WARNER'S

TIPPECANOE

THE BEST

THE PEOPLES CHOICE — THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE

ASK THE OLD FOLKS WHAT IT MEANS.

THE CAMPAIGN TOKEN OF 1840.

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TONIC

MAJ.GEN.W.H HARRISON — BORN FEB 9 1773

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BITTERS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

FOR

ALL STOMACH DISORDERS.

$1.00 A BOTTLE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

REV. W. S. BRATHWAITE, Red Bank, N.J., was cured of dyspepsia, and other stomach disorders by Warner's TIPPECANOE. The Best.

FOR

INDIGESTION, UNEQUALED.

$1.00 A BOTTLE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HON. D. D. S. BROWN, Rochester, N. Y., used Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best, for stomach derangements, and was astonished at the good it did him.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Regeneration for enfeebled systems suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimulus of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of the specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor, that is a genuine corrective, is the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS

The best Blood Purifier and Tonic Alterative in use. It quickly cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the Blood or Liver. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Blotches, Blood Poisons, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood Pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy, the complexion bright and clear

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. R. GATES & CO., PROP'RS., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

METAL POISON.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and the small particles of brass and copper from filing got into sores on my arms and poisoned my whole system. Mercury administered brought on rheumatism, and I became a helpless invalid. I took two dozen bottles of Swift's Specific. My legs, arms and hands are all sound. I can use them without pain. My restoration is due to S. S. S. PETER E. LOVE.
Jan. 9, 1885. Augusta, Ga.

MALARIAL POISON.

We have used Swift's Specific in our family as an antidote for malarial poison for two or three years, and have never known it to fail in a single instance. W. C. FURLOW.
Sumter Co., Ga., Sept. 11, 1884.

ULCERS.

For six or eight years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg. I was treated with Iodide of Potassium and Mercury and I became helpless. Six bottles of Swift's Specific made a permanent cure. M. D. WILSON.
Feb. 23, 1885. Gainesville, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

TUTT'S PILLS

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

Indorsed all over the World.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

WEIGHING COINS.

How the Yellow Beauties Are Scrutinized in the Bank of England.

In another room of this department—the weighing office—are seen the machines for detecting light coin. These machines are marvels of ingenious mechanism. Three or four hundred sovereigns are laid in a long brass scoop or semi-tube, of such a diameter as to admit them comfortably, and self-regulating to such an incline that the coins gradually slide down by their own weight on to one plate of a little balance placed at its lower extremity. Across the face of this plate two little bolts make alternate thrusts, one to the right, one to the left, but at slightly different levels. If the coin be of full weight, the balance is held in equipoise, and the right-hand bolt, making its thrust, pushes it off the plate and down an adjacent tube into the receptacle for full-weight coin. If, on the other hand, the coin is ever so little "light," the balance naturally rises with it. The right-hand bolt makes its thrust as before, but this time passes harmlessly beneath the coin. Then comes the thrust of the left-hand bolt, which, as we have said, is fixed at a fractionally higher level, and pushes the coin down a tube on the opposite side, through which it falls into the light-coin receptacle. The coins thus condemned are afterward dropped into another machine, which defaces them by a cut half way across their diameter, at the rate of 200 a minute. The weighing machines, of which there are sixteen, are actuated by a small atmospheric engine in one corner of the room, the only manual assistance required being to keep them supplied with coins. It is said that 50,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns can be weighed here in a single day. The weighing-machine in question is the invention of Mr. Cotton, a former Governor of the Bank, and among scientific men is regarded as one of the most striking achievements of practical mechanics.

