

Royal Baking Powder

999999
Highest of all in leavening strength
— Latest U. S. Government Food Report. —
999
Absolutely Pure

Two Kinds of Heroism.
No one is irrefragably lost in whom the sense of honor survives. A Paris paper recounts the case of a woman who had been arrested, convicted of some offense, and sentenced to imprisonment. A detective was taking her to the prefecture from Boulogne-sur-Seine, by steamer, when at the Concorde bridge a well-dressed man threw himself into the river and was drowning before their eyes.

The officer was a brave man and an excellent swimmer; it cost him a struggle to see a life lost which he might save, if he were free to act.

"If I were alone," he exclaimed, "I would save that man."

"Save him," said the woman. "I will wait for you at the pier."

The officer hesitated for an instant, and then plunged into the water. He had barely seized the drowning man when a boat struck him violently, and he lost his grip. He diverged again, but vainly, and at last, quite exhausted, was pulled into a small boat, which itself narrowly escaped collision with a steamer.

The heroic officer was cheered by the crowd who had witnessed his bravery, and the body of the man he had striven to save was recovered later. But his was not the only honorable conduct shown, for on the pier the woman, true to her word, was waiting for the detective, and handed him his coat, in the pocket of which was the warrant upon which she had been arrested.

One is glad to learn that her honorable conduct will not go unappreciated. When it was reported to the chief of the department he immediately ordered the prisoner to be released in recognition of her humanity and honor.

Bottle Scale.

A very novel method of getting rid of scale in a boiler is credited by a Boston paper to an engineer in that city. The scale came from the use of well water. The feed pipe enters the front of the boiler just about the water line, and has slots cut in it about an eighth of an inch wide, instead of the ordinary spraying method of distributing the water, and surrounding the feed pipes is a larger pipe, about 6 inches in diameter and cut away at the top; the feed water enters the boiler and discharges through the slots in the feed pipe, depositing all the foreign matter in the water into this catch pipe instead of into the boiler—the success of the plan depending upon having a high temperature of feed at about the boiling point, when the solids held in suspension or solution in water will be deposited.

A paragraph which will appeal with much force to all men who go to the theaters is one in a recent number of Life, in which that journal remarks that it observes with concern that the theater hats are coming in again in the theaters. Life closes with these bitter remarks: "It is not too much to say that the height of the hat which a woman wears on her head in the theater is in inverse proportion to her breeding, and, as a rule, to her respectability. The women who wear the biggest and most offensive hats, and refuse to take them off, are commonly those who, from disastrous personal experiences, have become hardened in indifference to public opinion."

DRIVEN FROM THE CITADEL.

The warmth of spring and summer make much to relax the muscular system and make many feel much more comfortable, but there is this about the old enemy rheumatism, that when he once takes hold, he tries to hold the citadel at all seasons of the year. But when he is driven out of his stronghold, it is not long before he comes back again. St. Jacobs Oil is a long light in battle has scored wonderful victories. At all times it is ready to overcome and conquer this fiend of pain, and does it as surely and certainly as knights of old extirpated the great remedy for pain and get rid of it at once and for all.

"Biggs thinks he's getting sick." "Isn't he?" "No, the laundry is only striking his ankles."



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical hygiene, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PEAK BELL RINGERS.

They Entertained the Public Many Years Ago.

Not many people are aware that in the house at 354 South First street is living a bright, entertaining old man, who for forty years won popularity and fame among music-loving people in the United States and Canada as the head of the Peak family of Swiss bell-ringers, says the Brooklyn Eagle. His eighty-eight years weigh lightly upon his shoulders, for in general health and activity he is the peer of many a man nearly two-score years his junior, and his touch on the keys of the piano and organ is delightfully graceful and true.

Indeed, it may be said that William M. Peak is thoroughly enjoying his ripe old age in that happy musical atmosphere which always buoyed him up through life, and which still seems to fill all his recollections of the past and thoughts of the present with the spirit of melody.

"I must tell you," resumed Mr. Peak, "how I came to organize my family into a troupe of Swiss bell-ringers. It was in the early fifties, and all my children were able to perform well on the harp and other musical instruments, while my wife had gained fame everywhere with her soprano voice. You see we were a thoroughly musical family, some of my children having appeared in public when they were only 3 or 4 years old. Well, Baram had just brought out some bell-ringers from Switzerland, and I saw and heard them at his American museum in New York. From that moment I was enthusiastic over Swiss bell-ringing, and, importing my own bells from Switzerland, I organized the family troupe, which gained almost instantaneous popularity and distinction."

