

PEDDLING COLLAR BUTTONS.

The business of peddling collar buttons on the streets of New York appears to have received its death blow when the rate was reduced to twelve for five cents, but on the Pacific coast the industry being comparatively new is under better management and consequently more profitable. There are numbers of boys engaged in the business of selling collar buttons in San Francisco, and one of them told a reporter, in reply to a query about the amount of their earnings, that these ranged from fifty cents to six dollars per day. Said he: "Saturday is our best day. On all other days we quit selling at 7 or 7 1/2 o'clock in the evening, but on Saturday we work until 12 o'clock." Of course the amount of their earnings depends in a great measure upon the sum invested. This little fellow had a pretty well selected stock. He said that some days when it was very dull he would not make more than fifty cents, some days hardly anything at all, while on other days he would clear from \$3 to \$6, and would be obliged to replenish his stock three or four times during the day. Some days he had sold as high as \$10 in amount, of which \$6 was clear profit. Their parents usually furnish them with capital, and they make returns to them. They do business only on the regular work week, and when they have had a very remunerative Saturday they relax a little their principals of honesty in paying over the proceeds to their parents in the evening, and "knock down" as much as they think they can get away with without detection, to spend in their own enjoyment on Sunday. Some may wonder that these little peddlers can afford to sell six collar buttons for a dime while regular storekeepers give but three. The wonder will cease when it is understood the peddlers pay only five cents a dozen for them, thus realizing a clear profit of three hundred per cent. They are not troubled by the license collector, have no store rents to eat up their profits, so that all they make over first cost is clear gain.

A BUSINESS EXAMPLE.

William Whitney is an Englishman, who some twenty years ago, opened in the extreme northwest of London, a little shop, employing two assistants. Here he began the business of supplying the wants of people. With shrewd good sense, a rare judgment of human nature and indefatigable energy and perseverance he succeeded in building up a business that is immense. He employs 5000 people and 300 horses; his buildings cover 14 acres, and he has besides an immense farm for supplying milk and garden produce, etc. The great secret of his success lays in two things. First he anticipated the wants of the community around him, and was ready to meet them with a promptness that was surprising to his customers and most agreeable. Even at the risk of a first loss to himself he did not hesitate to buy, and he knew that the effort to oblige would return him tenfold what he might chance to lose. Then he made it a point to furnish the best of his kind at the lowest price that it could be had and leave him a fair profit. He never took advantage of his customers, whatever their ignorance, but was always honest and upright. What he said he meant, and those who had dealings with him knew it. He is said to be the greatest purveyor in the world, being baker, butcher, milkman, tailor, jeweler, druggist, florist, banker, in fact everything imaginable, and he always furnishes his supplies with a promptness that is marvelous. His establishment is, indeed, one of the most extraordinary in the world, and his career extremely interesting in its relation to business.

THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

The railroads of the world, it seems, have grown from 4,990 miles of road in 1840 to 249,590 miles on December 31, 1881. The system, which in 1840 was confined to the United States and a few countries of Europe, is now spread to all quarters of the globe. Between 1840 and 1850 there were 19,200 miles of railroad built in Europe and America. In the decade following Asia, Africa, and Australia witnessed the advent of the iron horse, and the total increase in railroad mileage in the whole world in that decade was 43,200 miles. Between 1860 and 1870 there were added 63,200 more miles, and in the last decade the increase was 102,000, making the world's total railroad mileage at the close of 1880 amount to 292,691 miles. To this 16,891 miles were added in 1881, of which the United States alone contributed 11,151 miles. Of the 249,590 miles of railroad at the close of 1881, North and South America are credited with 122,183 miles; Europe 108,002 miles; Asia, 10,774 miles; Australia and adjacent islands, 5,481 miles; Africa, 2,147 miles. The United States led all other countries many fold, it having at that time 104,831 miles of completed road. The second country in extent of railroads is Germany, which had 21,446 miles. Great Britain comes next, with 28,281 miles; France next, with 17,112 miles. Russia has 14,799 miles. The United States at the close of 1881 had within 4,000 miles as much railroad as all of Europe. The total footing for the year will not be less than 12,000 miles. In less than three years there will be as many, or more, miles of railroad in the United States as in all the rest of the world besides.

