THREE THOUGHTS.

(Fidelis in Chicago Tribune.) [Fidelis in Chicago Tribune.]
"I think," said a man whose snowy hair,
Deep-wrinkled brow, and faded eye
Betrayed a close approach to death,
"That the bliss of heaven in peace must lie;
That we long to reach its shores because
We'll never again know care or toil,
But rest in His arms thro' endless days,
Away from all sounds of earth's turmoil."

"I think," said a youth with flashing orbs, And a form erect in strong, young pride,
"That we yearn to be with God because
In His home we shall all be satisfied.
No more will we know the longing for hope, For a fame, for a love, we ne'er can reach, Like the waves that are striving far out at

But can never caress the shining beach."

"I think," said a winsome, blue-eyed girl,
"We wish to fly beyond the skies That there we may drain to its deepest depths

depths
The cup of loving in paradise.
He will press us close to His tender heart,
The souls that are joined with Him above;
And I know that heaven is heaven because
'Its filled with the sweets of a boundless love."

A CRITICISM OF THE THEODORE THOMAS CONCERT.

Chicago Herald.

"Understand this classical stuff?" inquired a Michigan avenue gentleman of

a young woman.
"Not a bit of it. It's the fashion, and people take it as they do mock turtle soup. This musical enthusiasm has to be cultivated. Now, I can stand it seven nights in the week if I am left back here with somebody to talk to, but chain me down in one of thos hairs near the front for three con mutive symphony nights and I'd be worth a whole ward at the county insane asylum. I believe that eight-tenths of this musical taste is affected. It's a nice place to come to; the ladies like it -bless their dear hearts, they can educate themselves to liking all kinds of bete-noires, as they clearly demonstrate when they love us. Young fellows come here to talk with their sweethearts and old fellows come here to see the girls, too, but if Thomas thinks that his pellets of allegros, andantes, finales, scherzos, obligatos and the rest of the blank verse series go down like strawberry short-cake or soft-shell crabs, he is doing his judgment a very great injury. Now, a programme of ballads, songs without words, selections from light operas, or ball-room melodies, or even popular church hymns, played by Thomas and his fifty men, would, I'll wager, pack this house every night in the week. I'm nothing of an enthusiast in Christian doctrine, but, bless my heart, if there is any melody that transports me from the sordid, world-worn cares of every-day life, and shows me to my sometimes better, self it is the melody of 'Rock of Ages.' 'Home, Sweet Home' will do it or 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River,' or I don't mind being stirred up with the martial notes of 'The Red. White and Blue,'

SWEDES AT HOME.

and I think the majority of my friends

and acquaintances will back me up."

F. D. Millet in Harper's Magazine. Shut your ears to the sound of men's voices, and you cannot believe you are in Sweden. That gay little log house in the distance with its singled roof, the cattle sheds and barns, the well sweep and curb, the stone walls and post-andrail fences, might be transported bodily and set down in the backwoods of many a state, and never be noticed for the pleasantness. difference of a single stick of timber or the fastening of a single stake. Let the door open, and the geography changes by magic. A little child totters out into sunlight. It is dressed in a single long garment of yellow homespun wool as bright as the petals of the buttercups or the dandelions. From under a close-fitting cap of vermilion hue straggles out a mass of flaxen hair. A stout leather apron tied under the arms and over the shoulders protects the dress from the chin to the toes of the clumsy little shoes. A half-dozen other children dressed exactly the same troop out after it, and following them, the mother, with a curious poke sun-bonnet of bright red rivalling in brilliancy the crimson of her homespun apron, carries a pail on each arm to milk the cows lowing at the pasture bars. The father comes to the door of the barn to say a word as they pass. But for his leather apron shining with wear you would take him for a New England farmer of

FROM THE MARBLE COW.

before them.

Continental times, with his low shoes,

knee-breeches, long waistcoat and felt

New Orleans Cor. Globe-Democrat. We returned to the Trianon just as the sun, looking like an immense ball of fire, was sinking into the sea. Madame Bonnacazes hoped I had enjoyed myself. "There was one thing," she said, "that I had not seen, and travel where I might, I would never have an opportunity to see it again."