"We had other musical features, of course, but the bells were our chief features. Sometimes we had fifteen or seventeen persons in the troupe. My family consisted of seven—namely, my wife, myself, and my five children, William, Edward, Julia, Fanny, and Lisette. My wife and Lisette are dead. William is in the West in company with his brother Edward. Julia is in Boston and Fanny is in Milwaukee. All my living children are still professional and successful musicians. My own work is done, except that I still play a little for my own entertainment, and once in a while for old friends. We often played in Brooklyn twenty years ago and more, both at this end of the town and down by the city hall, and at the Athenaeum on Atlantic avenue. One of the places we played in here is now the Novelty Theater, but in the old days it was a public hall, known first as the Odeon and afterward as the Apollo rooms. When I came here over ten years ago I became greatly attached to the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, then the pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, and I am a member of that church to-day. I am glad to tell my friends know that I am not broken down or feeble."

YOU MUST SAY "FIERCE."

Latest Slang, and It Applies to Every-thing.

It is now about time for the outlying region of the English language, known as slang, to recognize a newcomer within its vagrant boundaries. The recruit in the glories and expressive ranks of slang is the word "fierce." The word in its extended field of usefulness is young, but it has gained a firm hold in New York and Brooklyn.

In order to be up to the times, we must no longer talk of a heavy rain, but of a fierce rain. A blizzard is a fierce snowstorm. A keen wind is a fierce one, and so is a boisterous. When a man has a pronounced attack of drunkenness, it is a fierce jag. A winner of poker has played a fierce game. A desperate misfortune is fierce. A stroke of good luck is fierce. The enforcement of the excise law is fierce. It is fierce to be married, twins in the family are fierce, and its fierce to die, whether naturally or by accident.

A President's proclamation or message is fierce. Anything that is extravagantly mild is fierce. An extra liberal crop of cotton or of corn is fierce, and so (such is the elasticity of the word) is an extra poor one. To have a toothache is fierce, and to receive an untouchable legacy is fierce. Hard times are fierce. So are prosperous times. We must no longer say of a misfortune or of an unexpected announcement: "It broke me all up," but "It was fierce."

That the ferocity of all human events, grave or gay, lively or severe, should at least be recognized, is a tribute to the growing, or should we say fierce, intelligence of the English-speaking portion of the fierce population of this fierce world.

Possibilities of the Ray.

It has long been known that sunlight is a potent destroyer of noxious germs, and the general belief is that it is the actinic rays that chiefly have such action. Now, if the X rays are merely the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, they are probably the most actinic of all. Indeed, that is indicated by their effect upon photographic plates. That they may prove to be powerful germicide agents, and it may be needful only to pass them through the human body to destroy all the noxious bacteria in the most remote and inaccessible tissues. Of course, that is mere speculation. But in these days it is rash to say anything is impossible.—New York Tribune.

Trolley Does Not Kill All.

The street railways of Massachusetts, nearly all of which are operated by electricity, carried 260,000,000 passengers last year, of whom 1,507 were injured, twenty-five fatally.

A woman who never marries misses the greatest opportunity of her life to be a martyr.

UNCLE SAM'S BONDS.

HOW THE VALUABLE PIECES OF PAPER ARE MADE.

The new issue will be a duplicate of the issue of last year—A Real Artist as Designer—Various Steps in the Processes of Turning Them Out.

The way in which United States bonds are designed, engraved and made ready to be turned over to the investor in return for his gold coin or its equivalent is one of the most interesting parts of the workings of the treasury department branch of the national government. The coming bond issue will not be what is technically known as a new issue, but will be a duplication of the issue of February, 1895.

The designer of the plates is a well known New York artist who enjoys high reputation as a magazine and book illustrator. This is Mr. Will H. Low, and for the past year he has been the star man of the corps of artists attached to the treasury department. In addition to the work of drafting the design for the bonds he has designed several schemes for currency.

After the announcement of a bond issue the secretary calls in the chief of the department of engraving and printing and tells him the denominations to be issued. These may be in coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The same denominations may be issued in registered bonds, with the addition of others of a higher face value. The additional ones are for \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000 and \$50,000. The issues of the two latter denominations have been very small.

