The House resumed consideration of the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, and it was agreed to, thus disposing of so many of the amendments in dispute as were agreed to by the Conference Commit-

Cannon of Illinois moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments providing for an increase of the clerical force of the civil service commission: agreed

to, yeas 123, nays 111. The House took up the fortification appropiation bill. After extended remarks by Butterworth and Reegan in favor of the bill, Morrow, of California. as representative of the great city of San Francisco, protested against the action of the Committee on Appropriations in bringing in a bill appropriating \$600,000 in response to the report of the board appointed to investigate the subject, calling for an appropriation for the present year of \$21,000,000 to meet the urgent requirements of coast defense. San Francisco did not have a single gun she dared to fire. It was the duty of Congress to adopt the report of the fortification board, and make appropriations necessary to place the country in a proper position to defend itself from any attack, coming from whatever source it might. Randall offered an amendment which was adopted by unanimous consent, providing that guns, projectiles, etc., purchased shall be of American manufacture. The bill was then passed, as reported by the committee.

Cobb, from the conference committee on the bill repealing the preemption, timber culture and desert land laws, reported complete disagree-A further conference was

authorizing the construction of bridges. of sail-power must be accepted before Senate bill over navigable water courses by the Astoria and Winnemucca Railway Company; Senate bill across the Willamette river, by the Oregonian Railway Bridge Company; across the Willamette river by the city of Salem, Oregon.

A message from the President was read, vetoing the bill granting a pension to Joseph Romiser. The bill was by the contrary course. We

SENATE.

Senate took up the oleomargarine bill. Ingals moved to reduce the tax our armaments consist of smooth-bore from five cents a pound to two cents. cast-iron guns which have composed Agreed to-yeas 32, nays 28. The our batteries for thirty years. These section as to penalties as amended to are now to be discarded and their read as follows: Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale or cannon. delivers or offers to deliver any other form than in new wood or paper packages as above described, or who packs to form part of our equipment. in any package any oleomargarine in falsely brands any package or affixes a studied and worked out. stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by steamer with a minimum of canvas, law, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$100, and be imprisoned artillery and secondary battery of hot more than two years. Miller Hotchkiss guns, fitted for launching amendments to the bill and ask the House for a conference; agreed to.

striking out the item of \$165,000 for the violence of the transition through the Brooklyn, N. Y., postoffice. The which we are to pass. And there is amendment was agreed to.

committee amendment reducing the total appropriation 25 per cent. and it was agreed to-yeas 31 nays 18. The bill was then passed-yeas 42, nays 14.

The Senate then took up the naval appropriation bill. Amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were all agreed to without question, and the bill was passed.

The bill providing for the erection of a public building in Portland, Or., was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings with an amendment cutting the amount from \$500,000 to

Senate passed the bill for a public building at Nebraska City, Neb.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Lloyd Tevis, a prominent San Franoffice of United States Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Manning. He is and are now holding high State and national offices.

A Washington special says: There Morrison resolution should become a law the President will ask Morrison to be Secretary of Treasury, and insist on his accepting the place, on the ground that when Congress by a large majority prescribes the policy for any department of Government that policy so prescribed ought to be carried into effect by the author of it.

The river and harbor bill as it passed the Senate is of very little value to California. The affairs of Oregon in the bill have been managed with great skill, and that State suffers very little by the scaling of 25 per cent. which for their construction by contract. the Senate ordered. Every item in the bill is cut down. As soon as the bill came from the House the Oregon Sen- of seven steel cruisers and one dispatchators went to the Senate Committee and increased the Oregon items. The see four of these vessels completed, and amount for Oregon in the bill as it came from the House was \$605,000; the Oregon Senators had \$165,000 added in the Senate Committee. The twenty-five per cent. reduction leaves Oregon 577,500, nearly as much as originally allowed by the House. Both Dolph and Mitchel were opposed to scaling the bill.

THE NEW NAVY.

Its Nucleus to Consist of Seven Steel Cruisers and One Dispatch Boat.

