

CHINESE OPIUM FIENDS.

The immense quantity of the drug consumed in New York.

It was for the purpose of giving an accurate and interesting account of how 9,000 Chinamen spend \$468,349.75 annually just for the pleasure of "chitting the pipe," that the Chinese reporter of the World made a thorough canvass of the various haunts of Chinatown.

There are at present about twenty-five Chinese firms that deal in refined opium, both wholesale and retail. There are eleven private Chinese joints, where opium is sold at \$2.25 per ounce. These joints do not now admit white smokers, on account of the frequent raids made upon them by the police, but the stores sell to both Chinese and whites, although the latter must be well-known smokers.

Otherwise he has to suffer for the want of opium—according to all accounts, is even worse than to see "snakes." Great tears would gush out of his eyes, big drops of perspiration constantly moisten his brow, while his nostrils would act as if he owned a small-sized fountain somewhere in his head. But the worst of all the ailments is an excruciating pain all over his back-bone, as if he had been run through a fine clothes-writer. Under such circumstances he would almost be willing to give half of his entire kingdom to be able to "chit the pipe."

Six pipes or pipes, about the size of a green pea, would restore him to his natural condition of life, which would last him for about as many hours. A regular "fiend" will consume about an ounce per day, which is \$2.25.

The sensation while smoking is, indeed, soothing. No matter how fatigued or oppressed in mind, a few whiffs of the pipe would put a man in the best of social spirits. It has strange medicinal properties, and is said to cure all kinds of fevers and ague, consumption and palpitation of the heart. Most Chinamen are driven to it through business reverses and other troubles, while not a few contracted the habit through sociability, just as an American would do on their "take a drink" with a friend.

It takes just about the same length of time to get the opium habit as it does to get the drinking habit. The latter destroys the mind, and makes a man irresponsible for his actions, while the former destroys the body but makes a keen thinker of the victim. It is estimated that there are something over one thousand Americans in the city of New York who are now using opium in the same manner and form as the Chinese. Most of these are said to be well-known and fashionable people, as indeed no other but people of means and of leisure could ever be able to contract such a habit.

The opium-dealing firms sell from two to five cans per day, each can weighing about four ounces. Most of the wholesale orders come from towns and cities in and around New York State, and only now and then the native American customers from up-town come in to buy their supply.

Say they sell an average of three cans per day. At wholesale rates, which is \$8.35 per can for China imported goods, but when retailed out at 50 cents' worth at a time it would bring it up to about \$10.11 per can. At \$10, which is the lowest possible price per can, sixty-six cans amount to \$660 per day, or \$240,900 per year. There are eleven joints. The majority of these import their own opium, said to be direct from China, but the greater part of which comes from Victoria, B. C. One of these places, which is the best Chinese joint in town, sells at retail on Sundays alone from ten to twelve cans, while the second best place sells from eight to ten cans on Sundays. On an average these joints dispose of five cans a day. These places calculate to make from \$2 to \$3 on each can of Chinese imported opium, but they are able to make more when they mix the Victoria in with the pure. This it can easily be seen how nearly \$1,000,000 changes hands for opium per year.

According to Chinese San Francisco papers they paid over \$800,000 for opium-house duties for the Chinese year just ended on opium alone. But one very curious fact is that a Chinaman is frequently imported. When he lays for the real imported Chinese opium he gets Victoria (B. C.) opium, which is sold in several Chinese stores at \$5.50 per can, but since the recent custom-house trouble it has gone up to \$6. The same article can be had in Canada for \$4.25 to \$4.50. If the duties are paid upon these Victoria goods it is said by the smokers that they could not buy it at the above rates, but would have to pay \$7 a can for it.—Wong Chin Foo, in N. Y. World.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

One of the Most Wonderful Triumphs of American Enterprise.

