WHY HE CARRIED A POTATO.

THE BROKER ALWAYS KEPT ONE IN HIS HIP POCKET.

He Did Not Carry It For Luck, But to Keep Rheumatism at Bay—A Friend Points Out a Better Thing and Investigation Proves Him to be Right—A Wonderful Discovery.

New York World, March 6, 1887

RIDING down town the other morning on the Third avenue road I caught a later train than usual and found the car full of 1-o'clock brokers on their way to Wall street to begin their day's business. Four natty-looking men occupied the cross seats opposite each other in the middle of the car. They were evidently well acquainted and old-time social as well as business friends. The talk was stocks, of course—how Lackawanna went down and O. T. up and down, and the discussion was getting warm when the oldest member of the party pulled out a handkerchief from his hip pocket and in the action dropped something on the floor. All four stopped talking until the lost object was finally fished out from under a seat. The finder gravely examined it, held it up for the inspection of the others and asked, "What the deuce is it?"

"A potato," replied the owner, looking a little sheepish and reaching out for it.

"What are you carrying it around in your pocket for? Do you expect a famine? Have you got a steak also in your coat pocket?"

"No, but I want my potato. It is for rheumatism."

"For rheumatism?"

"Yes; don't you know that if you carry a potato in your pocket it will cure rheumatism? It hasn't cured me yet," he added thoughtfully, caressing his knee with gentle touch, "but I live in hope. So give me my potato."

He got his mascot and the other three gentlemen laughed at the superstition of their friend, who went on to tell how he had suffered for two years with twinges of rheumatism and how nothing seemed to do him any good. The one who had found the potato said that it served him right to suffer so. Any man who did not know enough to take the proper medicine ought to have the rheumatism, and have it bad, too. The potato carrier protested that he had tried all kinds of remedies and employed the best physicians in New York city, but without effect.

"But you haven't tried the right thing," continued his friend. "My wife was troubled the same way for years, and in four months was completely cured. I will bet you a dinner for the four of us at Delmonico's that I can tell you a secret that will make you well before the summer hotels open again. Of course, you won't believe I shall succeed, so I am sure to win the bet." The average broker takes to a wager as naturally as a duckling to the water, and of course the bargain was agreed to. The young man fished about in his wallet and at last from some secret hiding-place drew out a card inscribed: "Pardee Medicine Company, Rochester, N. Y." "You write to the company," he said, passing over the card, "and get half a dozen bottles of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and if you are not satisfied I shall be glad to furnish the dinner. But there is not the slightest probability of my being the victim. I am sure to win and you are sure to get cured. For four years my wife was almost a constant sufferer. Except in the brightest weather she was always complaining. We tried everything, but somehow the disease seemed to hang on. Then an old doctor, retired from practice, who spends his time reading, told me that he had heard of a discovery of a new way of treating rheumatism. An old English army physician, Dr. Pardee, had discovered a new remedy that treated rheumatism in a perfectly new way—as a disease of the blood. The thing struck me as at least possible, and with some little trouble I got Dr. Pardee's address and sent for some of the medicine. The result you see in this wager. Why, after the very first bottle my wife was a different woman. That was only last year, and ever since I have gone about praising Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy just as if I were a paid agent. Wonder whether I couldn't collect from the Pardee company for the good I do? But here is my station," as the conductor called out Hanover square, and the four friends filed out together.

Of course I don't know yet who won the wager; but I mean to find out as soon as possible, and will tell you all about it and the dinner. But this illustrates as well as anything I have seen in a long time the fondness for betting which possesses the average Wall street man. In no other place in all this green earth would two men dare to make such a serious thing as rheumatism the subject of a wager.

I fell in with an old friend, a doctor, shortly after this and was telling him about it, when he said: "Do you know that discovery you heard mentioned is a singular thing. Of course, as a regular practitioner I ought not to say anything about it, but I have looked into the matter some and am convinced that Dr. Pardee has struck upon something that medical men have been searching after for years. Ever since the days when Socrates taught in Athens and Antony made love to Cleopatra, man has been cursed with this disease. Down through the ages, century after century has slipped away and still this scourge has maintained its hold on the children of men. Liniments, lotions, blisters and all kinds of local applications have had their day and passed away. It has remained for the genius of the nineteenth century to discover the true cause of the disease. As the blood is the life, so any interruption to the healthful course of the blood finds expression in this form of pain. Now, Dr. Pardee has located the cause of the trouble and seems to have marked out a remedy. It is what men hoped for when the Pyramids were building and it is what men are hoping for now. If he has, at last, solved the problem the discovery will take its place in history by the side of the discovery of chloroform and the grand inventions of the age."