"What is it, madam?"

"A milk saloon." Well, it was worth seeing. Every table, every counter, every piece of statuary was of white marble. The floors, walls, ceilings, curtains, every-thing was white. The creole girls who waited on the customers had the whitest complexions I ever saw. They were dressed in spotless white, and on their left shoulder was a bunch of white jacqueminot roses. Standing upon the counter was a life-sized statue of a Jersey cow; by the side of the cow stood a middle-aged darkey with white hair, and a woman with a sweet face. I did not understand the mechanism of the business, but this woman drew the milk into the white cups from the marble cow. She acted just as if she was milking. Ara told me that the white lady owned a dairy outside of the city, and that she had originated the idea of the marble cow. Afterwards Mons. Bonnacazes told me that the woman had milked a million from the marble cow.

Swift: Old threadbare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are nauseous to rational hearers.

John Burroughs calls Herbert Spencer "the intellectual clearinghouse" of the nineteenth century.

TWO GUINEAS AND FOUR MEN A Scene of Unusual Interest on the Greyhound of the Ocean.

[New York World.] Four gentlemen were seated at a table in the smoking-room of the steamer Alaska, of the Guion line, on her recent remarkable trip across. The sea was running heavy, and the smoking-room steward found it a delicate matter to place a glass and a bottle be-fore each of the four gentlemen and to uncork the complementary ginger ale otherwise than on his head. The conversation turned on the extraordinary speed the steamer was making, and led to a bet. In "covering" the wager of a sovereign upon a trivial matter one of the four gentlemen took from his purse a guinea of the reign of William and

"There are only two of them in existence," he said proudly, "and this piece is worth a hundred times its face value. Had I the other the collection of two would be simply invaluable to numismatists."

He laid it on the table as he spoke, and in a moment after the coin had disappeared. Nobody saw it fall or glide off the table. Nobody saw anybody else take it. Its owner searched high and low; his three companions and the steward helped him. No other persons were in the compartment, and yet the coin could not be found.

These four men had been strangers to each other when the voyage began. They had been five days out and were rapidly nearing port. The owner of the valuable coin was inconsolable, suspicious, and profane by turns.
"I'll tell you what is the best thing to

do," said one of the party. "The coin is not on the floor; it cannot have rolled through the ceiling. Somebody here must have it. Let all of us be searched."

All agreed but one gentleman who had hitherto said nothing. He posi-tively refused to suffer such an indignity. When it was suggested to him that where all others agreed no single persons ought to object he simply declined, made his bow, took his drink alone and left for his state-room.

The good ship Alaska ploughed on to her sixth day, and just after her completing it Fire island was sighted. The gentleman who had refused to be searched had been put in coventry; the three others who sat at the table with him unanimously suspected him.

But just as the pilot came aboard the Alaska the gentleman who had lost the guinea found it sticking in the sole of his boot, where it had been wedged ever since he had first displayed it. He was overjoyed at his discovery and anxious to make amends for his suspicions.

"But," said he to the gentleman who had refused to be searched, "why on earth did you not agree as we all did to such a simple test? That would have settled the matter instantly.'

"No, it wouldn't," answered the other.

"Why not?" "Because (producing his purse) there is the only other coin of the kind in the world-same date, same color, worn the same! That is the reason I refused to be searched, for nothing on earth would have made you believe this was not your own coin had you not been so lucky as to recover it."

As the Alaska steamed into port a social glass removed all traces of un-

Utilizing the Alligators.

