RUSSIAN MUSIC.

The Popular Airs Mostly in Minor Keys-Melodies That Influenced Beethoven and Choplu-Queer instruments.

Russia has so distinct an individuality among the nations, says St. Jumes's Gazette, that one naturally expects that its national music should have a as is played all over Europe; but show peculiar and interesting character. Ex- a partiality for Chopin, and admit to pectations of this kind are often disappointed, but in the case of Russia they happen to be fultilled. Russian music has its characteristic coloring, its gout de terrain-things not easily to be described; and it has also a general character less difficult of definition. Russian music is, as a whole, melancholy, and much of it is marked, at the same time, by an unusual degree of carnestness and elevation. One might apply to it the words Gilbert White uses in speaking of the song of the blackcap: It is full, sweet, deep, and wild. Yet its melancholy is relieved, too, by outbursts of a sparkling sprightliness and an unrestrained gayety.

The Russian popular airs are notice-able-as those of Norway, of Finland, and of Hungary-for being mostly in minor keys; other European nations having favored the major mode-the termelons are raised, or where they are Germans so much so, indeed, that grown with less labor and expense, there are only 2 per cent. of minor than in certain countles of southeast tunes among their volkslieder. That the minor keys lend themselves readily to the expression of either the abandonment of grief or of joy, according to the rate of movement with which they are associated, is a commonplace of musical æsthetics. Karamsin attributed this melancholy in Russian music to the sufferings of Russia under the Mongolian yoke; writers of the school of M. Taine would point to the landscape and climate of the country, to the monotony of the forest land, and to the wide, dreary plains, now frozen and now sun-baked. The fact is, however. that the Russian is one of the most cheerful of mortals, easily moved to mirth and unwilling to depart from it; nor is there any reason to believe his cheerfulness to be a modern development. The general character of a nation and the character of its national music have really but little relation; the causes which led to the formation of a national style being both numerous and complex in their working. Another point that the student of folk-music should not forget is that in Russia, owing to the comparative isolation of the Russian "people" from the currents of civilization, the popular music has not been much adulterated and inflenced by modern methods, but retains a good deal of its wild graces and its native dress.

While the direct influence of Russia in the world of music has been but small, if measured by the rank its composers hold, it has produced some fine executants, and its melodies have gained a wide acceptance. Beethoven owed something to them, and Chopin used the airs of Lithuania and Little Russia freely in the composition of his marvel-ous "Preciosities." Field and Hummel elaborated them; Haydn did not disdain them, and Rossini, who took the

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iar bagpipe, guitar, hautboy, and violin types of the rest of Europe; except that in some of the stringed instruments the sound is obtained from silk cords, which are reinforced by iron wires that give forth "sympathetic" tones. A similar device to this is found in some of the Indian and Turkish instruments, Russian ladies play, on the whole, pretty much the same planoforte music their repertoires one or two of those native composers to whom Rubinstein has lately introduced us. Their songs are accompanied at times upon a small angular based guitar. Perhaps the most curious feature of Russian instrumental music is found in the horn-bands that were instituted early in the last century, and in which each player has but one note to sound as in the onenote choirs. Spohr, in his "Autobiography," tells us that he heard a band of this kind play an overture by Gluck with extraordinary precision, and surmises that this result was not arrived at without many thrashings.

MELONS IN MISSOURI.

Selling Them to Dealors Along the Road.

Probably there is no place in the United States to-day where better watermelons are raised, or where they are Missouri. The melon crop is now just at its height, and this delicious fruit is passing our doors daily in car-loads. One of the stations from which much of this fruit is shipped is Bertrand, which is on the Cairo branch. It is not an uncommon sight to see as many as fifteen or eighteen cars on the siding waiting to be filled with melons. The country around Bertrand is a rich bottom,; and melons oftentimes sandy grow to halt the size of men. All the farmers of that locality raise more or less melons, and all of them invariably do well with the crop. All the melons shipped from that station go out in carload lots. A car usually holds 1,300 melons, and the growers sell them to middle-men, or dealers, at from \$50 to \$125 per car-load. The first fruit that is put in the market sells at about \$125. or a little less than 10 cents each, while later in the season it drops until sometimes they even sell as low as \$40 per car, or 3 cents each. The freight on a car-load of melons between Bertraud and St. Louis is upward of \$30, or in the neighborhood of 2 cents a melon.

Dealers from all parts of the country flock around the locality where melons are sold at this season. Speculators out of a job try to make a few dollars out of the crop by buying up the fruit in car-load lots and selling it along the road. From Bertrand the melon crop is shipped by local freight. The speculator, for instance, starts out of Bertrand with two ears of melons en route to St. Louis via Poplar Bluff. The train stops at every station for five minutes to half an hour to load and unload freight. Dealers at all the small stations understand the kink, and are at the depots as the "local" comes in. Perhaps the melon-car is back a quarter of a mile from the station. But they rush back and are not long in

BUILDING A CHURCH.