With such a force as we possess it must be evident that it is impossible to discharge in an efficient manner all the duties of a navy. Our work in foreign surveys is limited to that of one small vessel on the west coast of North Amerca; our deep-sea soundings are few and pursued by our ships while going to and returning from distant stations; our commerce is protected; but we are unable to support any positive policy that the Government might decide to declare in reference to, for example, the Monroe doctrine. To say nothing of European naval armaments, it is only necssary to point to some of the smaller powers in our own hemisphere that ssesses ships of war with which we

have nothing fit to cope.

Our people can not desire to assume position in the society of naval powrs without supporting the position with dignity; they can not wish their navy be cited as a standard of inefficiency they can not wish to force their representatives (the officers of the navy) into position of humiliation and mortifica tion such as is imposed by being called on to deprecate criticism by labored explanations. Better abolish the navy

and lower our pretensions. * * Possessed as we are now of a navy such as has been indicated, the change that is about to be instituted in volves a most violent transition. In reviewing our work of construction for the past thirty years we see no new type of cruiser. The only types of ips that we have are those that date before the war; since which we have out reproduced the same in classes of differing dimensions. From the sailing ship with auxiliary steam-power we have passed to the steamer with auxiliary sail-power; but we have no fullpowered steamers, with or without sails. As long as it is considered necessary to spread as much canvas as is now used, the space assigned to boilers and engines is limited, and we fail to achieve The House passed the following bills | full power; a reduction to the minimum we can present a type of a full-powered

With the exception of two vessels of the Alert class built of iron, we have nothing but wooden hulls. We have continued to build in perishable material, requiring large sums to be spent and ignoring the manufactures of the country which could have been aided in their development passed over the veto by a vote of 175 permitted the age of steel to reach its to 38. ware of its presence.

With the exception of a few Palliser converted rifles of VIII-inch caliber, places to be filled with modern steel

Torpedoes, movable torpedoes, of which we know nothing practically, are to be brought to the front, and are pedo-boats are to be brought into use, any manner contrary to law, or who and details innumerable are now to be

built of steel, armed with modern steel moved that the Senate insist on its movable torpedoes, with protective deck over boilers and engines, divided into many water-tight compartments, giving protection to buoyancy, and Allison called up the sundry civil appropriation bill. The first amend-the United States cruiser which we now ment that was questioned was that possess, and an idea may be formed of nothing intermediate to break the sud-The Senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill. A vote connecting link. The structure of towas finally taken on agreeing to the day is placed in direct contrast with that of twenty-five years ago. This is the position in which we stand, and we but accept the situation, from which there is no escape.

From all appearances, the navy is now to be given an opportunity of asserting itself, and the steps already taken to remedy the existing state of

things can be stated in a few words. The origin of the effort dates from June, 1881, when the first Advisory Board was appointed to consider and to report on the need of appropriate vessels for the navy. This board, in its report of November 7, 1881, decided that the United States navy should consist of seventy unarmored cruisers of steel; it reported that there were thirty-two vessels in the navy fit service as cruisers, and it indicated the character of the new vessels to be built. Washington special says that This board confined itself to the consideration of unarmored vessels, as it cisco capitalist, is a candidate for the did not consider that the orders under which it acted required that it should discuss the subject of armored ships, being urged by men who have held though it expressed the opinion that such vessels were indispensable in time

of war. Some time elapsed before any practical results followed from the action is a rumor current here that if the of this board, but in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, the construction of three steam-cruisers and a dispatch-boat was authorized. These vesare the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin, and they are approaching completion, the Dolphin being already

in commission. In an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, four additional vessels were authorized by Congress, for which preliminary plans and calculations have een made which are now in the bureaus of the Navy Department, where designs are being prepared, on which bids can be made if proposals are issued

This is the first step toward our new We can count on an addition boat as a nucleus. The present year will it is possible that during the year following the four additional vessels can be launched .- Rear-Admira! E. Simpson, in Harper's Magazine.

-Queen Victoria's reign is now the fourth in point of length chronicted by English history—Edward III. having reigned fifty. Henry III. fifty-six and George III. sixty years.

A CHINESE RAILWAY.