A reporter for The New Orleans Picayune has been investigating the aliigator, its uses, commercial value, etc. The following are some of his observations:

The edicts of fashion have sent hunters into the tropical forests of Borneo and Java to bring back the plumage of birds of paradise to decorate female head gear. To-day these same imperial edicts send the hunter to the swamps and jungles of Louisiana to procure the hide of the alligator for slippers to clothe the dainty feet of fair women and to make sachels and bags in which to carry their handkerchiefs and pocket

The most fashienable material for small valises, sachels, hand bags, portmonnaies, and the like, is the skin of the American alligator, and in all the gulf states, from Florida to Texas, these saurians are hunted to supply the demand. This fashion has not been in vogue for a very long time, but for the The ever equalizing influences of last three years the slaughter of the almodern science have not yet reached ligator has been carried on with great them, and they live and feel much the activity. same as their great-grandfathers did

Besides the hides, there are other products of the alligator utilized for commercial purposes. The teeth, which are round, white and conical, and as long as two joints of an average fin-ger, are mounted with gold and silver and used for jewelry trinkets and for teething babies to play with. All teeth of the alligator are of this class of conical tusks, with no cutting or grinding apparatus, and hence the animal is forced to feed chiefly on carrion, which is ready prepared for his diges-

The oil extracted from this creature has a high reputation among the swampers for rheumatism, being given both inwardly and externally, and is produced to supply a limited demand.

How Mosby Escaped.

("Carleton's" Bull Run Letter. My note book is full of incidents narrated by the veterans of both sides and by the citizens.

"I had command of a company," said Maj. Fishenar, "and was out on the picket line. I heard horses' hoofs. It was about 3 o'clock, the night before Chantilly. I was close by a pair of bars leading into a road, and the hoofs were coming down the road in the woods.

"Ready! Aim!" and twenty musketmen aimed at the bars. Three horsemen rode up.

"I surrender," shouted the middle horseman, throwing up his hands. The other two wheeled and fled. I could not give the order to fire, for I should have killed my prisoner. One of them escaping was Mosby, as he afterwards informed me.

In the United States there are 120 newspapers edited by colored men.

The Manufacture of Ready-Made

Houses.

[Scientific American.] A correspondent paid a visit not long ago to a city in Maine, where a large establishment is located for the production of these ready-made houses, and he says that few have any idea to what extent this business has been carried, or to what perfection it has been brought. In the establishment to which we refer, dwelling houses are made, like boots and shoes, in any quantity, and of any size or style, and for any market in the wide world. Not long since this concern received a single order for fifty houses for Cape May, to be delivered speedily and in complete finish.

These houses were to be, not sheds nor shanties, but regularly ordered dwellings; and they were made accordingly and so delivered, and contain hundreds of occupants at this moment. An order will be received for a \$50,000 hotel, or an ornate, French roof cottage for a fine country estate, and these are as easily and expeditously furnished as an ordinary boarding-house for a country village, or a barn for a ranch in Kansas or Colorado. Do not suppose that only a coarse, rough frame is thus sent out to be trimmed into shape on the spot where it is delivered! On the contrary, the house is complete when it leaves the factory, and as ready to go together as is a musket when it leaves the armory at Springfield, all the parts being found, even to the knobs for the doors and the screens and shades for the doors and windows, according to specification. Great trains of freight cars stand waiting about, and are freighted almost daily here. The refuse trimmings and edge cuttings of the lumber are carted off to a neighboring pulp mill, and there speedily turned into material for paper or other pro-

ducts. Machinery for almost every conceivable use in connection with wood is at hand, and house materials, of any kind or size or shape, seem to drop out like meal from a hopper. In a recent instance where a large building was furnished for a southern order, the parts were thus made, and when put together in the city where the building is now standing the length of the latter was found to vary not the eighth of an inch from the original specifications, although its length on the front numbered hundreds of feet. Every inch of this building, from the sill to the last shingle, was sent ready prepared from this factory, and "set up" as ready and almost as quickly as a nail cask.

When Sugar Was Invented. [Clinton Montague in The Household.]