It seems odd to the laymen to connect such apparently different diseases as neuralgia and rheumatism, yet they both come from the blood, says this physician, and are cured by somewhat similar remedies. The medicines of the Pardee Company, in their action upon the system, are said to give to the patient a feeling of freshness and vigor, to send the rich blood pulsing through the veins in a fashion that makes women feel like heroines and men like conquerors. Somehow, and in some way that I don't profess to understand, it takes hold of the kidneys and liver, stirs these organs up like a farmer rousing a lazy tramp, and makes such things as sick headaches and those gloomy, depressed feelings that some people are often possessed of, impossible. I don't know why the medicine does all this, but I have half a dozen wildly enthusiastic friends who say it has helped them in that way, and that suffices for me. All Pacific Coast druggists keep the Pardee Remedy.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Reasons Which Prompt Them to Seek a Warmer Climate in Autumn.

By what strange and mysterious psychological mechanism does the swift learn that the period for migration has actually arrived? Simply, I believe, by natural see-saw, dependent only on the alternation of the seasons. For when the swift is not in Great Britain he is off at his other alternative residence in the Cape Colony. As some people keep up a house in England and a winter villa at Cannes or Mentone, so the swift has always a summer nest in Europe and a winter nest in temperate South Africa. Or rather, they are each in their own time summer nests alike; for, of course, whenever it is winter here it is sunny midsummer in the southern hemisphere. Unwise admirers of the swift have ventured boldly to assert that he knows when cold weather is coming, and therefore goes away from England in autumn before it arrives. When men speak so to you believe them not. This is nonsense (with all due deference to its propounders), the swift knows not when it will be cold, but when it has been cold—a much easier matter—like all the rest of us. The reason why he leaves so much earlier than our other summer migrants is simply because food fails him. There is nothing miraculous in knowing when you are hungry; the merest infant well knows that much. The cold upper air begins to feel the chilling effect of autumn long before the basking lowland meadows, and when the supply of flies falls short in the high circles where swifts habitually move, the swifts are prompted by an inner monitor (other than conscience) to flit southward. So they make tracks for Africa in a formed body, devouring the remaining insects as they go, and, in the words of the poet, otherwise applied, "swallow, swallow, flying south." At the same time I do not deny that the swift is a bird of delicate constitution, and that a marked aversion to cold for its own sake is one of his most obvious personal characteristics. A member of an essentially tropical family, he visits the northern and southern temperate regions only during the very height of their summer season, and probably loiters long on the way, breaking the journey in Morocco and the Soudan, like those wise invalids who leave Egypt or Algeria in February, and only reach the Admiralty pier at Dover when the English spring has fairly reached the dangerous summit of May hill. Then in autumn he is off again about the middle of August, and if by any chance a few stragglers linger on too late in September they are not unfrequently overtaken and numbed by the first frost, in which case they fall helplessly fluttering on the unfamiliar ground and are left to the cruel tender mercies of the village children.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

RICH MEN'S SONS.

The Kind of Work Which the World Expects Them to Perform and Perfect.

Not only should the children of wealthy parents receive the most liberal education that the country affords, but they should be expected to make a good use of it in after life. As professional men, with complete immunity from the cares incident to poverty, they should deepen and widen the tracks that others are prone to follow, and institute systematic reforms. As men of state, far removed from partisan strife, they should draw their principles direct from history and from science, and lay the foundations of an ideal government. As men of letters they could be content with nothing less than the best, whether in the manner or matter of their work. As men of science, not obliged to make their investigations yield them a pecuniary return, they, of all others, should devote themselves to the pursuit of truth for its own sake, which, paradoxical as it may sound, has always proved the most important and really practical of all human labor.