It is Exceedingly Small But Has Proved a Great Success

It is commonly supposed that there is not a mile of railroad yet in China, but this is a mistake. There is one road complete in all its appointments and details in daily operation. It is situated about seventy-five miles eastnortheast from Tientsin and is known the "Kai-Ping railway." far between, dotted along the tracks built to afford an outlet for the output of the colliery of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Company, situated about five miles from the town of Kai-Ping in the province of China. North

In November, 1879, surveying for a canal system was begun and in October of the following year the work of excavating a canal to connect the colliery with the nearest point on the Peh-Tang river was started. But it was found that it would be impossible to bring the canal nearer than within seven miles of the colliery, so the directors told the Government that unless the permission were granted to build a line to connect he colliery with the head of the canal the company would be forced to stop work. But not till April, 1881, would the Government listen to any appeal, and then permission was given to down a line from the colliery to the head of the canal on condition that only horses or mules should be used as the motive power, and that it should be called a tramway.

In the meantime the engineers had been quietly constructing a locomotive in the shops out of such odds and ends as were obtainable, and the use of the men and materials for this purpose was kept a secret for fear that it would come known to the Government that they were building a "locomotive." The locomotive was tested with twenty ounds of steam on the 24th of March 1881, and worked well, but on the 7th of April all further work on it was stopped by order of the managing director, and on the 9th all the rails on which it had been run in the yard were pulled up, and on the 5th of May the locomotive was shunted into a shed, presumably to let her rust out.

Work was, however, again begun on ner, and at last, in spite of all obstaeles, an engine subsequently described was finally completed at small expense, though in the roughest manner, owing to want of facilities in the shops, and was run in the yard on the centenary of George Stevenson's birth for the first time; whence it was not inappropriately christened the "Rock of China." The first trial on the main line was made on the 8th of November of the same year, and since then the engine has done good service, running over twelve thousand miles and supplying all requirements till locomotives ould be got out from England.

This engine, in all its details, and indeed most of the railroad, was planned and built by Claude W. Kinder, a young English civil engineer, who was at the time assistant to Mr. Burnet, chief engineer of the company. The boiler is an old portable boiler of English make, cylinders eight by fifteen and a half inches, belonged to an old winding engine from England. Wheels, thirty inches in diameter, bought as old iron, are of chilled iron from Whitney & Son, Philadelphia. Frame, channel iron from head gear of No. 1 shaft. Axle guards, angle iron, riveted to same. Springs and all other work made at the colliery. Wheel base, eight feet, four inches (six wheels, four coupled), weight on drivers six tons. on leading wheels three and a half, side tanks, end coal bunkers. One motion pump and one donkey pump. Steven-son's link motion. Cost of construction about \$650 for labor and other, than old material. The railway has a total fall of seventy feet between termini, maximum gradient, 1 in 100; sharpest curve radius 1,500 feet, except in yard; where there are curves of 600 feet radius. The rails are steel, 50 pounds to the yard, Vignoles pattern. The line is single, sleepers are of native elm. rough hewed and laid on an excellent road bed, well ballasted with broken limestone, and the gauge is 4 feet, 81

On the whole length of the line (7 miles) there is one tunnel of 300 feet. l arch of 20 feet span, 1 open top iron girder bridge, 10 feet span, 1 iron Warren girder bridge, 30 feet span, besides several culverts. There is one halfway station at Liu-Ying-Chong. The imported stock is 2 locomotives, 11 inch tank engines, 18 inch stroke, 6 wheels coupled, from Stevenson & Co., England, 3 third class passenger carriages, 35 ten-ton coal wagons, 17 five-ton wagons and 1 break van. There is also one saloon carriage, built at the company's works. There are 17 crossings on a level on the seven miles of line.

The traffic is daily about 600 tons of oal, 190 tons of limestone, besides pottery and sundries, and also about 160 passengers who pay five cents for the seven miles.

The tunnel above mentioned takes a branch line to the company's quarries. and all bridges are made for a double line of rails. Flag signals are used, and there is a gatekeeper at each cross-Notwithstanding the fact that this road is in daily operation, runs smoothly and is a beautiful model of what a railroad should be for general traffic, its existence is ignored by the Government. It has never been seen by any member of the Board of Public Works, nor, indeed, by any other considerable person connected with the Government at Peking, or of the province in which it is situated, although it has a State carriage and a fine house for the accommodation of such visitors .- Tientsin (China) Letter.