There are no less than 334 deer parks south of the Tweed in England, 31 of which contain red deer. Eridge Park, Sussex, is the oldest; the largest is at the Cheshire seat of Lord Egerton of Tatton. The extent of this park is 2500 acres. Blenheim is sometimes said to be the largest, but this is an error. It is true the Blenheim Park measures 2800 acres, but only 1150 acres are occupied by deer. The most famous deer parks are those of Richmond and Eastwell; in the Midlands is Thoresby; in the North, Knowsley; and in East Anglia, Grinsthorpe.

SURPLUS WEALTH.

As early as 1831 we found ourselves with more money on hand and counting in than was needed. The expense of the war of 1812-15 had been paid off. \$23,514,225.71, principal and interest, had been paid for Louisiana, \$6,475,368.48 had been paid for Florida, about \$20,000,000 more for Indian lands in Georgia and Mississippi—all very large amounts for those days—and still there was a large surplus, which grew larger every year. Our yearly income, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the Twenty-third Congress, was as follows: Revenue from Customs, \$28,000,000 Revenue from Public Lands, 3,000,000 Revenue from Other Sources, 1,000,000 The expenditures for the year were estimated to fall short of \$20,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$7,000,000. The Secretary did not recommend any reduction in the Tariff, but did recommend a return of the revenue derived from the sale of public lands to the States, in proportion to their representation. This became a favorite scheme and was eventually carried into effect for a short time. This disposition of this surplus was the occasion of the famous attack on Jackson, in 1835, by the Senate Committee of which Calhoun was Chairman. This report accused Jackson of having doubled the expenses of the Government, of having doubled the number of persons employed or supported by it, of holding public moneys in illegal custody, and of exercising a patronage tending to baneful corruption, all because of an overfill Treasury. Calhoun's remedy was a distribution of the surplus over to the States. Part of the defense Benton made for Jackson was curiously like the arguments of to-day, for it showed that the pensions to soldiers of the Revolutionary War had been increased just ten-fold, that is, from \$355,000 a year to \$3,500,000. Calhoun's report assumed that there would be a surplus income of \$9,000,000 a year for the next eight years, or until January 1, 1843. Deducting from this \$2,000,000 to meet contingent expenses, he proposed that the remaining sum be divided into as many shares as there were Senators and Representatives and Territorial Delegates, making one share for the District of Columbia. This would make each share about \$30,405 a year, and any State's would be found by multiplying this sum by the number of her Senators and Representatives.

A MAN OF FIRE.

Dr. L. C. Woodman of Paw Paw, Mich., contributes the following: I have a singular phenomenon in the shape of a young man living here that I have studied with much interest, and I am satisfied that his peculiar power demonstrates that electricity is the nerve force beyond dispute. His name is William Underwood, aged 27 years, and his gift is that of generating fire through the medium of his breath, assisted by manipulations with his hands. He will take anybody's handkerchief and hold it to his mouth, rub it vigorously with his hands while breathing on it, and it immediately bursts into flames and burns until consumed. He will strip, rinse out his mouth thoroughly, wash his hands, and submit to the most rigid examination to preclude the possibility of any humbug, and then by his breath blown upon any paper or cloth, envelope it in flame. He will, when out gunning and without matches, desirous of a fire, lie down after collecting dry leaves, and by breathing on them, start the fire, and then coolly take off his wet stockings and dry them. It is impossible to persuade him to do it more than twice a day, and the effort is attendant with the most extreme exhaustion. He will sink into a chair after doing it, and on one occasion, after he had set a newspaper on fire as a ruse, I placed my hand on his head, and discovered his scalp to be violently twitching, as if under intense excitement. He will do it any time, no matter where he is, and under any circumstances, and I have repeatedly known of his sitting back from the dinner table, taking a swallow of water, and by blowing on his napkin at once set it on fire. He is ignorant, and says that he first discovered his strange power by inhaling and breathing on a perfumed handkerchief, that suddenly burned while in his hand. It is certainly no humbug; what is it?