Now, what the modern age demands of those who possess wealth is that they employ it in the proper direction of their activities. No right-minded artisan begrudges the millionaire his millions. The manufacturer, the merchant and even the railroad king are stirring, industrious men. They organize the production, exchange and distribution of wealth, and are essential to society. So of other industrial operations. Concentrated capital is indispensable to their prosecution on an adequate scale. And those on whom devolves the duty of conducting these industries, and who accept and perform this duty as responsible citizens, are not envied nor denounced by sober-minded people, however widely their lots may differ. But honest and industrious people, those who with hand or brain labor for society, create its wealth, and effect its proper distribution—all, in fact, who really work—have a right to complain that so much of the wealth of their creation has fallen into the hands of idle persons who despise every form of labor, even the ennobling pursuit of science, art and authorship. They do not ask them to take up the blacksmith's sledge, the carpenter's hammer or the mason's trowel. They even prefer that they devote themselves to higher and really more useful labors—labors which their leisure, means and independence peculiarly fit them to perform thoroughly and well.—*Prof. L. F. Ward, in Forum.*

—"Mr. Black, I have called to see why you haven't taken any notice of my repeated duns?" "'Silence is golden,' you know, Mr. White." "Well, now, it seems to me a durned sight more like brass. It won't pay any bills."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Pretty waiter-girl (to regular boarder)—What kind of soup will you have to-day, Charley? Charley (in a fascinating manner)—Well, weally, I hardly know, y'know. What kind would you advise me to take, Jennie? Pretty waiter-girl (innocently)—Noodle soup, Charley.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—She (emphatically)—"How kind of nature to bestow on the blind the faculty of distinguishing colors by the sense of touch!" He (philosophically) "Yes: but it is not altogether confined to the sightless. In this hard world, a fellow needn't be blind to feel blue."—*Chicago Standard.*

AN IMPENDING EVIL.

Observations Upon the Annual Decrease in the Number of Marriages.

A social reformer, who is as precise in his statements of facts as he is expert in the manipulation of figures, reports as the result of the investigation that the number of marriages is decreasing every year. We have just cause for alarm if the report is true. Certainly the choice of a wife is a subject full of piquant attraction to a romantic young man who has sown his wild oats and is saving his earnings and longs for the comfort and slippered ease of a home of his own. The difficulties of courtship, however, are perplexing, arduous and real. In Knickerbocker times the knot was securely tied after a bluff proposal and the young married couple were ready to start housekeeping with a barrel of potatoes, a blunderbuss and a family Bible. Then life was idyllic and full of romance and song. But *tempora mutantur* and they change for the worse, in most respects. No longer do the married pair flutter through life on wings of romance. The chief bond of interest that unite young lovers in this mercenary age is a Government four per cent. The domestic tie is so elastic, divorces so easily procurable, the feminine heart is so fickle withal, that eligible young men feel morbidly shy about exposing themselves to the matrimonial noose and would as soon think of slipping a halter around the neck.

The rule of woman in masculine attire and common sense shoes is not a pleasant spectacle to contemplate. But if the girls of the Republic are not married off in some way, old maids of the most virulent type, in various stages of physical decline, will be clamoring for their rights with exceeding vigor and persistency, and who knows whether there will be enough green tea and scandal left to go around? Already the census table shows a deplorable increase in their number. They are organizing crusades against the most cherished institutions of mankind.

If for no other reasons than the above, human ingenuity should devise some method of facilitating proposals and tightening the love knot so there can be no escape. Cynics scoff at the marital relations. Idle flirtations are destroying the confidence of young people of romantic temperament in one another. Sir George Campbell has endeavored to prove that there is no such thing as love; that it is a psychological delusion. So long as these ideas prevail, no easy-going youth will feel like sacrificing the frolic and fun of Bohemia for the martyrdom of the domestic circle. But legislation can rectify the evil. The law-makers should take the matter in hand. They can make courtship a civic duty which the individual owes to society, and enforce it by law. Were men who persist in remaining single disfranchised and divested of their property, and were women who refused to marry shut up in convents and denied access to the fashion magazines, the aggressive type of maiden lady who delights in agitating social and political reforms, would gradually disappear and an ominous evil would be averted, an evil that all sensible people would seriously deplore. —*Harold Van Santvoord, in Life.*

HINTS ON IRONING.

Reliable Information Relating to This Difficult Part of Laundry Work.

Every housekeeper should acquaint herself with the general rules necessary for ironing. It is difficult to give directions how to iron well, as experience is the best teacher, but there are several things to be observed in doing the work to which strict attention must be given.