The Hoosac mountain stretches across the western part of Massachusetts, and forms a natural barrier between that State and New York. How to make a direct line of communication between these neighboring States was a problem that it took half a century to solve. At the point chosen for the excavation of the tunnel, the top of the ridge is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is approached on the east by the valley of the Deerfield river, and on the west by the Hoosac river, a tributary of the Hudson. These valleys begin not more than three miles apart, and thus allow rail-ways to reach the tunnel by easy grades. As early as 1825, commissioners of the Legislature reported in favor of tunneling the Hoosac mountain for a canal, but nothing was done about it, and in 1811 a railroad going over the mountain was completed, and the tunnel project was abandoned.

The building of a tunnel, however, was embraced in the plan of the Troy & Greenfield railroad, which was incorporated in 1818 but no work was done on it for some years, owing to the difficulty of obtaining assistance from the State. In 1854 the State Legislature passed an act providing for a loan of credit to the amount of \$2,000,000 for the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, but the gift was hampered by conditions which made it not directly available by the company, and thus the work was greatly hindered. Several contracts were made for the excavation of the tunnel, but all fell through by failure of the company to meet payments when due, and the work was not begun with vigor until 1857. It was then carried on until July, 1851, up to which time the State had advanced nearly \$800,000 for the work, but as the State officials then refused to longer certify the bills of the contractors, work was suspended, and the project was entirely abandoned by the railroad company. In 1862 the State assumed control of the work, and appointed commissioners to supervise it; these found serious defects in the tunnel plan and recommended important changes. Work was begun again in December, 1863, but so slowly did it proceed that the Hoosac tunnel became to the people of Massachusetts a symbol of the impossible and unattainable results. But the second veritable epoch in the history of the enterprise may be said to date from 1868, when the State decided, after much discussion, to have the work completed immediately. The contract was then awarded to the Messrs. Shauhy, who vigorously prosecuted the work, day and night, and on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1873, the laborers advancing from both sides met, and light was admitted through the tunnel. It was completed in March, 1874, and trains were running through it by the following September. The length of the tunnel is 25,031 feet or four and three-quarter miles. It is 26 feet wide, and varies in height from 23 to 26 feet. The grade allowed is 26 feet to the mile during the entire distance, from each portal to the central shaft, making the interior summit more than 60 feet higher than the ends. There is a central shaft in the tunnel, which provides sufficient draught to ventilate it quite effectively. The entire cost of the tunnel is estimated at \$10,000,000. The longest tunnels in the world are those through the Alps. Of these the Arlberg is six and one-half miles long, the Mont Cenis seven and three-quarter miles, the St. Gothard nine miles and a quarter, while the Simplon tunnel, now in process of construction, is to be twelve and a half miles long.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

HAPPINESS AT HOME.
The True Art of Living is to Live Without the Least Friction.

There are innumerable books that teach us how to behave in society, how to demean ourselves at the church, the theater and the lyceum. But the place above all others where a man or woman should know how to conduct themselves with propriety is at home. The greater portion of every person's social life is spent at home, and, therefore, it is a logical deduction that, if good manners are essential to mutual happiness, they should be brought into use at home as well as in society. The great secret of home happiness is the absolute repression of temper. There are much more eloquent and effective ways of expressing displeasure, than by an outburst of angry words. If your brother leaves the door open, never tell him of it. If you tell him of it, it seeds a nervous quiver through his frame that will culminate in a burst of temper expressed. But if you close the door yourself, you give him a silent object-lesson that he will not forget.

A housewife's food is usually good, and if the "guide man" dislikes it, he may be practically sure his dislike arises from his own pampered taste. But if there is any particular dish against which his stomach rebels, he will show true domestic philosophy and shrewdness by not mentioning it. The hint will be sufficiently broad if he simply refrains from it. No dish will be cooked many times in succession that is not eaten.

The true art of living is to live without friction; to live without friction never sold in words. A wise man or woman can scold most potently and effectively without saying a word.

Not Much of a Girl.
An Austin mother was very much discouraged at the dirty condition of her boy's cap when the children came home from a walk.

"How did you come to get your hat so dirty?" angrily asked the mother.

"A boy put it off in the street and threw it in the mud."

"That's not so, ma; he threw the cap in the mud himself," interrupted his little sister.

"Well, I am a boy, ain't I?"