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is estimated that from 1800 to 1870 railroad employes are killed every year, and from five to ten thousand are injured. There are twenty-seven cotton factories in Mexico, working up, according to official reports, 22,650,000 pounds of cotton annually. The longest and oldest chain bridge in the world is located in China. It forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to another. The Desert of Sahara is being rapidly reconquered by French enterprise. Artesian wells in large numbers have been successfully sunk. The lead product of the world is approximately 740,000 tons annually, of which only 10,000 tons are produced in the United States. One of the boys, acquainted with Fogg's frequent changes of abode, said that the thought was the cheaper, to move or pay rent. "I can't tell you, my dear boy," replied Fogg; "I have always moved." New Jersey has 106 establishments for the manufacture of silk and silk products, which employ 113,650 persons, whose aggregate yearly wages amount to \$4,178,000. The average wages of the operators is \$333 each per year. There is \$6,053,000 capital invested in the industry in that State, and the value of the products is put at \$17,122,000. The first piece of gold found in California weighed 60 cents, and the second \$50. Since that time one nugget worth \$43,000, two \$21,000, one \$10,000, two \$8,000, one \$6,500, twelve worth from \$2000 to \$4,000, and eighteen worth from \$1000 to \$2000 each, have been found and recorded in the history of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Petty robberies are of frequent occurrence. Choice cuts of beef are worth 30 cents per pound, and a three-year-old daughter of A. E. Booth, a letter-carrier, was burned to death. Iron maulers, whose pay is from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per day, have struck for an advance of 25 cents. John Whelan, who has been a dirty, lazy, worthless hater of the city front for the past four years, has fallen heir to \$15,000 in England.

Bradford B. Stevens, 1st Lieutenant of the 1st regiment of Indiana volunteers in the war with Mexico, died suddenly in San Francisco last night.

Another boy, more ingenious than sensible, has run against a knife in the hands of a Chinaman, whom he had assaulted for no good cause, and died from the result.

The city law library has been removed from down town to the New City Hall. Within a few days the law courts will also be removed to the same place.

There were 122 deaths last week—69 of males and 53 of females. Total infants under 1 year old, and 19 persons from 50 to 65 years of age, died last week, consumption 15.

Hong Ah Duck, who was hanged in Marin county the other day, for the murder of a countryman in the mountains of the State, where he was confined for life, in 1850, had ten murders to his record.

A Jackson street Chinese theatre is about to introduce the Chinese theatre-going public a juvenile troupe, the first to appear in any Chinese stage. In China it is unlawful to employ children in that capacity.

The Swedish nightingale, Christine Nilsson, has made her first appearance in San Francisco. Her troupe of audacious Tickets to her performances are \$2, \$3 and \$4. For every night she sings Nilsson receives \$1800.

The city's mortality rate is becoming morbid. In one day last week there were twenty-one deaths reported. This is at the rate of more than thirty-two per cent., and is almost double the mortality is becoming greater every day.

The registration and election expenses were as follows: Expenses first quarter, July, August and September, 1882, \$11,022,200; second quarter, October, November and December, 1882, \$70,035 11; total expenses from July 1, 1882, to date, \$81,757 87.

On the steamer Gaelic, which recently arrived from China and Japan, were brought 100 crates of silks, the most expensive sent East in three cars attached to the regular passenger train of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The jury in the case of William W. Williams et al., against E. T. Stearns et al., on trial in the United States Circuit Court, rendered a verdict for plaintiffs, assessing the defendants in damages \$100,000, and bringing to recover \$10,000 on an infringement of a patent for soldering the tops and bottoms of metal cans.

The Garfield monument, to be erected in Golden Gate Park, will cost \$21,200. The contract signed by Mr. Schellenberger, provides that he shall receive \$5000 upon the signing of the contract, \$5000 upon the successful casting of the monument, and \$12,000 upon the arrival of the castings in this city, and the balance of \$10,000 upon the completion and acceptance of the work by the committee.

The San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad Company has been organized by E. J. Johnson and Stewart Menzies as Trustees. The amount of the mortgage is \$750,000, to secure the bonds of the road for that sum. The money obtained will be expended in the construction and equipment of a railroad from a point in the San Joaquin Valley to the Calaveras mountains. The line will be about seventy miles long.