In the bullion department we find another weighing machine of a different character, but in its way equally remarkable. It is the first of its kind, having been designed specially for the bank by Mr. James Murdoch Napier, by whom it has been patented. It is used for the purpose of weighing bullion, which is purchased in this department. Gold is brought in in bars of about eight inches long three wide, and one inch thick. A bar of gold of these dimensions will weigh about 200 ounces, and is worth, if pure, about £800. Each bar when brought in is accompanied by a memorandum of its weight. The question of quality is determined by the process of assaying; the weight is checked by means of the weighing machine we have referred to. This takes the form of an extremely massive pair of scales, working on a beam of immense strength and solidity, and is based, so as to be absolutely rigid, on a solid bed of concrete. The whole stands about six feet high by three wide, and is inclosed in an air-tight plate glass case, a sash in which is raised when it is desired to use the machine. The two sides of the scale are each kept permanently loaded, the one with a single weight of 360 ounces, the other with a number of weights of various sizes to the same amount. When it is desired to test the weight of a bar of gald, weights to the amount stated in the corresponding memorandum, less half an ounce, are removed from the latter scale, and the bar of gold substituted in their place. Up to this point the beam of the scale is kept perfectly horizontal, being maintained in that position by a mechanical brake; but now a stud is pressed, and by means of delicate machinery, actuated by water-power, the beam is released. If the weight of the bar has been correctly stated in the memorandum, the scale which holds it should be exactly half an ounce in excess. This or any less excess of weight over the 360 ounces in the opposite scale is instantly registered by the machine, a pointer traveling round a dial until it indicates the proper amount. The function of the machine, however, is limited to weighing half an ounce only. If the discrepancy between the two scales as loaded is greater than this, or if, on the other hand, the bar of gold is more than half an ounce less than the amount stated in the memorandum, an electric bell rings by way of warning, the pointer travels right round the dial, and returns to zero. So delicate is the adjustment that the weight of half a penny postage stamp—somewhat less than half a grain—will set the hand in motion and be recorded on the dial.

The stock of gold in the bullion vault varies from one to three million pounds sterling. The bars are laid side by side on small flat trucks or barrows carrying 100 bars each. In a glass case in this vault is seen a portion of the war indemnity paid by King Coffee of Ashantee, consisting of gold ornaments, a little short of standard fineness.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A jury at Athens, Ga., were out two weeks without agreeing upon a verdict in the case of a man charged with peddling spectacles without a license.

—According to the estimates of Prof. DuBois Raymond, a person can endure a temperature of 122 degrees, although 104 are likely to prove fatal in the atmosphere saturated with moisture.

—A large meteor fell recently near Gainesville, Ga. Its course lay directly over the town, and as it passed so intense was its brightness that it rendered objects in darkened rooms plainly visible.—*Chicago Times.*

—The diaphragm of a new telephone through which conversation has been held between New York and Cleveland is made of cork. The extreme sensitiveness of this substance to the tones of the human voice is a late discovery.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—During the seasons when game may be killed the markets of Cheyenne have for sale elk, venison, antelope, mountain sheep, grouse, ducks, rabbits and other game killed in Wyoming. The game laws are rigid, however, and the seasons are short when it is lawful to kill game for any purpose except the individual wants of the hunter.

—The practice of carrying a revolver is now very common in Paris. A gentleman belonging to one of the most fashionable clubs of that city said the other day: "I left the club at one o'clock. There was no porter in the hall and I did not know where my greatcoat was, but I thought I should recognize it because I had left a revolver in one pocket. Well, I touched twenty greatcoats and in all I felt revolvers, and I was still searching when the porter entered and gave me mine, which he had forgotten to hang up."

INTERESTING RELICS.

A Celebrated Collection of Mound Builders' Utensils.

The State Geologist showed a reporter on Saturday the nature and use of a large number of the mound-builders' implements. This collection comprises eleven thousand pieces of stone fashioned by the ancient dwellers in Indiana and Ohio. They are from the valleys of the Ohio and Wabash, many of them from Madisonville, O.

Dr. Hill was thirty years in buying and hunting them out at an expense of $6,000. They were on exhibition at the Centennial, and took the palm as the rarest and most valuable collection of the place and kind. There are spades, hoes, axes, hammers, grinders, pestles, skinning stones, knives, arrows and spear points. They amount to an emblematic history of the domestic, social, religious and political life of the mound-builders, and are the only record by which it can be evolved from the gloom of ages.