The exact date of the invention of sugar is lost in the mist of fable. However, sugar is said to have been known to the Chinese 3,000 years ago, and there is not much doubt but that the manufacture of the article was carried on under the Tsin dynasty 200 years before Christ, A strong claim for priority has been made for India. Prob ably the Hindoos learned the art from the Chinese, and from India the knowl-

brought to Greece an account of honey, (sugar) which the Asiatics made from cane, without any assistance from bees. This was the earliest idea the western nations had of sugar, the Jews, Egyptians, Babylonians and Greeks knowing nothing of its use. As late as A. D. N. Y. Office 159 W. 234 St. bet fith and Atlants, Ga 150, sugar was prescribed by Galen, the

famous physician, as a medicine. Before the discovery of America, sugar was a costly luxury, used only on rare occasions. During the wars of the Roses, about 1455, Margaret Paston, wife of a wealthy country gentleman of Norfolk, wrote to her husband, begging that he would "vouchsafe" to send her a pound of sugar. As late as the year 1700, all England consumed only 20,-000,000 pounds in the course of the year, but since the consumption has greatly increased, 20,000,000 hundred weight

now being used by the English people.

The process of refining sugar was not known in England previous to 1659. That was probably an invention of the Arabs. A Venetian merchant learned the secret from the Saracens of Sicily, and sold the art for 100,000 crowns.

Varieties of Wood Pulp. [Chicago Tribune.]

In the first stages of the manufacture of wood pulp for paper, poplar was regarded as preeminently adapted for the purpose, and for a considerable time it was thought that only that wood, basswood, and a few other kinds could be ground into a suitable pulp. Now, however, machines are made which turn out pulp with equal facility from all kinds of wood. The longest fibre is made from willow, basswood and poplar ranking next, respectively. Cedar, fir, and hemlock are said to work about alike; maple has a fibre shorter than that of either spruce or pine, and is quite hard to grind; birch is very hard and grinds quite short. Poplar and buckeye pulps remain white for a considerable time, other woods changing color; birch becomes pink, maple turns purple, and basswood takes on a reddish hue.

For International Copyright. Mark Twain writes that he is 47 right established, but his great grandfather struggled for the right, and it is his unworthy great grandson's hope and prayer that as long as his stock shall last the transmitted voice of that grand old man will still go ringing down the centuries, stirring the international heart in the interest of the eternal cause for which he struggled and died.

The Stupid Fellow.

[Exchange.] "Gaze upon that pure, beautiful evening star, and swear to be true while its light shall shine; swear my love; swear by Venns," exclaimed a Boston youth in impassioned accents. "How stupid you are," answered the Boston girl, "that is not Venus. The right ascension of Venus this month is 15h., 9m., her declination is 17 deg 25m. south, and her diameter is 10.2.



The Strongest and Best!

THOMAS PRICE Analytic Chemist, pronounces the GIANT BAKING POWDER nearly one-third stronger than any sold on the Pacific Coast SAN FRANCISCO, September 24, 1883. H. R. BOTHIN, President Bothin M Tg Co.:

DEAR SIR.—After careful and complete chemical analysis of a can of Giant Baking Frowder, purchased by us in open market, we find that it does not contain alum, acid phosphate, terra, who, or any lyurious substances, but is a pure, healthful Gream Fartar Baking Frowder, and as such can recummed it to consumers.

WM. T. WENZELL & CO.,

We concur.

R. BEVERLY COLE, M. D.,

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ALPRED W. PERRY, M.D., Members of San W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D., Francisco Board, AUG. ALERS, M. D., Health.

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DISORDERED LIVER,
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CANCER The experience in the treatment of Cancer with Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) would seem to warrant us in saying that it will cure this much dreaded accuracy. Persons so afflicted are invited to correspond with us.

afficted are invited to correspond with its.

I believe Swift's Specific has saved my life. I had virtually lest use of the upper part of my body and my arms from the poisonous effects of a large cancer on my neck, and from which I had suffered for twenty years.

S. S. S. has relieved me of all soreness, and the poison is being forced out of my system. J will soon be well.

W. R. Korison, Davisbore, Ga.

the Chinese, and from India the knowledge was carried further west.

