asked a lady who told him she only had a cough: "What would you have? The plague?" Beware of "only coughs." The worst cases can, however, be cured by DR. W.M. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. In Whooping Cough and Croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by druggists.

THE THROAT.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat. Speakers and Singers find the Troches useful. Sold only in boxes.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron cures Neuralgia and Nervous Headaches. Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

Mrs. Topp, of Effingham, Ill., was forced to death by an enraged bull.

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NEAR SIGHTEDNESS.

The Cause of One of the Most Rapidly Increasing Weaknesses.

Near-sightedness is increasing in our country to an alarming extent. It was comparatively rare a century ago, but now it afflicts a large proportion of the children in our public schools. It is one of the evils created by civilization, and is almost unknown in savage life. An official inquiry in Germany indicates that this evil is more common there than in the United States, and that it is the direct result of bad habits of study. The physicians to the Government that in children of five years old the vision is generally perfect. During the school-age the defect increases steadily. In the lower schools from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the scholars are affected; in the higher schools the proportion reaches forty to fifty per cent. It is far worse in the professional schools; reaching fully seventy per cent. of theological students, and over ninety per cent. of medical students. The physicians ascribe the trouble to the poor print of the text-books, and to the general habit of holding books too near the eyes. It might be well to make a similar examination in our own country, in order that public attention be aroused to provide, if possible, a cure for this growing evil. It is a grave misfortune if public education creates a near-sighted nation.—Youth's Companion.

DR. HENLEY'S.

Celery, Beef and Iron gives food to the brain, enlives the blood, aids digestion, and gives refreshing sleep where other remedies fail. Try it.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Persons who suffer from occasional palpitation of the heart are often unaware that they are the victims of heart disease, and are liable to die without warning. They should banish this alarming symptom and cure the disease by using Dr. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY. At all druggists, or J. J. Mack & Co., 9 and 11 Front Street, San Francisco.

To see spots on the son, get your boy vaccinated.—Chestnut.

IS THERE A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION? We answer unreservedly, yes! If the patient commences in time the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and exercises proper care. If allowed to run its course too long all medicine is powerless to stay it. Dr. Pierce never deceives a patient by holding out a false hope for the sake of pecuniary gain. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of patients when nothing else seemed to avail. Your druggist has it. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption with numerous testimonials. Address Wm. W. Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The French brig Michael sank near St. Johns, N. F., and nine men were drowned.

For eruptions caused by poisoning by Poison Oak, there is no remedy known which so soon relieves the itching and pain as Allen's Witch Hazel Ointment, and which so thoroughly eradicates the poison from the system. If applied and taken as soon as the eruption begins to appear, immediate relief will result, and a cure effected in a few days. 25 cents at all druggists. Prepared by J. J. Mack & Co., S. F., Cal.

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