"A girl I'd like to know it."—Texas Siftings.

The mouth of the Mississippi river is again filling up with sand and debris despite the Eads system of clearance.

TERRORS OF THE SEA.

Cyclonic, Volcanic and Other Dangerous Types of Waves.

A wave is a thing of beauty, but it is only a joy to those who watch it marching in splendor and foam from the safe refuge of the shore. It is a very nauseating condition of voyaging. It makes the bones of ships creak as if they were full of worms. It fills the brain with a sense of chaos, and one moment swings the moaning traveler to the stars and the next plunges him into an abyss hideous with gloom and the hissing of millions of snakes. To measure waves in a severe tempest is even more difficult than to mark effects. When the weather rises to such fury as makes the seas colossal enough to render the determination of their height exceedingly important, there is usually too much anxiety, and even distraction, for observation. The weight of the wind is so violent that it is almost impossible to show one's face to it.

For the true Andean sea one must go down to Cape Horn—perhaps as far as the icebergs degenerate south. There are sailors who, standing at the wheel of a ship running before these seas, will never willingly look behind them, lest the sight of the oncoming rampart of green water, arching toward the taffrail, should nerve them. Standing on a deck twenty feet above the water line, you yet look up at the crest of these seas as at the top of a mountain. The gigantic grace, the huge majesty of these liquid Titans can not be described. It is necessary to be devoted to appreciate their height, volume and power; to watch from the low broadside the swelling approach of the mighty mass with its frocked front and foaming head flickering in bottle green to the dull light of the gray sky; to feel the sweep of the ship up the enormous acclivity, and then, while for the space of a breath only, she hangs poised with upright masts and shrieking rigging on the headlong brow, to look down and behold the valley beneath, into which the vessel an instant after slides like a comet.

It is difficult to write of the seas which run in heavy weather off the southern-most point of South America without risk of being charged with exaggeration; they must be seen, and a little spell of custom will render admiration easy. It is impossible to be tossed in them in such a way as to make by passage of the Horn without wondering by what miracle of luck or phenomenal merit of seamanship the old navigators were enabled to beat against them in their small, half-decked boats, some no bigger than a Deal lugger, without a touch of the weathery qualities of such craft.

But let it not be supposed that the high wave is the dangerous one. The regular running surges may all be as tall as the biggest hotel in London with a ninth floor among them as high as the monument, and yet none prove nearly so dangerous as the pyramidal seas of the cyclone. Of all forms of vexed water the cyclonic agitation is the worst. Here is a whirlwind of astonishing fury so many miles in diameter. For a little while it runs a steady sea, but presently its gyrations bring up a surge from another quarter, then comes the lull, followed by a frightful outflow of storm from a direction opposite to the point from which the wind last blew. The seas, coming into collision, fight like waves. They snap and howl, leaping high in confined shapes in the very similitude of sentient passion. The staggering of the ship is indescribable. There is no rhythmic swing to give her motions something of the vibrations of the pendulum. Her decks are filled with water, while her bows dive into a chasm that has opened under her forefoot, a valley yawns under her stern and a hill of water flashes up on either side. It has not been suggested that the altitude of the cyclonic wave should be determined. Probably there is no eye aloft equal to such an undertaking.

Another very uncomfortable sea is the volcanic wave. It is not very long ago that a vessel, steaming through quiet waters on a dark night, was suddenly hurled up by an invisible billow that was reckoned to be between thirty and forty feet high. The last three waves passed under her, the last being the least in volume, and then all the flatness of ocean again. The stoutest heart might well thump to such an encounter as this.—London Telegraph.

For Impurities of the Blood take Allen's Tonic. All genuine hair restorer, E. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

J. H. FINE, Analyser and Analytical Chemist. Laboratory, 106 First St., Portland, Or. Analyzes all substances. Rates for assaying gold and silver ore \$1.50. Patents and analyses promptly attended to, and returns made.

