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enickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.
Prematureness means imotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness is discovery was made by the Special-ite new discovery was made by the Special-dets of the eld famous Hudson Medical Institute.
Is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very proverful, but hamless. Boil for \$1.00 a pack-sec or 5 packages for \$5.60 (plain scaled boxes).
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Bond for circulars and testimotials. Address it USON MEDICAL INSTITUTES.
Unction Stockton, Market & Ellis Ste San Francisco, Cal.

DIAMOND POLISHING. servant member of the trade, the aver-CUTTING AND PUTTING A LUSTER age purchaser of footwear counts the life of a shoe by the number of times it ON THE FIERY STONE. requires resoling and heeling. If a shoe is resoled and heeled twice, the wearer

An Industry Not Known In This Country a Few Years Ago-Now Our Cutters Excel Those of Most Every European Country-"Rose" Diamonds Made of Chips.

Very few people who are fortunate enough to be able to wear diamonds know what amount of labor has been expended upon them from the time they were mined until finally they appear in the showcases of the jewelers ready for use. Fewer still are aware of the fact that the labor of the cutter and polisher adds at least \$10 a carat to the value of the uncut diamond. These would squirm at the idea of taking even a seemingly

finished and polished brilliant and splitting it into two pieces, doubling the expediency of the act on common sense grounds. The loss in weight from cutting is over one-half, but it so adds to the value of the diamond that a stone of one carat, costing in the rough perhaps \$40, would sell for \$110 when cut and polished, and the refuse or leavings from the cutting might bring a tidy sum besides. The value, however, does not depend alone upon the weight of the stone, but it is affected also by blemishes and impurity of color. It is

diamonds which came to this market.

work even for these two workmen, for

the brilliants were nearly all imported

less manner in Europe, particularly out-

side of the Dutch city of Amsterdam,

and that American workmen could

our people who deal in and wear pre

much better satisfy the critical taste of

and value.

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Strengthens

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Emissions,

and develope and restore

weak organs. Pains in the

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parts.

Mosaic floors, laid with small pleces the stone with a blemish, which is someof different colored stones set in regular times left in it in the hope that the patterns, were known to the Egyptians ignorant and inexperienced purchaser 2300 B. C. In Babylon floors of this may not discover it, which goes to the kind dated from 1100 B. C. They were diamond cutter a second time, that the common in the Athenian and Roman connoisseur thinks needs cutting and houses. necessarily reducing to take the blemish out of, and thus increased its brilliancy

Many pairs of sandals have been recovered at Pompeii. The soles are fas-Less than 15 years ago two diamond tened with nails. cutters cut and finished all the rough

Cleveland was named after General Moses Cleveland, who surveyed the region.

The Life of a Shoe. According to an intelligent and ob-

thinks it is a better shoe than the one

which, though giving longer wear, will

hardly bear resoling and heeling more

than once. The same retailer claims

that some manufacturers take advantage

of this knowledge and put inferior leath-

er in the soles and heels and thus attain

the apparently impossible feat of in-

creasing the reputation of their goods by

using inferior material. It is certain,

however, that reputable manufacturers

do not adopt this questionable policy .---

Valuable Instruments.

An Italian paper says that the violon-

cello upon which Signor Pratti plays is

valued at \$2,000. It is a Ruggueri in-

strument. According to this same au-

thority, all the prominent fiddlers have

small fortunes invested in their violins.

Ysaye has a Guardagnini worth \$1,200,

and Jean Gerardy plays upon a Guar-

nerius, valued at \$4,000. Dr. Joachim

has a large collection of valuable violins. The Stradivarius that belonged to

Ernst, and said to be worth \$10,000, has

come into the possession of Lady Halle.

Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Heat of Incandescent Lamps.

any shape for the wearers. But the du-It has been shown that cotton wool, ties upon these became an important otton cloth and black silk would be set matter, as there was nothing to pay upon fire in two to six minutes if saturat on the rough stone, at least nothing to ed with india rubber and packed around speak of, and the finished article cost an electric glow lamp of 82 candle powhigh because of the demands of Uncle er, but would not take fire if not satu-Sam. He argued that people who could rated with india rubber. Captain Exler afford to wear diamonds should be willhas now found that a 16 candle lamp, ing to pay high for the privilege. This sunk in paraffin, reaches a maximum matter of duty paid to the customs offitemperature of 94 degrees C., and a 25 cers became an incentive to the diasandle lamp 101 degrees C. (213 degrees mond cutting profession, and the num-F.). A layer of gaupowder, ecrasite or ber of workmen was increased and the pulverulent pyroxylin was not set on inventive genius of our bright Amerifire, but when spread on wood or other can inventors set at work to make labor material opaque to heat rays the ecrasite saving machines for cutting and polishmelted, the gunpowder lost its sulphur, and its niter melted, the pryoxylin dark-Another fact that increased the incenened and the wood charred. With two ive to encouraging American diamond lamps in a cavity of wood the temperacutters was that the work on the brilture rose to 215 degrees C., still withlights was too frequently done in a care-

out igniting the explosives, however. The breaking of a lamp did not explode pryoxylin or gunpowder, but fired an explosive gaseous mixture.-St. Louis Bost-Dispatch.