After the chief has received his instructions he turns the matter over to the artist, who at once designs the plate. It is an enormous impression that for every issue a new series of plates is engraved. The artist may use any one of a number of vignette likenesses of historic Americans, and he mortifies it into the drawing.

When completed, it is submitted to the chief for his approval and then to the secretary of the treasury. If the design is all right, it is turned over to the engravers.

This usually requires from a month to six weeks. The engraving is done on a thin sheet of soft steel of a thickness of an eighth of an inch. By a secret process the metal is hardened when finished, and a proof is taken, which is submitted to the chief of the bureau. This proof must be approved.

The plate then goes to the printer and the work of turning off the bonds begins. The bonds are printed on the same kind of paper as that used for currency and each impression is carefully watched. If any imperfection renders a copy worthless, it is destroyed by the officials, after being returned from the press-rooms. But for each sheet of bond paper taken out there must be returned a similar number of copies, either perfect or otherwise. After the work of printing is done the securities are counted and checked off and are then made ready for delivery to the purchaser. When their final destination is determined upon, an employee of the department, accompanied by an escort, takes charge of the bonds and delivers them to the purchaser.

In the last issue Mr. Logan Carlisle, son of the secretary, had charge of the delivery of the securities. The difference between the two classes of bonds—coupon and registered—is great. The former are like currency, payable to the bearer, and no record of their transfer is ever made. The interest coupons may be collected by any one who presents them at a national bank or subtreasury.

The registered bonds are safer in case of a burglary, as they are absolutely nonnegotiable except by the signature of the holder as evidenced by the books of the treasury department at Washington. When registered bonds are sold, the name of the purchaser is placed in a book kept for the purpose. There are no interest coupons attached to these bonds, and a check is mailed from Washington for the accumulated interest, which is payable at any subtreasury.

Should the holder desire to sell his registered bonds, the transfer must take place before some official of the treasury department or an officer of a national bank. The fact of the sale is then forwarded to Washington and the necessary registrations made in the registered bond book.

Although the face design of a government bond is less intricate and puzzling than the designs used on currency, efforts to counterfeit them have been rare. The noted forger, Brockway, was the author of the last bogus government bond issue that was detected. It was a duplication of a coupon bond of the issue of 1891, the first of the war loans, which matured in 1895. The denomination was \$1,000. The work was poorly executed, and its worthlessness was soon detected. It was for this that Brockway served his longest term in the penitentiary.—New York World.

AUSTRALASIA TO COLUMBIA.

The Antipodeans Ask Us to Clasp Hands With Them For Freedom.

Mr. Frederick Graham, who is understood to be connected with the British colonial office, has sent the following cable message to the United States: AUSTRALASIA TO HER BROTHER COLUMBIA.

Columbia, thou firstborn child, sprung from the same dear motherland, stand with us in our hour of need. Compel us for liberty to stand.

Thou that stern lesson served to save The future of our common race, Thenceforth save each new babe The widest freedom on earth's space.

And you may roam the world around, From pole to pole and clime to clime, True liberty is only found With that dear tongue of thine and mine.

The blood of heroes that we share Was shed in floods to keep us free, Let us unite, and who shall dare To threaten the freedom of the sea?

For us, if we must stand alone, Our utmost strength we'll send And perish with the island home Of Freedom, if we can't defend.

On earth's best vantage spots we stand; No other port to us is free, Come, clasp with us, and we'll stand And join our guardship of the sea.

Loveless. What is lovely never dies, but passes into other loveliness—star dust or sea foam, flower or winged air. If this befalls our poor, unworthy flesh, think that what destiny awaits the soul, what glorious vesture it shall wear at last.—Aldrich.

VISION OF DISARMAMENT.

The Century From Afar Off Beholds the Millennium.

The Century Magazine, in a forthcoming editorial article entitled "The Anachronism of War," will say of the present situation that reliance must be had upon the two great lawmaking and law loving peoples of the world to pluck the flower safely out of this nettled danger. It says:

"The immediate duty before the conservative forces of England and America is to organize for the establishment of a high class continuous board of international arbitration. In this matter the lead may well be taken by the representatives of that religion which is 'first pure, then peaceable.' With the aid of the great educational institutions and of the vast commercial interests of the two lands, and in the present revived attention to the subject, it ought to be an easy matter to get parliament's consent to the opinion already formally expressed by the congress of the United States in favor of the principle of arbitration."