A Serious Mistake.

Dr. Sundel is a young man with a new gie, and the other evening, in a bit of enthusiasm, he made a dive at her and kissed her on the forehead. "What do you mean, sir?" she said, indignantly.

"I beg your pardon-I-I-" he hesitated.

"Excuses are useless, sir. Apologies are in vain. I could never forgive a man for kissing a girl on the forehead when her lips were in easy reach and entirely unengaged at the time. Go, sir!

But he didn't get gone. Not hardly. Merchant Traveler.

CAUSES OF BALDNESS.

Applications of Stimulating Washes and Tonics the Main Remedy.

The cause of the falling out of nair is not fully understood. In most cases it is doubtless due to some failure in the nutrition of the hair follicles. In the aged it connects with the feebleness that characterizes the functions of the skin generally. Heredity has much to do with it, as it has with all the bodily functions and organs. Individuals in some families become bald early in life from generation to generation. Coarse hair seems to have more vigor than fine

It is well known that violent emotions some times suddenly blanch the hair, the erebral nerve (the tropic center, socalled), which controls the nourishment of the hair, being affected by the shock. Fright has caused a rapid and almost immediate falling off of the hair. Cases are on record of persons apparently in vigorous health whose heads, faces and podies have become absolutely bare. There was no appreciable cause. The fault was doubtless at the nutritive center in the brain, but we center in the brain, but we one can certainly say. When the head is scurfy, there is often a head is scurfy, there is often a head is scurfy. It is found the head head is scurfy. It is found the head head is scurfy. that the scurf mixed with vaseline and applied to the hair of an animal causes baldness of the part. In such cases the cause is probably a microscopic vegetable parasite. Two persons should never use the same hair-brush. There is little doubt that barbers have thus communicated baldness from one patron to another. There is a form of baldness in which the hair suddenly begins to fall out in a small round spot, which gradually increases in area, he hair near the edge of the c'rele being brittle, and more or less broken. This has been proved to be due to vegetable organisms, which the microcope has detected within the hair-

It is probable that coverings which eat the head may result in loss of hair. But the effect is doubtless due to subsequent chilling of the surface, just as severe old or inflammatory rheumatism may result from sudden cooling of the heated body. The main remedy against premature baldness is the appli cation of mild stimulating washes and tonics, - Youth's Companion.

A BOOK CRANK.

How a Wealthy Monomaniae Spends His Handsome Income.

Perhaps the most curious buyer of books in Washington is a wealthy crank who seems to be half lunatic, but who understands the value of books perfectly, and who bids high prices for what he wants. I have often seen him about the auction-room, a big man with a round, bullet head, and a little, low derby hat, several sizes too small for him, placed on the front of it and down so as to almost hide h's eyes. The back of his neck is painted black, and his big cheeks show the suspicion of rouge He wears a sack-coat with sleeves several sizes too long for him, and he has very small hands and feet. He is proud of these hands, and the cuffs which surround them are always of the whitest and they are so large that he can pull his hands up into them out of sight. His shoulders are padded out so that they become a deformity, and where the sleeves fall at the end of the shoulders they hang in a hollow limp wrinkle, as though the coat was hung on a wire frame rather than on a human being. He wears very small shoes, made like those of a lady with the heel near the middle of his foot, and he walks necessarily in a mineing way. At the book auctions he al-He speaks to no one, and seems to be a sort of a misanthrope. I could tell you his name, but it will suffice to say that he is a son of wealthy parents, who have left him a fortune so tied up that he gets on'y the income, which, by the way, is a large amount, and is paid to him regularly. He has one of the finest private libraries in Washington, and he adds to it every day .- Cor. Cleveland Leader. CHABS AND OYSTERS.

New York Gourmands Who Don't Know a Good Thing When They See It.