The heaviest implement—pestles, two feet long, from which they rolled their hominy and soft, new corn, grinders with which they made acorns, hard corn and roots into meal—are of granite. The hoes, knives, spades, and axes are of flint. The pipes, totems, spools, spinnerets, distaffs, and shuttles used in spinning, and all the personal ornaments are of the beautiful layered and banded ribbon slate stone—a hard and firm rock, very handsome when polished. The great totems, "calumets" or "peace pipes" of the different tribes are very striking. They are as large as tea-kettles. Each tribe had its animal, after which it fashioned its great pipes and ornaments. The eagle, toad, fish, bear, fox and dog are all represented in these political emblems, with which they bulldozed and gerrymandered each other. Many of the ornaments are fine enough for watch-charms.

When the reporter mildly asked Dr. Collett "what all this truck was good for," and asked him for a few pieces for his children to play with, his indignation at such dense ignorance could scarcely restrain itself. He straightened his spine and telescoped himself nearly eight feet in the air, and surveyed the reporter for a moment with silent contempt, which melted into pity as he pathetically invited him to "go read the history of his country as recorded in these relics and in my reports," of which he immediately gave the reporter the entire four volumes. "Young man," said he, "the early history of Indiana is locked up in these boxes, and you might as well try to study historical geology without fossils, or the day's dogs without newspapers, as archæology without these specimens. Why, sir, these rude stones would give you a passport to any scientific society in the universe.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Don't Skip This.

So many schemes are put before the public for the increase of newspaper circulation, which seem to be plausible and yet are fraudulent, that when a legitimate, honest effort is made to build up the circulation of a legitimate, honest paper, by legitimate, honest means, people who have been so many times duped, are very slow to respond to the genuine scheme. We are led to this train of thought by a perusal of the advertisement of *The American Rural Home* of Rochester, N. Y., published in this issue of our paper, to which we call the attention of our readers. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and take pleasure in recommending it as one of the very best farm and family journals in this country. Every person who sends one dollar for a year's subscription to the paper receive a handsome present which is donated by the advertising patrons of the paper. These premiums consist of Cattle, Land, Reapers and Mowers, Plows, Books, Pictures, Organs and thousands of other valuable articles. The Rural Home Co., is endorsed by Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester, to whom you can write if you have any doubts as to its reliability. It will pay you to send for sample copy if nothing more than to get a look at this great twelve-page, sixty column illustrated paper. Address Rural Home Co., Limited, Rochester, N. Y.

Legal Intelligence.

Many colored people in the South are still of the opinion that in order to remedy the evil all they have to do is to go to law about it. Jake Webster went to Justice Howard on Onion Creek, and asked for the arrest of Pete Jones for stealing his watch.

"What sort of a watch was it?"

"It was one ob dese round watches, wid two hans, and inside dar was a whole lot ob wheels."

"Was it large or small, gold or silver?"

"Hit was a silber watch. Ef yer wants ter 'zamine hit, here it am," and he handed over an antiquated old turnip.

"What do you mean? Didn't you tell me the watch was stolen by Pete Jones?"

"I luft him hab it ter go to church wid las' summer, when we was friends, but now dat he am gwineter marry Swayback Lucy, who used ter 'sociate wid me, I wants him sent to the penitenshary for four years, and I'se gwineter hab de law on him."—*Texas Siftings.*

—The family were putting on their best airs because Juanita's beau was eating dinner. The old folks were delighted at the way the young man was making love between the mouthfuls. When they got to the dessert, he said loud enough to be heard all around the table: "You ought to take some angel cake, you're so like an angel," and the old gentleman had just winked at the old lady and said, "He's gettin' there," when little Tommy called out: "You ought to eat sponge-cake, Mr. Smith." "Why, my little man?" asked Mr. Smith, looking very sweet. "Because ma says you're an awful sponge."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—A guest at a fashionable reception narrates that he overheard a sixteen-year-old dandy say to a still younger belle: "I am glad my family got out of the trade fifty years ago. My father was never in business, but devoted himself to a science as a hobby. He made several discoveries, you know, that have got a permanent place in the books." Then he looked into the girl's face for admiring wonder, but saw only gentle commiseration. "So your poor papa had employment?" she said, and then with a gleam of proud disdain she added: "My father never, never did anything at all."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MARKETS.