What is needed is a permanent system, in place of the piecemeal and haphazard examples to which we are accustomed, admirable as their results have already proved. Once established between England and America, such a system would gradually spread among the nations of Europe, and more rapidly because of the general conviction that another continental war should show a climax of horrors. Sooner or later arbitration will be followed by disarmament, which is the logical sequence of no other premise, and yet will be the turning point of the continent toward true democracy and progress.

"However near or far the ultimate acceptance of the idea, it would, as between us and our English cousins, take the sting out of the viper of war, to which, like the husbandman in the fable, nations too carelessly give warmth and nourishment on the hearthstone. In the knowledge that disputes would be automatically settled by an impartial tribunal it would no longer be possible to play a boisterous tune upon a people by pulling out the stop of 'patriotism.' And it is not too much to hope that in the spread of this idea the whole earth would at last realize the great laureate's noble vision of 'The parliament of man, the federation of the world.' Herein lies a great opportunity for the English speaking race. It is a mission to kindle the imagination and the heart."

IS INGERSOLL CONVERTED?

Kalamazoo Christians Believe That He Is Turning.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, in his lecture on "Lincoln" at Kalamazoo, Mich., the other night, stopped right in the middle of his discourse and told his audience that he desired to relate some incidents of the afternoon. Then he spoke of his visit to the People's church and said:

"It is the grandest thing in your state, if not in the whole United States. If there were a similar church near my home, I would join it if its members would permit me."

Nothing in the lecture caused such a stir as this, and when some of Colonel Ingersoll's friends escorted him to the hotel they asked him if he was in earnest about the statement, and he is said to have replied that he was very much in earnest, and if opportunity ever was given him of joining such a church he would seize it quickly.

It now seems that when the colonel arrived in Kalamazoo he was taken to visit the People's church, of which Miss Caroline J. Bartlett is the pastor. This church was built through the liberality of Silas Hubbard, who bequeathed it a large sum of money.

It is institutional in its plan and is built more like a home than an ordinary church. It has reception rooms for social gatherings, libraries, rooms for study, a dining room and a kitchen. It is undenominational and has no creed whatever. Colonel Ingersoll was conducted through the various departments and saw more than pleased while at the church, but nobody supposed that he would mention it in his lecture.

The members of the church are enthusiastic and say they believe that through the People's church of Kalamazoo the great agnostic will be led to joining the church. They see in his words an answer to the thousands of prayers sent up by the Christian Endeavorers over the country. They say that while no organized effort has been made to get Colonel Ingersoll to join the church, such effort will be made in the near future. They profess to believe that the great disciple of agnosticism will deliver no more agnostic lectures.—New York Sun.

The Modern Store.

Obbliging Clerk—Ten yards of broad-cloth—there you are, ma'am! En'g else?

Customer—Er—yes, a bit of mack-erel—

"Yes'm. Send 'em home?"

"I see you have some very fine laces, I see?"

"The rarest, ma'am. A few yards off this piece?"

"Well, yes. Send eight yards and a loaf of coal?"

"Exactly. And the ribbons?"

"Send 20 yards of the pink and a bale of hay?"

"Um-huh! Now, as to the wrap. Here's a beauty for?"

"That will do. Send it with a bushel of turnips and a barrel of lime?"

"So! And the silk muffler—want it, think?"

"Oh—I—yes; you might send it with a thousand lace shawls, a peck of onions, a pair of tongs, a bolt of tidy cotton and a load of tanbark!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gomez Knows His Business.

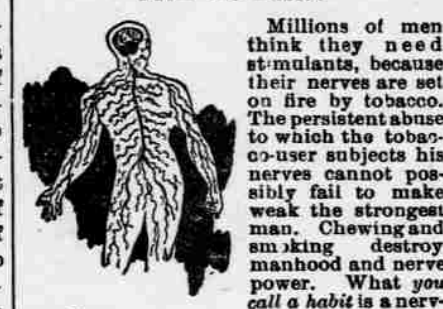
It does not become American newspapers to object to the way in which General Gomez is conducting his campaign. It is exactly the kind of campaign made by General Washington in our Revolutionary war. It drew on him the opposition of men who wished to make a campaign of aggression, but General Washington's policy was vindicated by the capture of Yorktown and the success of the patriot army after a seven years' conflict.—American Cultivator.