A strong table of suitable size, and a light ironing board, also a bosom board should be provided. Irons of three sizes are convenient, and should always be kept clean, and smooth; ashes, salt or brick dust are good to clean irons, and wax rubbed occasionally on them will serve to keep them in good order. The sheets and table linens should be ironed first, then the shirts. First iron the shirt all over, wringing a clean cloth out of warm water, and rub over the bosom, which should be rapidly gone over with a clean hot iron, then the plaits should be raised, and ironed again, then dampened with water or polish, and ironed with a polishing iron. Fine thin dresses, or other soft articles that do not need polishing, should be ironed on a soft blanket. Embroideries should be ironed on the wrong side. Always have near a bowl of clean water, so any spot imperfectly ironed may be dampened and ironed over until smooth.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Story From Chicago.

The woman who remarked that with one servant your household work is done, with two it is half done, and with three you have to do it yourself, doubtless thought she had said a neat thing. But, according to a gentleman of Chicago, electricity is the only satisfactory domestic servant. He has fitted up his house with electrical apparatus that does every thing. It wakens him in the morning. After that all he has to do is to press knobs. With one pressure the fire is lighted, and on goes the kettle; with another his hot water is sent upstairs. Electric scrubbing brushes keep every thing nice and clean, and an electric page-boy opens the door for callers and the morning's milk.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Stables ought to be warm enough to prevent manure from freezing in them.

—In hitching horses in stalls give rope enough only to allow the animal to get his nose down to the floor, or very near there.

—There is nothing better for dish cloths than old or cheap or part worn canton flannel. It makes a sensible dish-cloth — wrings dry and wipes nicely.

—Gold Cake: One cup of sugar, yolks of three eggs, three-fourths cup of butter, two cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, one and one-half teaspoonful of yeast powder.—*The Household.*

—In preparing food for stock, such as cooked vegetables, chopped feed, etc., always season with salt. Every animal craves it, and must have a certain amount of saline matter introduced into its system to enable it to thrive.—*Troy Times.*

CARELESS DOCTORS.

What a Druggist Has to Say About Mistakes Made by Physicians.

"I have beaten the record," said a bright young man in one of the popular dispensaries of pure drugs and medicines in Chicago. "One Sunday, while alone in the store I put up fifty-one prescriptions. Now, twenty prescriptions a day is considered an average day's work for a clerk in a drug-store. It is not the actual mechanical labor involved in compounding the formula, but the close concentration of attention, the accurate measurements, the observance of apparently unimportant details, and the care necessary to see that the doctor has made no blunder. I know there is a popular belief that doctors are infallible, but if you could look over our prescription files you would speedily change your mind upon that point."

While he was speaking two prescriptions came in, one of which simply called for "Listerine," a new and comparatively unknown medicine, without a word of direction as to its use—not even the oft-repeated formula: "Used as directed." The other simply read—[and this came from one of the most prominent physicians of Chicago, whose fee for consultation is fifty dollars]—"Tr. aconite. One every two hours." One what? One dose? One teaspoonful? Now aconite is a deadly poison, and one teaspoonful would speedily put the taker beyond human aid. Fortunately the keen-eyed druggist detected the omission, and supplied the hiatus with the missing word, "drop," thereby probably saving a life and cheating the coroner out of a fee.

"There is another thing," said the druggist. "There are two solutions of morphia—one prepared according to the United States Pharmacopœia of 1870, and known as the U. S. P. formula; the other known as Magendi's solution. The first contains one grain of morphia to the ounce and a teaspoonful dose of it can be taken with safety by almost any patient. Magendi's solution contains sixteen grains to the ounce, and a teaspoonful would knock John L. Sullivan out on the first round. You would scarcely believe it, but not one doctor out of five ever specifies the particular solution desired, simply writing 'morphia,' and leaving it entirely within the discretion of the druggist whether to give the patient one grain or sixteen grains of the deadly drug.

"I might give you instance after instance of a similar character, but these will suffice to show you that not all the mistakes which are made in the composition and administration of medicines can be laid at the doors of the druggist."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CANINE INTELLIGENCE.

A Connecticut Dog Noted for His Sagacity, Carefulness and Wisdom.

A dog owned by Colonel Newton, of Cromwell, goes twice a day to the railroad station for the morning and evening papers. He goes of his own accord, is always on time, and waits about where the baggage car is to stop, in the morning at one place and in the afternoon at another. "There he waits until the bundle is thrown off and opened by the station-master, when he takes his paper in his mouth and immediately starts for home. If the weather is rainy, he has a piece of oil-skin which is kept in a place where he can get it himself, and of his own accord he carries this with him, and the station-master wraps it around the paper before giving it to him, in order that it may not get wet. On his return home he puts the oil-skin away in its place, against the next rainy day."