"TARIFF AND WAGES"—A Novel Discussion.
George W. Elliott, A. M., Rochester, N. Y., has just published in book form, "Tariff and Wages," a most interesting and valuable treatise. The author is a young graduate and his father, an American farmer, which appeared serially three years ago in *The American Rural Home*, and attracted wide attention. The father is a thoroughly well posted man of affairs, who is theoretically a free-trader, but practically, as an American, a strong defender of a judicious tariff. He thus treats both sides very fairly and gives each, in the dialogue, a chance to be heard. He discusses general principles and makes his points in a clear, logical and convincing manner. The book is the secret of success of international commercial policy, and self-sacrifice the secret of success in national commercial policy. It is a masterpiece of simple protection. In the matter of wages, he holds that wages begins and ends with production, as he holds, then a judicious tariff maintains the source of wages. This book makes men and boys think. It unfolds the dark mysteries of the tariff, and should have a wide reading. Mr. Elliott, as advertising manager of H. H. Warner & Co., has had unusual opportunities to see the effects of different commercial policies in eight sections of the globe. In cloth, 25 cts. in paper, 25 cts. prepared by Moulton, Wenborne & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

See *Andell Piano advertisement.*

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

—Beef Jelly.—Take about one pound of lean, juicy beef, cut it into small pieces, put into cold water and let soak for one hour. Then put on the fire with one pint of water, seasoning with salt, pepper and a little celery seed, and let it stew until reduced two thirds; strain on a few blades of mace.

HELPING THE RIGHT SIDE.

To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view, but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in the lower left in the region of the liver. The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in the absence of incomparable efficacy. Inaction of the liver is accompanied by constipation, sick headache, dizziness, nervousness, vertigo, and unpleasant breath, yellowness of the skin and surface of the eye. The author of these symptoms, liver complaint, routed by the Bitters is accompanied by them in his flight. Fever and rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles are all mended by the early relief of financial straits. This standard medicine is adapted. Don't use it by fits and starts, but systematically. Its full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health.

The people of Tokio, Japan, have taken to eating horsehail, and there is quite a demand for it.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, name, street and city, and we will send you an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards, all free of charge.

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.

Vermont in 1869 supported seven paper mills, a copper mine, and a marble factory.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and bragging, as Dr. Sloger's Remedy and cure.

The Republic of Switzerland elects a President every year.

LUNG TROUBLES AND WASTING Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement of a sufferer from pulmonary attacks and griping cough, who writes: "I have been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and griping cough for many years. I have tried many remedies, but none have done me any good. I feel much better since I have taken your medicine. I feel much better since I have taken your medicine. I feel much better since I have taken your medicine."

The term Derrick is an abbreviation of Theodoric, a haugman at Tyburn in the 17th century.

A HORSE WHO CAN TALK!
Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever given the animal the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so recently a horse named "Talker" has been seen in a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption has been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not only cure you, but will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this "miraculous" discovery.

—As well might we expect vegetation to spring from the earth without sunshine or the dew, as the Christian to unfold his graces and advance in his course without patient, persevering, ardent prayer.—Abbott.

—We need to watch our tendencies. They may be leading us in right directions, but also in wrong ones, and we should therefore be careful to know whether we are moving. Are we drawing nearer God and dwelling in the love with which he surrounds us?—United Presbyterian.

—Christian self-denial and sacrifice are not arbitrary tests of character; they are not a tax levied upon our affections and devotion for the great economy of redemption, through which the sufferings of Christ attain their final completion.—J. H. Griffin.

YOU SUFFER from Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cold, Liver Trouble, Jaundice, Dizziness, Bad taste in the Mouth, etc.—You need Suffer no longer—

Warner's SAFE PILLS will cure you. They have cured tens of thousands. They possess those points of superiority: sugar coated, purely vegetable, contain no calomel, mercury or mineral of any kind do not grip; never sicken; easy to take; mild in operation; and for these reasons are especially the favorites of women. Ask for **WARNER'S SAFE PILLS**

WELL DRILLS FOR EVERY PURPOSE. Sold on Trial!