Whiskies and Jealousy. There were 118 homicides in Chicago during the year ended Dec. 31, 1895. Whiskies and jealousy caused the most of them.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TOBACCO-TWISTED NERVES.

The Unavoidable Result of the Continued Use of Tobacco.

Is There a Sure, Easy and Quick Way of Obtaining Permanent Relief From the Habit?



Millions of men think they need stimulants, because their nerves are set on fire by tobacco. The persistent abuse to which the tobacco-user subjects his nerves cannot possibly fail to make weak the strongest man. Chewing and smoking destroy manhood and nerve power. What you call a habit is a nervous disease.

Tobacco, in the majority of cases deadens the feelings. You may not think tobacco hurts you, but how are you ever going to tell how much better you would feel without it, unless you follow the advice of Postmaster Holbrook:

CURED 49 CASES OUT OF 50. HOLBROOK, N. Y., June 18. Gentlemen—The effects of No-To-Bac are truly wonderful. I had used tobacco for forty-three years, a pound just a week. I used two boxes of No-To-Bac and have no desire for tobacco since. I gave two boxes of No-To-Bac to a man named West, who had used tobacco for forty-seven years, and two boxes to Mr. White-man, and neither of them have used tobacco since. I have no desire for it. Over fifty that I know of have used No-To-Bac through my influence, and I only know of one case where it did not cure, and then it was the fault of the patient.

I was cured last week. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh since I quit the use of tobacco. You can use this letter, or any part of it, as you wish.

Yours respectfully, J. E. HOLBROOK, P. M.

You say it is wonderful. Indeed, it is. No-To-Bac cured over 300,000 cases just as fast. You can be made well and strong by the use of No-To-Bac. Your druggist guarantees a cure. Get our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written by a doctor of cure and free sample matter for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Bacon—So your friend is engaged to that Boston girl, after all. Egbert—Yes, Bacon—How do you like her? Egbert—He did it; he simply froze to death.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

As Shakespeare says, it is to poke fun or sneer at people who are nervous, under the half belief that their complaint is imaginary or an affection. It is neither, but a serious reality. Impure digestion and assimilation of the food is a very common cause of nervousness, especially that distressing form of it which manifests itself in want of sleep. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily remedies nervousness, as it also does indigestion, kidney, bilious and rheumatic ailments. The weak gain vigorously through its use.

As Mamma Saw It.—Mrs. Younglove—See this beautiful ring John bought me. Mrs. Oldbird—What's the best up to now.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. I, FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the owner and proprietor of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that he is the owner and proprietor of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that he is the owner and proprietor of the City of Toledo, Ohio.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. P. O. Box 503, St. Louis, Mo., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Do you desire the peace of Europe?" Chorus of great powers: "That depends on which of us gets the Biggest piece."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN ABSOLUTE REMEDY FOR ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

T. A. Slocum offers to Send Two Bottles Free of His Remedy to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles—An Elixir of Life.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. D., of 138 Pearl street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their names and postoffice address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assuage the enemy in its onset, and, by its infallible potency, stay the approach of dissolution, bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly defined, causing fond hearts to grieve. The objectness of the remedy—offered freely—arrests from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracized themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to the weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

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They Are Professional Guests.

Some gentlemen of family who are clever at story, just and repartees are following a strange business in London. There is a man there who furnishes amusement and entertainment for all kinds of social gatherings, having men of family on his staff, who in the guise of guests manage to insure an enjoyable evening for the invited guests, and thus set the anxiety of the hostess, fearing a dull time for her guests, at rest. A couple of guineas will engage the services of a person of "good social attainments," who will so exercise his art of entertaining others as to put everybody at once into the brightest of spirits. Five guineas will command the services of an individual of "higher standing in the social scale," while the proportionately large outlay of \$50 will secure those of a gentleman with a handle to his name.

Mr. Gladstone and British Guiana. Mr. Gladstone has a personal connection with British Guiana, as his family fortune was made there. His father owned a great sugar estate at Vreeden Hoop, in Demerara, and was a large owner. One of the Grand Old Man's first speeches in parliament was a defense of West Indian slavery, made just before the passage of the act abolishing slavery in 1833. He was undersecretary for the colonies when Schomburgk was laying out his line.