Quantity of Food Required to Supply the Wants of Londoners.

Last year in Billingsgate alone and its neighboring streets over 146,000 tons of fish were landed. In much less time than it would take a lady to fix herself for an afternoon call I have seen the contents of fields and fields of potatoes and cabbages unloaded in Covent Garden. The Monday before Christmas 2,139 tons of beef, representing a herd of about 6,519 bullocks, were hooked in the Smithfield market, and on the following day, a Tuesday, I had a capital luncheon on board the Elderslie, a steamship just arrived from New Zealand with 25,000 carcasses of prime mutton. The day before Christmas I was loafing in the Leadenhall market, an ungrudging bazaar, where, according to your fancy, you can get as little as a dead lark or as much as a living tiger. The place was so encumbered with poultry, meat, game and other provisions that the difficulty of the buyers to get at the sellers was only equalled by the impossibility of the latter to sally on the former. A Spanish Ambassador once told Charles II. that more provisions were sold in that mart than in all Spain. I bet that if the Queen would kindly take the present Spanish representative round the same place her Majesty would probably hear the same speech.

The Englishman lives very well when he can, and always wastes. I speculate that twice the actual population of London, if it were Dutch, would live here luxuriously on what is hardly sufficient for its present inhabitants.

Long has England ceased to produce enough food for her children. In an average year, say 1883, the London central markets sold 181,029 tons of English meat and as much as 42,884 tons of foreign meat, 26,798 tons of which were from the United States. Each year the proportion of foreign meat landed here increases. The full official report for the year 1884 has not been published, but I know that Australia and New Zealand have, during that year, sent over here no less than 686,185 carcasses of mutton. The American trade, which has been dull for a little while, is looking up again, and those interested will no doubt hear with pleasure that the private company, principally composed of salesmen having their stores at Smithfield Market, which had built hard by some cold-air stores for the keeping of all perishable provisions, are considerably extending them. These stores can already take in from 800 to 900 tons of meat, and will soon be capable of sheltering double that quantity. Salesmen will, therefore, be able to keep the meat as long as they can get a remunerative price for it, instead of having to throw it away after a certain time regardless of loss. I have visited these stores. Their temperature, kept down by splendid Hazlam engines, was almost Siberian. The charges for renting them is two and one-half pence per week for eight pounds, which is cheap, and lower rates are granted for larger quantities.

In one week only, the week ending January 25, 1885, the United States and Canada had landed 75,220 sacks of flour in London. In the week ending January 25, 1885, 309 cwts. of American cheese were unshipped in the port of London, exclusive of consignments by rail. The American cheese is in great favor in this country. No cantankerous gourmet is able now to point to the least difference between the foreign article and the best English Cheddar, and it is just three pence cheaper per pound. Many London houses take nothing but American cheese. The national product is losing much ground. In one week alone in July last, Mr. Lovell, of the great firm of Lovell & Christmas, West Smithfield, tells me that he has sold 7,000 American cheeses. He kindly takes me into his enormous cellars, which can easily accommodate 20,000 boxes of the article and explains that he never procures any other.—*London Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

AMBERGRIS.

A Valuable Product Which Is the Result of Disease in the Whale.