New Yorkers consider that they know more about good things to eat than any people in the world. The fact is, they know less. New York itself produces singularly few of the choicest table deli-Now, much ado is made over cac.es. softshell crabs in New York, and the New York gourmands gobble up the pasteboard things sold as soft crabs and think they are delicious. The truth is the flavor of the soft crab is so delicate that it is at once ruined by being put on ice, the destroyer of all flavors. The softsnell, when he leaves his native softshell, when he leaves fellow, with a rver, is a fascinating fellow, with a charming saltish taste. Take him up charming saltish taste. Take him up to New York and keep him on ice twelve hours and he is the most tasteless thing that can be imagined. It requires as much salt as there was in Lot's wife to make him eatable. His outside is all right, but his inside is a dismal failure. But the connoisseurs of New York exult over this melancholy shadow of the crap, in happy ignorance that the soul, the spirit, the je nesias quo the essence, the spir tual part of the soft crab is gone to return no in-They eat the r Blue Po'nt and Saddle Rock systers, forgetting that the syster oathes civil zation, and that the nearness of a great city demoral zes it beyon repar. It is only in the virgin waters of Maryland and V rginia that the oaster 's really found.

In every land and clime, the merits of St. J cobs Oil as the only conqueror of pain, are being acknowledged by the press

At New Fichland, Minnesota, Mary Discher refused to marry Harry Young, whereupon he hot her through the heart and then sent a builet through his own

Three members of my family, says Mr. James A Sample, Cash Room, office of the Treasurer, U.S., who were suffering f om aggravating coughs, have been much benefited by taking Fed Star Cough Cure. None o the ill effects so noticeable in other cough rem dies, have followed the use of this.

A PUZZLED PROFESSION.

The history of Rheumatism and many of the attempts to cure it, form one of the strangest records in the annals of disease. Rheumatism is one of the most perverse and obstina e of all diseases. One of the chief fallacies in attempts to cure rheumatism has been administering ocal treatment as i it were a disease con

fined to particular spots.

The one thing to be remembered in dealing with rheumatism is that anybody who has this unpleasant diseasee has it "all over." It is a disease of the blood, and it vades the whole system. Therefore the whole system needs purifying and vitaliz

ing. Is not this reasonable?

Next, remember that there is one great Next, remember that there is one great-vitalizing agent. It has been before the world a number of years - long enough to be thoroughly tested. The hosts of strong and hearty persons who once were sufferers but have been made sound and happy by Com-pound Oxygen, cheerfully testify as to the cover and success of this great vitalizing pound Oxygen, cheerfully testify as to the power and success of this great vitalizing agent. Quietly, easily and surely it does its work, driving out of the blood those elements which have caused the mischief,

elements which have caused the mischief, renewing, purifying, and restoring to a new and enjoyable life.

Among many others who have been restored to health by Compound Oxygen, after suffering protracted agony from rheumatism, may be mentioned the cases of Mrs. Bair of Philadelphia, and Miss Winfree of Lynchburg, Va. For years these ladies have been martyrs to rheumatism in its most painful forms. The story of their rehave been martyrs to rheumatism in the most painful forms. The story of their recovery will be found in a brochure published by Drs. Starkey & Palen 15 9 Arch St., Philadelphia, which they send free to any address on application. Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews,

615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

At Batsvia, N. Y., A. Scharff shot and killed W. Enright with a musket loaded only with a wad of paper.

IT ASTONISHED THE PUBLIC

a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a Physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflited everywhere. They will find Dr Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumpt on, bronchitis, cough heart disease, fever and ague inter-To hear of the resignation of Dr Pierce as cough heart disease, fever and ague, intermit ent fever, dropsy, neuralgia. goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood are cured by this world-renowned medi-cine. Its properties are wonderfu!, its ac-tien magical. By drugists.

Vermont Prohibitionists have placed a full State ticket in nomination.

AN APPEAL TO BEAUTY.

When you into your mirror look, And see a face divinely fair, With laughing eyes and rosy cheeks, With dimpled chin and glossy hair.

Think you this beauty e'er will last.
That youth will ever be your friend.
That sad neglect of Nature's laws Will not to beauty bring an end?

Be not deceived-Be wise in time And ere that ovely face is paled, Use now and always Davidson's Circassian Bloom, which never failed.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE. J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: "I have been hand-ing DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds, and even Consumption, giving entire satisfaction. Please send ne another gross."