The new southern railroad across the continent from San Francisco to New York via San Antonio, Houston, Galveston and New Orleans, is nearly completed. Preparations are being made for the connection of the Southern Pacific of Arizona and the Galveston and San Antonio Railroad, which will form the transcontinental chain. Engines and freight cars of the latter will be used on the road, and the time to eastern points materially decreased.

A suit is pending in which the parties litigant represent the Order of Chosen Friends, an Eastern benevolent organization, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and the Independent Order of Chosen Friends, which was organized in San Francisco last year for the purpose of reorganizing the former organization. The suit is to recover between \$10,000 and \$18,000 belonging to the Relief Fund, which plaintiffs claim has been paid to the defendants. A temporary injunction prohibiting the defendants from using \$4000 lying in the treasury of the Grand Council of the Order of Chosen Friends, was granted. The defendants have filed about 200 affidavits in support of their objection to the motion. Hereafter the suit will be tried in the Eastern Circuit Court, and Samuel H. Dwinelle the Independent Order.

Probably no hotel or boarding-house on the Pacific Coast, and few doubtless, in the United States, can make as remarkable a report as comes from a lady who has taken boarders for more than a quarter of a century in San Francisco. In 1856 she took possession of the house which she now occupies, and two months after she began to receive boarders. She has had a man who has been her constant customer ever since. In the twenty-six years he has taken not to exceed one dinner outside the house, and he has occupied the same bed nightly during all these years, excepting on three occasions. In addition to this he has been in her home with her when he was yet in the flush of manhood, and whose hair she has seen turn to silver under her roof, the lady has another boarder who has been with her for twenty-four years, another whose welfare she has looked to for sixteen years, one of fourteen years standing, and one of eleven years. She has had many other things in boarding-house annals, and which can suggest only that this mistress has been a most intelligent one and that her table has been inviting above that of those generally met with.

This report of a case recently tried in the city is an evidence of the villainy practiced by more than one dealer. Benjamin W. Brown and Edward Mitchell, retail grocers, arrested upon a charge of having sold meat unfit for food, were discharged upon the evidence of the prosecution. Officer Hutton testified that he saw horse die in the lot at the slaughter-house in South San Francisco. Thought they had it as they had it, he testified that he saw the horse as they did Chinamen would rip them open, take out the entrails, and after cutting the hogs up they were put in a vat and fried until the entrails and fat were removed. The same effect, saying that the logs were fried without being cleaned. The lard so made did not look as clear and white as healthy lard. James Kirwan, the complaining witness, testified to seeing many hogs that had died in the yard fried out. In pursuance to a bet that the accused so much meat, he and the witness went to the slaughter-house. Saw the same hog in Mitchell's and Brown's slaughter-house, saw a Folsom street man take a saw and cut the hog in the evening it was hanging in a butcher's shop for sale. It was offered to him at seven cents a pound. Charles H. Green had testified for a patient who had knives to cut out the ears. Saw other hogs that had died natural deaths put into vats. One of these was of a purple color. Saw a hog five days after the slaughter-house, and which had his ears cut off. Prosecuting Attorney Wilson, as there was no evidence connecting defendants directly with the offense, moved that one case be dismissed, which was ordered done.

A spring which flows five gallons of ink per day has been found at the foot of Hennessey Mountain, Ga. To the natural substance a little nut gall is added, and the fluid becomes a good writing ink.

The largest steel spring ever made was recently produced at Pittsburgh, Pa. It measured thirty feet long, six inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Anthony Trollope is dead. The Connecticut Legislature has voted \$30,000 for a soldiers' monument. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives consists of 113 Democrats and 85 Republicans. At Indianapolis, Ind., Andrew Shillineau fell into a tank of boiling water and was scalded to death. Scandalous rumors are already afloat regarding Mrs. Langtry, in connection with a New York blood.

Five persons have been indicted for the outrage on Miss Bond, of Taylorville, Ill., twelve days ago. At a wedding near Los Vegas, N.M., a Mexican murdered two brothers, and then, proceeding home, cut off his wife's ears.

The Utah Commissioners recommend that a marriage be enacted by Congress for that particular section of the United States. Graveyard ghoulies are causing great excitement among the colored people of Philadelphia, the graves of whose friends they are despoiling.