A valuable product of this whale is the remarkable substance called ambergris—i. e., gray amber. Until late years ambergris could only be found floating on the surface of the sea, the coasts of Africa, Brazil and the Bahamas being the usual localities for it. The color of ambergris when broken is ashen gray, mostly clouded with a reddish hue, and diversified with irregular streaks of yellow and black spots. On the exterior it is black and shining, and looks as if it had here and there been daubed with pitch. It is mostly found in lumps varying in weight from half an ounce to a hundred pounds, or even more. As it is worth about a guinea per ounce, a large piece is of very great value; so that a party of sailors who once found a lump of fifty pounds weight and knew the value of their discovery, deserted their ship and went home with their prize. Ambergris has now been robbed of its mysteries and is known to be unprosaically formed by a morbid condition of the intestine, and therefore each whale is carefully searched before the body is cut adrift after the blubber and spermaceti have been removed. Not one whale in fifty, however, produces a single ounce of ambergris. The black spots which have been mentioned are the hard beaks of octopods which the whale has eaten, and which retain their shape after the soft flesh has been digested. The geological reader may remember that the beaks of cuttle have been found within the bodies of certain fossil reptiles, thus showing conclusively what was the nature of their food. There are several specimens in the College of Surgeons, one being a valuable object, as it is cylindrical, and retains the shape of the intestine in which it was formed. Ambergris is little used in Europe, but in the East it is held in high reputation, partly as a perfume, and partly as a valuable ingredient in cookery.—*Longman's Magazine.*

—Nettle cultivation is now being tried in Germany for the sake of the strong fiber. A lady at Langenschwalbach, near Wiesbaden, has made very successful experiments with the weed during the last few months, and has now persuaded several neighboring agriculturists to plant an acre of first-class wheat land with nettles, to see if the quality of the fiber can be improved.

WHY DO DOCTORS PRESCRIBE LIQUORS? Because they know not what else to do; or because sometimes a little liquor serves to kindle the exhausted fires of digestion. But this liquor prescription is bad business for the patients, for it makes drunkards out of a large majority of them. Brown's Iron Bitters does not kindle a temporary fire. It nourishes, enriches, strengthens, purifies. It drives out debility and dyspepsia, and sets the invigorated system at work on a basis of health.

VIEWS OF THE HON. WM. PENN NIXON.

Mr. Nixon is widely known as the editor of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," one of the most outspoken and spirited dailies of the present age. Like many other busy editors, Mr. Nixon overworked himself, and about six years ago found that his health was gradually running down. His business associates and his family felt that he was in a perilous condition, and urged him to take a rest—giving up, for awhile, all editorial labor. His natural ambition and his long habits of diligent work were against this. Declining the suggestion of a vacation, he kept at his desk. At last, after fighting for some months with the condition of his system which was gradually undermining his vitality, Mr. Nixon concluded to take a few weeks of rest. Of that rest and of what followed it we will let him tell, in his own words, as communicated to one of our correspondents, who recently visited him at his editorial rooms in Chicago.

Mr. Nixon, who now appears in the prime of life, and in the full vigor of bodily and mental vitality, said, substantially: "It was in February, 1878, that I took a severe cold. My system had become much worked down, and, driven with constant editorial duty, I had neglected it. After long consideration I concluded to take needed rest. I went to Florida and Cuba for a few weeks. On the way I had several hemorrhages from the lungs. I was quite sick and returned in no better condition than before. My wife was much alarmed about me. The physician who attended me on my return gave me inhalations, tonics, alteratives and pills; after taking which, for about two weeks, I was weaker. I kept at my work, which was exacting. By September my state had become critical. I lost flesh and suffered from a severe soreness in the upper part of my right lung. My wife's sister, who was in Boston, wrote about a treatment which was novel to me—Compound Oxygen. A relative of hers who had been in such poor health that he had been compelled to spend several winters in Florida, had been restored by this Compound Oxygen to such an extent that he was able to endure the climate of Boston in winter. The little book issued by Starkey & Palen on Compound Oxygen was sent me, and after reading it I concluded that even if their method of treating my ailments could do me no good, there was reason to suppose that it would do me no harm.