SMOKING TOBACCO. Selected with great care from the choicest tobacco regions of North Carolina. Smokes Cool—Lasts Long—Does not blow out the Pipe.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED! \$100 to \$200 monthly easily made selling the Farmers' Friend, a cheap machine. Old Fogies' machines are sold by the dozen. Send for circulars. E. E. HARRIS, Patent Solicitor, Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED by the use of the "Chestnut Leaf" Cure. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Cough. It is sold by all druggists.

C. H. STREET & CO., Successors to the IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, 415 MONTGOMERY STREET, S. F., CAL.

CLOSING OUT

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF SUMMER BALDING UNDERWEAR, at \$1 and \$1.50 per suit. Latest designs in FEMALE SHIRTS, three latest style collars and one pair Cuffs, \$1.50 each.

Wells & Frank Gents' Furnishing Goods, 232 Kearny St., near Bush.

Jacobson MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF LADIES' CHILDREN'S & INFANTS' WEAR 112 KEARNEY STREET, S. F.

PIANOS 1st Premiums, \$5,000 in 1896. 20 years Established. New 20 year patented Stein Tuning Device, in use in our Pianos, by which our Pianos stand in time 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, break, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out. Sent by express. The Best Rosewood Case, 3 strings, double repeating action; finest ivory keys. The Famous ANTI-SHILL PIANO CO., Manufacturer, Old Fellows Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

DWIGHT'S SODA THE COW BRAND. TO MAKE DELICIOUS BISCUITS OR WHOLESOME BREAD USE DWIGHT'S SODA OR SALERATUS. ABSOLUTELY PURE. ALWAYS UNIFORM AND FULL WEIGHT.

Paine's Compound For the NERVOUS The DEBILITATED The AGED. A NERVE TONIC. It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood, purifies and energizes it, and so overcomes all the ailments resulting from impure or impeded blood.

ARM & HAMMER BRAND OUR TRADE MARK. Four teaspoonfuls of the best quality of our Soda Water, mixed with twenty times its weight of water, makes a refreshing beverage. It does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, borax, etc., of which many cheap Soda Waters are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the Arm & Hammer brand for cleaning and keeping their Milk Cans Sweet and Clean.

CHURCH & GOSWELL'S SODA WATER ON EVERY PACKAGE. Packed in Card Board Boxes. Always keeps Soft. O! YES, YES! CERTAINLY! A stinged cat dreads the fire. I plead guilty. I am selling a "new-fangled" machine.

THE "ADVANCE" THRESHERS AND ENGINES I guarantee the New-Fangled Advance Separator to be the best grain-saving, separating machine ever made. But, remember, it is not an experimental machine, as the Old Fogie machines are. It is a machine that has been tested in every part of the world. It is a machine that has been tested in every part of the world. It is a machine that has been tested in every part of the world.

THE RAWSON LIGHT RUNNING REAPERS AND MOWERS. THE LINDGREN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES. Your village cannot do without one. You must have one for your mills. You cannot afford to be without a small one in your house. For particulars, address: Z. T. WRIGHT, Foot of Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon.

DR. SPINNEY

Call on Dr. Spinney & Co., 1000 Broadway, N. Y.

NEUROUS Dr. Spinney's Compound is a powerful nerve tonic, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of Nervous Debility, Headache, Dizziness, and all the ailments resulting from impure or impeded blood.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN should use Dr. Spinney's Compound. It is a powerful nerve tonic, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of Nervous Debility, Headache, Dizziness, and all the ailments resulting from impure or impeded blood.

WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY the best of California. The Magnificent Flood Building, San Francisco.

TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$100.00. \$5.00 Lines not under the mark. THE SWEET'S BERRY BROS. HOLMAN CO., 111-113 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION The PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is a powerful medicine, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of Consumption, Cough, and all the ailments resulting from impure or impeded blood.

ARM & HAMMER BRAND OUR TRADE MARK. Four teaspoonfuls of the best quality of our Soda Water, mixed with twenty times its weight of water, makes a refreshing beverage. It does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, borax, etc., of which many cheap Soda Waters are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the Arm & Hammer brand for cleaning and keeping their Milk Cans Sweet and Clean.

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