He knows the papers and insists on getting the right one. Once he was fooled. "In opening the bundle the station-master slipped one that was two days old out of his pocket and handed it to the dog. Demo took it in his mouth and started for home. Arriving there he took it to his master, and was rewarded by a pat on the head and a kind word. Colonel Newton adjusted his spectacles and began to read. Of course he at once discovered the trick, although he thought at the time it was only an error. Calling Demo to him he told him to take the paper back, and reprimanded him for making the mistake. I don't know what it was he said to him, but the dog seemed to understand it, for he hung his head and really looked ashamed. In a short time he was at the station with the old paper in his mouth, and going to the agent he laid the paper at his feet, and, looking in his face gave a short and very decided bark, as much as to say, "Give me the right paper, and do it now." He was offered one that was a day old, but after sniffing at it for a moment refused to take it, and not until he was given a paper of the right date would he have any thing to do with it. Since then, although an attempt has been made several times to fool him again in the same way, he can not be deceived, and so, as I said before, it seems as though the dog must be able to read."—*Middlesex County (Conn.) Record.*

—The Church of England enjoys an income from the State of about $1,500,000 per annum.

—A hundred years ago there were not more than thirty thousand Christians in pagan countries. Now the number is close on two millions.

—In an English Church in London the Holy Communion service is celebrated once a month in Hebrew for the benefit of some converted Jews.

—The longest Baptist pastorate in Connecticut is that of Rev. A. G. Palmer, of the First Church, Stonington, who has been its pastor thirty-four years.—*Hartford Post.*

—The net increase of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the past year will not fall below fifty thousand. This is an unprecedented increase, being an average of about fourteen to each effective preacher.—*N. Y. Times.*

—There are now over fifty professors and teachers and nearly six hundred students at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. The annual income, outside of students' fees and dues, is $63,210.

—Last year St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Waltham, Mass., was entered and chalices and other valuables worth about three hundred dollars were stolen. One night recently the stolen articles were returned, being left in the place from which they were taken.

DR. PRENTICE.

The Successful Specialist of the East Astounds the Medical World of the Coast by His Wonderful Operations and Cures.

A few months ago Dr. Prentice visited San Francisco a stranger, yet in that short space of time he has effected so many wonderful cures that his name is now known in every household on the Coast. His cures and operations were so quick and miraculous that some physicians of good standing were even willing to take their oaths that they were impossible. Now in a few months Dr. Prentice has had scores of cases from the leading cities and over the entire Coast that prove the truth of his wonderful cures. Miss Kittie Slocum, employed at No. 817 Sansome street, for seven years had her features disfigured by her eye being fixed immovably in one corner. She could not look straight ahead or turn it up or down. She was treated by various oculists, and last by a professor in a leading medical college of San Francisco, Cal., who treated it for six months; said an operation or further treatment would do no good, so he abandoned the case as hopeless. Miss Slocum, knowing the reputation of this professor to stand high, felt doomed to suffer her misfortune for life, and compelled to exclude herself from many pleasures of this world. Without hope she went to Dr. Prentice just one week ago, and to-day she can look as straightforward as any one. She is cured, and has a new and happy life opened for the future. During the past three months he has cured 538 cross-eyes, of which the following are a few: The most wonderful case is that of Albert Vanderburgh, of Stockton, Cal. Had cross-eyes all his life. Dr. Prentice straightened them in less than 15 seconds. Dr. Prentice's operation for cross-eyes causes so little irritation to the eye that patients return home the same day that the eyes are straightened, not even being obliged to bandage the eyes. Dr. Prentice's success in curing cross-eyes is the wonder and envy of leading physicians of the country. He never takes more than one minute to straighten a cross-eye. He also, in most instances, cures the worst cases of Piles, Fissure and Ulcer of the Rectum in one treatment, without cutting, burning or crushing, so that his patients can return home in from one to three days after treatment. C. M. Henrie, Windsor Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., suffered many years with bleeding and internal piles. Dr. Prentice, in one treatment, made a perfect and permanent cure. OGDEN STEVENS, of the Clara Morris Combination, Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco—Severe cases of Piles and Fistula perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Prentice in one treatment. His success to the treatment of Catarrh is fully equal to that of the diseases mentioned above. He cured F. Clayton, 243 Buchanan street, S. F., Cal., of a case of 50 years' standing; B. C. Sampson, 1107 Campbell street, Oakland, Cal., had such a bad breath that he avoided company for six years. Baroness Emma Seaman, 132 Fourth street, San Francisco, Cal., deaf from catarrh for several years, cured by Dr. Prentice. Mr. L. S. Mastick is a young man well known in this community and Alameda, where he resides. He had been afflicted from childhood with stammering in a most aggravated form. Hundreds of dollars were spent and the best physicians and specialists were consulted in order, if possible, to effect a cure. All this proved fruitless, and the young man came to be regarded by his relatives and friends as an incurable stammerer. Mr. Mastick, however, never entirely discouraged, investigated the claims of all who pretended to be able to cure stammering. A short time ago he met Dr. Prentice, of 626 Sutter street, and decided to place himself under his care. The young man stated to a "Bulletin" representative yesterday that the doctor cured him in one treatment of a few hours' duration. He now converses as fluently and distinctly as though he had never been afflicted with an impediment of speech. The case is regarded as most remarkable by the young man's friends, and with them, Dr. Prentice is the wonder as well as the hero of the hour.—*Extract from the San Francisco Daily Bulletin.* The above are but a few of the hundreds of cases cured by Dr. Prentice, of 626 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. We are informed that the doctor will leave in a few weeks for Europe, so we advise those wishing to see him to call at once.