The California Legis'ature is now conrened in special sessi

"Say why is everything

Either at sixes or at sevens?" Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "drag-ging-down" feeling the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Westport, Oregon, was recently visited

A WISE REFORM. ful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies ways has a book in his hand, and while practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only was once dangerously common. Happily this the sale is not in progress he is reading. the public, but professional men have adopted, the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic subst-tute 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 half 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 no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous, e and satisfactory, and the sources roceeds are very numerous.

Coughs, -"Brown's Bronchial Troches are a sure remedy for Coughs and Sore Throat. 25 cts. a box.

GET Lyon's Patent H el Stiffeners applied to the new boots and they will never run over.

Dr. Henley's Ce'ery, Beef and Iron cures Neuralgia and Nervous Headaches. Go to Towne & Moore when in Portland for best Photographic and Crayon work.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for C*nsumption and rest well.



POR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Infantile and Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited win and blood diseases.

Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA OAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infailable.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pureand the only infai ble Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from paisonous ingredients.
Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RASOLVENT, SL. Prepared by the POTTER BRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Seed for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
BACK ACHE, Uterine pains, Soreness and Weakness speedily oured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, Warranted, 25c.

STEINWAY ABANCE & BAT & and increments. Largest stock of Siege Books. Bards supplied at Kastern trices if Ghav ass Post out. San Francisco.

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and into any or all of the decaytiments. The new term
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Catalogue sent on application.

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PERILS OF INFANCY

"Doctor, why is it that so many children die before the age of 5 years?" The subject is a complex one, and is the subject its analysis we have to consider not only the various conditions surrounding the infant, but the still more importantoned infant, but the tendency to disease. The fashionable mother, the self-indulgent father, hand down to their children over father, hand weat wrought nervous systems and weat physical powers, which result in early death, or more often a big of protracted death, or more feebleness. Very little of the common sense which is exercised in the rearing and preserving of choice stock exists in relation to the human animal. It require too long a time to enter into all the questions of heredity which influence the fate of the child. They are, however, the fate of the child. They are, nowere, of vital importance both to the individual and to the race. That the race is gaining in intellectual capacity is an undoubled fact; but we are losing just as much or more in physical power. We see no such robust forms, such perfect developmental the muscular system a existed fifty year ago. We are breeding children in and in ago. We are breeding children in and in and every generation will witness smaller and smaller infants, who will at the same time have more delicate nervous organ.

easily imagine the result in the feeblen "Gil Blas writes: 'My troubles commenced just nine months before I was born, and the same assertion may made of the children of to-day. made of the children of the must be healthy, strong offspring, there must be healthy, strong parents. The peril of the healthy, strong parents. The peril of the child lies not so much in the adverse con-ditions of its life as in its incapability to withstand them, and this is due in a great measure to the physical condition of la-parents during gestation."

sms, and, as a result, more nervous dis

isms, and, as a result, more nervous dis-eases. Add to this the enervating envi-ronment, the houses, the sleeping apar-ments, the nurses and attendants who govern its food and raiment, and we may

"But, doctor, may not something be done to remedy this weakness in the parents?" "Much. If paren's will understand that

nervous system?

"Fresh air, exercise, leas strugglefor fashionable or social distinction, and a careful attention to the food or drink which supplies the elements of new force. If the system has not power enough at first to eliminate these from food, the they may be taken as medicine. And since we know upon what the nerve system depends for strength, the com nation of phosphorus, albumen, protagon etc., known as DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE etc., known as DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE will furnish the material in a prope form for absorption, and even for feeble children there can be no better remedy.

One dollar and fifty cents per bottle a
all druggists. Snell, Heitshu & Woodar

wholesale agents, Portland, Or. Dr. Henley's Ce'ery, Beef and Iron cur Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

e cure for blind, bleeding and itel One box has cured the worst case ears' standing. No one need suffer ten years' standing. minutes after using Kirk's German ment. It absorbs tumors, allays the i acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirl man Pile Ointment is prepared only fe and itching of the private parts, and relse. Every box is warranted. Sold by gists and sent by mail on receipt of p per box. Woodard, Clarke & Co., sale Agents, Fortland, Oregon.





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CURE FITS s no reason for not now recelving a cure. Settle or a ireaties and a Free Bottle of my infalling of Give Express and Post Office. It costs F g for a trial, and I will cure you.

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ing Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitu Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Scrofula, and ALL

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