"I procured a 'Home Treatment' from the office of Messrs. Starkey & Palen, in Philadelphia, determining to give it a fair trial, and abide the result. For four or five months I took the inhalations at regular intervals, twice a day; continuing my work steadily. At first no marked effect was observed; in fact, not until three or four weeks. Then I began to feel that it was doing me good. I found that when I was exposed to the cold, and to chilling drafts, my power of resistance was far greater than it had been. There was no exhilaration, but there was a constant increase of strength. I still coughed constantly, and, in fact, did so for some months. The sore spot on my right lung gave me much annoyance. I rubbed my chest with various liniments, and I wore a chest-protector. But gradually the soreness went away, as the lung gained strength. And the cough, which had so long clung to me, at last went off in an unexpected manner. One of the last coughing-spells I had was almost as severe and extended as any I had ever experienced. It seemed to be the going out of the cough habit. There was probably some extraneous matter in the way, and this severe spell of coughing threw it off.

"I gained flesh very slowly, but gradually came back to my original weight, and now weigh more than before my illness. I am more able to resist cold, and, though I now take cold occasionally, I am far less subject to it than I was of old. My digestion, which was, of course, disordered, is now all that I can desire, and I am able to do my customary work without inconvenience or serious fatigue. I have never given a testimonial to any patent medicine, and I would not; but I do not consider Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen a patent medicine. It is a vitalizer and a restorer, and to it I owe my life."

Mr. Nixon, did you ever take any other 'Oxygen Treatment' than that of Messrs. Starkey & Palen?"

"No; I had no use for any other. This served the purpose perfectly, and did even more than I could have expected of it."

"Do you ever have occasion to return to the use of the Compound Oxygen Treatment since your restoration to health?"

"Only occasionally; for instance, if I have been exposed, and have taken cold. But I keep a 'Home Treatment' in my family, for we set a high value on its efficiency in cases of need, and several of my friends have found the advantage of it. You may put me on record as being a hearty and thorough believer in it."

Mr. Nixon's case is not a peculiar one. Thousands have been benefited by the use of Compound Oxygen. Among those who have experienced its wonderful curative properties, are Judge Flanders, of New York; Edward L. Wilson, the popular lecturer and photographer; T. S. Arthur, the well-known author, and Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the eminent lecturer, and many others equally prominent.

If you are interested to know what it has done for others, and what it can do for you, send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, who will send you free a treatise on this remarkable vitalizer—its discovery, nature, action and cures.

The reduction of the public debt during the month of April was $3,465,000.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Torpedo service is to be provided for Victoria.

CATARRH—A New Treatment has been discovered whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King St. west, Toronto, Canada.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Sweellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

—A Dutchman came into our office last summer with a paper in his hand: "Vill you blease, sir, read me der names of der people vat haf the cholera?" "Certainly, if you are anxious about it." "Vell, I am so anxious dot I don't know vat I pe doings." The clerk very obligingly read the list, the Dutchman in the meantime perspiring and wiping his forehead. When the clerk had finished the anxious inquirer asked: "Den you don't find de name of Hans Geinsen dere?" "No, sir." "Vell, I veel all right now. I vas peen drunk for ten days, und I didn't know but dat I vas dead mit the cholera."—*Boston Sunday Times.*

—Recent facts and figures in the *Times-Democrat* concerning the population of New Orleans will create considerable surprise. In a population of 230,000 there are seven white women to every six white men, and four female to three male negroes. This is the largest excess of female population of any city in the Union, not even excepting Boston.

—The hobby of Abraham Price, well known in England as the "Chester miser," who died recently, was to collect second-hand books. The worthlessness of the collection may be inferred from the fact that about twelve thousand volumes were sold for about $250.

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

The Government has appropriated $50,000 for a new penitentiary in Utah.

"She tried her prentice hand on man,
And then she formed the lassies, O!"

"What is woman's worth?" asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: W. O. man (double you O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Filth is the cause of the Plymouth epidemic.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

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

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and other Diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, no more useful article can be found than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

King Leopold, of Belgium, is now to be recognized as King of the Congo.

PIERCE'S "PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS," Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

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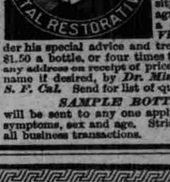

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