Guests who assembled to celebrate the marriage of Bernito Hernandez and Juanita Alvidez, near Medina, Mexican, became involved in a general fight, and seven of them, including the bridegroom, were killed.

THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL EXHAUSTION.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if arduously pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

Silver should be washed with a chamois skin, saturated with silver soap, each time after use, thus avoiding general cleaning.

YOUNG GIRLS

are at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon delicate organs and entailing a long list of "female weaknesses." All this may be avoided, and the young women come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with a sour stomach.

WHAT A POSTAGE STAMP WILL DO.

Now read this carefully, and note every word, for it may lay the foundation for your future happiness and health. Any man or woman, young or old, that suffers with any disease, no matter what it is called, or of how long standing, or who has doctored you, if you will sit down and write me a full history of the case, and all the symptoms, I will write you my opinion of the case, the probabilities of a cure and cost. I am prepared to treat everything requiring surgical appliances as well as medicinally; am a graduate; 30 years practice. Men and women both can write to me in strictest confidence. Persons coming to the city are requested to call on me. Enclose a stamp and address

W. B FORDEN, M. D.
Office—8 and 9, First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED.

We will pay your fare from any part of United States to Portland and hotel expenses while here if we do not produce indisputable evidence from well-known bankers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and farmers as to our reliability in the cure of reducedable rupture or hernia, without knife, needle or sharp instruments. You are secure against accident from the first day until cured, and the cure guaranteed permanent or money refunded. You can work every day, no matter what your occupation, without danger or inconvenience. Consultations free. Office hours from 10 to 4 daily. Correspondents will enclose stamp for reply and address Drs. Forden & Luther, rooms 8 and 9, First National bank, Portland, Oregon.

Mention this paper.

There were 92,000 insane persons in the United States in 1885, about fifty per cent. of whom were of foreign birth.

RUSSELL SAGE

is a well-known operator in Wall street, who is generally considered as "up to snuff." Hence, it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at at his office and asked for a package of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He discovered his mistake, but he made no mistake in the article called for. This Remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

Consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt water.

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PILES CAN BE CURED.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., May 18, 1885.

For thirty-two years I suffered from piles, both internal and external, with all their attendant agonies, and like many another suffered from hemorrhoids. All those thirty-two years I had to cramp myself to pay doctors and druggists for stuff that was doing me little or no good. Finally I was urged by one who had had the same complaint, but had been cured by BRANDETH'S PILLS, to try his cure. I did so, and began to improve, and for the past two years I have had no inconvenience from that terrible ailment.

RICHARD BENNETT.

Those complaining of Sore Throat or Hoarseness should use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice. *Sold only in boxes.*

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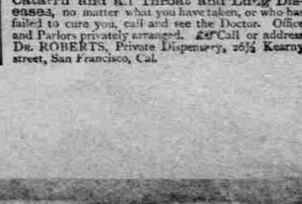

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