Three hundred and twenty-five years B. C., Alexander sent Nearchus with a large fleet down the Indus to explore the adjacent countries. When that officer returned from his expedition, he

REV. JESSE H. UAMPRELL, Columbus, Ga.

I have seen remarkable results from use of Swift's
Specific on a cancer. A young man here has been
afflicted five years with the most angry-looking caling
cancer I ever saw, and was nearly dead. The first bottie made a wonderful change, and after five hottles were
taken, he is nearly or quite well. It is truly wonderful.

M. F. CRUMLEY, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free,



The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigans the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in Harper's Ronthly, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smeking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In these days of adulteration, it is a comfort to emokers to know that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and made from the best tobacco the world produces. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the best and purest made. All dealers have it. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull.





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COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

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ANDREWS & CO. (contains alum)
(Milwaukee.) "Regal." *

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RUMFORD'S, when not fresh . . REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

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"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a crean of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum o phosphates, or other injurious substances.

E. G. Love, Ph.D."

"It it a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."
"H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious sub-stance. Немит Монтон, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above Diagram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking

Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

A RELIABLE MEDICINE—Our readers are aware that the Times very rarely editorially endorses or recommends what are known as patent medicines, as it does not frequently happen that we can have positive knowledce of their merits; but having individually used "Ammen's Cough Syrup," and heard so much in its praise, we think the manufacturer is doing good in placing so valuable a medicine on the market and we are doing good in assisting to make it known. It also affords us pleasure to commend Mr. Ammen to the craft everywhere.—[Times, Jacksonville, Oregon April 28, 1882. A RELIABLE MEDICINE-Our readers

Ammen's Cough Syrup we believe just what it is represented to be, and will do all that its owner claims for it, and is certain to come into universal use as soon as its merits become known.—[Al-bany Herald, Oregon, October 6, 1881.

A prominent physician said he thought it was the duty of the proprietor of Ammen's Cough Syrup to give the formula to the medical faculty, so that they could prescribe and use it without violating the rules of the profession, for, "for so many of my patients praise it to the skies, and cases have come under my observation where it has been remarkably beneficial, that I know it must indeed be a wonderful discovery in medical science," E N

Portersville, Cal., April 10, 1882.

Mr. Robert S. Ammen. Sir—I have been selling your valuable Cough Syrup for the last twelve months. The past winter we had the worst epidemic of measles, whooping cough and colds I ever saw, and your Couch Syrup sold better than any cough medicine I had in the house. Expect to always keep a good supply in my store. Respectfully yours, P. F. CHAPMAN, Drugtgat.

0 AMMEN'S COUGH SYRUP.

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Ammen's Cough Syrup is really a meritorious article, and it is far super-ior to remedies of a smilar character. Give it one trial and you will be satis-fied that we know whereof we speak,— [Editor "Monitor," San Francisco, No-vember 16, 1881.

Our little girl had the croup. We used Ammen's Congh Syrup. It cured her. Have also used it for colds, always with success, It is a wonderful medicine, and every family where there are children should keep it in the house, as it is the best, and a safe family remedy. [Pub-lisher Courier, San Jose, Dec. 24, 1882.

The proprietor of the Times has used Ammen's Cough Syrup in his family and knows it to be an excellent remedy for coughs, colds or lung complaints of any kind.—[San Jose Times, Jan. 1, 1882.

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e best remody in use for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, id by all druggists for 50 conts. J. R. GATES & CO. Proprietors, 417 Sansome Street, S. F.

¬ G — H Watsonville, Cal., Feb. 7, 1882. I recommend Ammen's Cough Syrup in preference to all others, as I know its merits.

erits.
G. A. MOREHEAD, Druggist. Chico, Cal., Jan. 16, 1882. I receive high recommendations from purchasers of Ammen's Cough Syrup. Sales Increasing. J. M. FRANK EITEL, Druggist.

Ammen's Cough Syrup cures colds, congis, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all diseases of the threat and lungs. Acknowledged the best, recommended by clergymen and editors; prescribed by physicians, and endorsed by all who have used it.

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