Eggs. cious stones, for the trade takes in all When choosing eggs, apply the tongue precious stones as well as diamonds. At to the larger end of the egg, and if it that time the difference between a diafeels warm it may be relied on as being fresh. Another mode of ascertaining the freshness of an egg is to hold it to the

Michigan's Buried Wall.



Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

good effect upon their children."

sending them to premature graves."

East and South

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South. |

| North.

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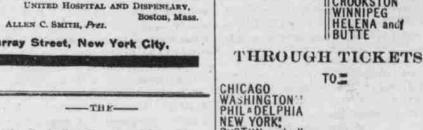
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and although we only have among our instead of the various quack nostrums which medical supplies what is known as regular are destroying their loved ones, by forcing products, yet we are free to confess that the morphine, soothing syrup and other nerits of Castoria has won us to look with hurtful agents down their throats, thereby favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

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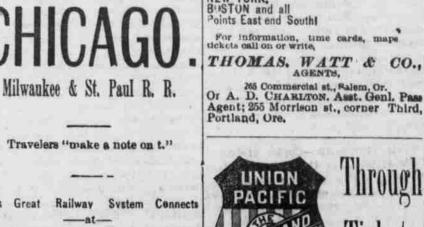
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Mexican Mustang Liniment for ourns, Caked & Inflamed Udders. Piles, Aheumatic Pains, Bruises and Strains, Running Sores, Inflammations, Stiff joints, Harness & Saddle Sores, Sciatica, Lumbago, Scalds, Blisters, Insect Bites, All Cattle Ailments, All Horse Ailments, All Sheep Ailments, Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and

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MONEY TO LOAN :-" the form land sectority, append without delay Hamilton & Moir, A Gull Marino 6. Santa Santa Statistica J. J. HARKINS, HORSE SHOEING

mond imported and one cut and finished here was so marked that the demand for here was greatly inlight, and if the egg looks clear it will creased, and within five years some six be good; if thick, it is stale, and if more diamond cutters had established there is a black spot attached to the themselves in New York, and all had shell it is worthless. more work than it was possible for them to do. The eight diamond cutters dressed and polished at least one-twentieth of all the diamonds sold in the city of New York, and the superior excellence of their work was recognized by all dealers and became the envy of the older workers in Holland, who had heretofore had almost a complete monopoly of the trade. This showed that some things as well as others might be done on this side of the water better than the workmen of Europe could do. Diamonds are imported, as a rule, from South Africa, where as large and as fine stones are found as in all of the East Indies and Brazil, although many of the African diamonds are off color. They come to this country in the rough in all sorts of shapes and almost always uneven in shape. These lack entirely that luster which is the beauty of the brilliant and attaches to the name so closely, for it is the brilliancy and Inster which make the diamond most valuable, added, of course, to the fact of its hardness and consequent ability to take and keep a very high polish. By the process of "cleaving" the irregularities of the rough stones are chipped off, and the general form of the diamond is socured, but without its possession of any of the circles which separate the face. These chipped off pieces, if of suitable color and without flaws, are used for making what are denominated "rose" diamonds. What are called, in the par-lance of the trade, "fasces" of the dia-mond are cut by the rubbing together of two stones, and when this process is completed and the stones have been suf-liciently rabbed down they resemble two irrogular glass pebbles, but ground on the fasces so that there is no sign nor any suggestion even of brilliancy. In fact, they are entirely without luster or beauty, and to the inexperienced eye worthless pieces of glass. But when the polishing of these dull looking stones is finished, and the process concluded, Times Electricity and Leather. Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The

hide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid. A pressure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which pens the pores of the skin and allows the color to sink in .- New York Ledger A marble status, life size, cost during the reign of Commodus about \$1,500; in the time of Charlemagne, nearly \$3,-

The Imperial museum of Paris contains over 20,000 stone implements col-isoted in various parts of France

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The mysterious buried wall in Evergreen township, Sanilao county, Mich., is still attracting a great deal of attention. It has been traced about five miles so far. According to the old church canons, the Christmas festival lasted from Christmas eve to Feb. I, by which date all the decoration must be removed from the churches. Never has a garment been so in vogue as the cape. Long, short, wide, narrow, plain, ornate, practical and unpractical, they are seen on the backs of young and old. Still the jacket is preferable for winter, for the cape, unless made clinging, is the coldest garment that was ever made. -Brooklyn Eagle. THE ONWARD MARCH of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Med-ical Di.covery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete m beyond reason, there's complete re-covery and cure. Although by many believed to be incur-able, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, con-sumption is a curable disease. Not every disease. Not every case, but a large per-

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