The massacre of a party of Americans and Mexicans by Indians, in Chinhuahu, Mexico, is reported. The murdered persons numbered thirty. U. S. Grant has sold his residence on West Fifty-eighth street, New York, to D. G. Ambler of Florida for \$52,000 and 15,000 acres of land in Florida.

Dr. Harrow of the United States Army has been ordered to the person whom the Court shall designate is entitled to them. Ex-Senator Harlan of Iowa, the father-in-law of Secretary Lincoln, says Lincoln is anxious to leave public life if he could see his way clear to get back to his law office.

The Potomac is frozen solid from Annapolis to Little Falls, says a Washington correspondent. The water is so cold that the memory of the oldest river man, Clinton McMichael, the proprietor of the Philadelphia North American, has accepted the President's appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and taken the oath of allegiance.

Packing reports from leading cities show the packing to date to be 1,800,000 against 2,570,000 hogs at this time last year. It is superior to the winter packing will fall short about 10 per cent.

Chairman Schellenberger of the Committee on Public Buildings thinks there will be very few reports this season favorable to building and indicates that San Francisco will not be given anything.

Senator Miller has introduced a bill in the Senate to pay Caroline McDougal, widow of the late Senator McDougal, a pension of \$50 a month, from the passage of the Act. Mrs. McDougal resides in San Francisco.

Mrs. Pacheco is lying seriously ill in New York with inflammatory rheumatism, and the doctor says she will not survive. Representative Pacheco will accompany her on the trip south as soon as she can be moved.

In Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba the coldest winter yet has been experienced, and the thermometer has registered as low as 67 degrees at Winnipeg, Manitoba, while in the other sections mentioned it has gone to 75.

The Sultan of Turkey did not attend the meeting on day before, and it has since transpired that an attempt to assassinate him was contemplated. The Sultan is completely terror-stricken, and hardly dares to show his face.

The old Mormon Temple at Kirtland, Utah, where the first state of Zion was set and where first Brigham Young and Joseph Smith once reigned supreme, is open again. The reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints have taken possession of it.

The remarkable statement comes from the President of a Denver bank, that during the past year the bank has lost \$100,000 in paper while it was being transported through the mails from Denver eastward, and that within the same period other Colorado banks had lost \$1,000,000. A New York dispatch says: Dr. Prothrober blindfolded with long stockings the twenty-two ostriches at Central Park yesterday, and shipped them to the West. The farm established in California. The farm consists of 800 acres about 75 miles south of San Francisco, and the cost of taking the ostriches to California is \$200,000.

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The English Lily is liable to have American in anything but a state of purity, if Eastern gossip is to be relied upon. She is now in Boston, where it was fully expected that the divorce would be achieved, but Boston's "turn out," and society's door at the hub is closed in a very determined manner in the face of the Queen of English beauty.

Joe Colburn, the pugilist, has been discharged from Sing Sing Prison, having been pardoned by Governor Cornell. He was sentenced on March 6, 1877, to ten years imprisonment for the crime of killing William Tobias in New York city. He spent the first part of his sentence in Auburn prison, but about two weeks before his term was about to expire he was brought to Sing Sing. By his uniform good conduct his term was reduced by commutation to six years and a half.

The memorial presented in the House by Haskell of Kansas, from non-Mormon citizens of Utah, sets forth that the Edman law, though a step in the right direction, does not go far enough, and has not effected what was not effected. The memorialists state that although there are 60,000 persons who would otherwise be voters, yet such disfranchisement has no practical effect on the remainder of the population. The franchise portion dictates the course of those who are not disfranchised as completely as before.

Speaking of the pension population the Pension Commissioner expresses his regret that no provision was made in the act for the commutation. The best estimate that can be made shows that of 2,063,301 soldiers who enlisted during the war, pensions have been applied for by an amount of only 58 per cent. The report concludes with the statement: "From the best available information it appears that there is a large territory, with a force of over 1,000,000, out of which claims for pension in the future may be made by those who have suffered pensionable disabilities."

The Chicago Tribune's Washington special says: The recommendations of the tariff Commission on the sugar question will meet with bitter opposition from the importers and refiners, who are gathering their strength for the fray. They declare that while a tariff of 10 or 12 per cent is recommended, there is actually no reduction whatever, and that the embodiment in the law of the recommendation is a serious retrogression. The sugar tariff will make the law more complicated and offensive than it now is.

Secretary Teller has modified his instructions to Registers, Receivers and Surveyors General, issued September 22d, to read as follows: "No application by an association of persons for a patent to a placer claim which is a mineral territory, with a force of not less than \$500 of work must be shown to have been expended upon or for the benefit of each separate location embraced in the application. If an individual becomes the purchaser and possessor of several separate claims of twenty acres each, or less, he may be permitted to include in his application for a patent a number of such claims, continuous to each other, not exceeding in the aggregate 100 acres, but upon the basis of each separate original location or location so embraced he or his grantee must have expended the sum of \$500 in improvements."

The representative of a Pennsylvania oil company is at Arkansas City near the line of the Indian territory, with a force of hands fencing in 200,000 acres of land, south of the State line of Kansas and west of the Arkansas river, to hold the range for years and paid the Cherokee Nation tax for the privilege. The matter has caused great dissatisfaction, and desperate threats have been made from both sides. In the past week two prairie fires sprung up and the country was burned for miles. The stockmen, who have held the range for years, declare if they cannot have it the company shall not, and the result will be that the country will be destroyed, as fast as grass grows any more to burn.

"Linn, Mass., always was a good place for health, but it has become a modern Bethesda since Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of 234 Western Avenue, made her great discovery of the Vegetable Compound, or panacea for the principle that afflict the fair creation. This differs, however, from the ancient sense of marvelous cures in this important particular. The healing agent, with all its virtues, can be sent to order by express or mail all over the world.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

By general consent of all competent to judge of such matters, the Pacific Bank, corner of Pine and Sansome streets, in all the essentials of a great, stable and prosperous banking house, and the head office of financial institutions of the coast. Starting with ample capital and resources, to which its able management has since added steadily, and holding rigidly to sound and conservative principles, it has stood the citadel of financial strength against every storm and stress of panic. In the darkest season of distrust when its rivals were crashing in ruins, no distrustful depositors darkened its doorways. Coupled with such a record of stability and public confidence, it has unsurpassed facilities for every branch of the business, and connections in every quarter of the world, which make it of great value to the traveler and man of exchange, and the manufacturer, farmer and capitalist alike.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.

"Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began with wise and scientific research and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and enduring men and women with health and happiness. Kidney-Wort is the exclamation of more than one hard-working man and woman: do you know why it works? It is because your kidneys are overworked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

HOLIDY GOODS.—Grapes, lemons or orange peel, 25c; marmalade, 16c to 20c. Pure Honey and maple syrups, plum-pudding mince meat, nuts, all kinds, 10c to 20c. Superior currants, raisins, prunes, pitted cherries, raspberries, blackberries, cranberries, 50 to 75c per gallon. Best variety of canned fish, meats, oysters, clams, 10c. Corn powder, good ones, 25c. Send for full list to H. A. Smith, 519 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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"STAR" IS THE ONLY first-class Tobacco that is always put up 16 ozs. to the pound plug. Consumers who buy Tobacco by the plug will save two ozs. on each plug by purchasing STAR. For proof of this, weigh your Tobacco. Tin Stars on each plug.

No family dies ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The dye is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

SCARF.—Retailed at wholesale price, in any quantity. Grapulated 85¢; Golden Globe, 90¢; Cashmere or combed white, Island sugar, 10, 11, and 12¢ for \$1.00. Send for list at once to 529 Post St., S. F., Cal.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Send those to H. A. Smith, 519 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal., and get full weight, full count and full price.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

In a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses as common to our best female population. A delicate for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. It restores the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the system, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and places on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It freely. It removes fatulness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every taint of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, or cleanse the system of all impurities. Sold by all Druggists.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 234 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price per bottle, 50¢. Six bottles for \$3.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or in packages, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely supplies all letters of inquiry. Boston, Mass. Send for samples.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. They cure constipation, indigestion, and torpidity of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW ENGLAND BAKING POWDER.

ALUM STARCH AMMONIA PHOSPHATES TARTARIC ACID

CREAM TARTAR AND BI-CARB. SODA NOTHING ELSE.

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