What One-fifth of a Ticket in the Lon-Islana State Lottery Will Do.

A few weeks ago the Blade noticed the dedication of the German Evangelical Lutheran Lucas church, near the corner of Broadway and Walbridge avenue. The hurch remains partially unfinished for the ack of funds.

Last Saturday evening Mr. Henry Sass, 20 Western avenue, received \$5,000. Mr. Sass held one-fifth of ticket No. 77,227, which drew the second capital prize of \$25 000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery company on July 13. Mr. Sass is a member of the German Lu-

theran church of which Rev. A. B. Weber s pastor. He will loan at a low rate this \$5,000 to the new church, which but for the aid thus rendered would remain unnished for lack of funds.

Mr. Sass is an honest German tailor nearly 70 years of age. He has been a resdent of this country about twenty years. By his needle he has supported and raised a large family. He is very popular in the neighborhood where he lives, and the peo-ple there rejoice with him in his good for-

This is the second time within the last ew months that \$5,000 prizes have been drawn by citizens in the Fifth ward.-[To-lede (Ohio) Blade, July 27.

Mr. Stewart's Little Plum.

John A. Stewart, of the firm of Ledbeter & Stowart, well-known contractors, whose office is located in the basement at No. 5 afayette avenue, was one of the three fortunate holders of a one-fifth interest in ticket 19,406, which drew \$10,000 at the July drawing of The Louisiana State Lottory. A Tribune representative found Mr. Stewart last evening at his elegant home at 736 Case avenue, and learned from his own lips the story of his luck. He said ;

"Some time before the July drawing my friends W. J. Sullivan and William Hertebue of this city and myself parted with \$5 each and received therefor fifteen different pieces of pasteboard representing a onefifth interest in fifteen different tickets. It was my first venture. Of course we ex-pected nothing, but judge of our surprise then we received notice that ticket No. 19,406, in which we had a fifth interest had drawn \$10,000. Shortly after a check for \$3,000 was received, and we forthwith divided the money equally."-[Detroit (Mich.) Tribune, July 28.

An international exposition will be held ia Paris in 1889.

SAFS, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent diseases, made by Prickly Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It disinfects, cleanses and eliminates all malaria. Health and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofors known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body.

The receipts of the Brooklyn bridge for the past month aggregated \$58,171.10.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is an excellent regulator of the stomach and bowels, and should always be kept on hand, especially at this season of the year, when so many suffer from bowel complaints. There is nothing so quick to relieve in attacks of cholera.

Ned Buntline left an unfinished play, in which the hero was a pirate king.

Reduced from \$1.50 to 75c per year, Weekly State Journal and Lincoln Monthly. Best news and educational papers in Nebraska. Send money at once to Lin-coln business college, Lincoln, Neb.

A congressman ought to make



INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHT EN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

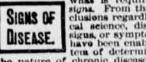
This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliar zes, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skept. A friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too giad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in live hundred whom we have curved. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables are operator to *cracily* locate a fracture in a sub-treated the weather " has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretely between hundred railes id not intervene between him and the places mame. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain sit seience, diseases have certain unmistakable as each of the several departments of modern science, the science, diseases have certain unmistakable, and so in all departments and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accurate consistence of the science diseases, without science and perfect a system of the science, diseases, without science and personally the nature of chernel diseases, without science and personally as the mature of chernel diseases, without science and personally as the science diseases, without science and personally as the science diseases, without science and personally as the present and personally astate the destance and personally as the presented and By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic





RY TO SEE PATIENTS. Any the second state of the patient, we claim to possess no personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patients discase by the practical application, to the practice of medi-ine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that ingering or chronic affections. This system of practice of medi-tion is a special to the practice of medi-tion of the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that ingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and through it, demonstrate the fact that diseased is play certain phenomena, which, being sub-dard unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillfull practitioner aright in determining the mature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating ingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skills into a specialty. Full particulars of our or in-the specialty. Full particulars of our or in-the system of examining and treating patients at a da-patient he or she may reside from the physicians making the treat-ing the system of examining and treating patients at a da-patient of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our or is prover sto colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid for \$1.60 or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents is to write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents is be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who affempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or

"Zitti, zitti" of "Il Barbiere" from Haydn's "Seasons," appropriated a Russian air for the "Il vecchiotto" of the same opera.

Nor are the Russians careless of their fine body of national music, with its wealth of "occasional" songs. They are a singing people; they have the musical temperament, and their excellent gifts amply repay any cultivation bestowed upon them. Borrow, with characteristic exaggeration, declares them to be the only people who know how to sing. Their keen sense of harmony seems the more remarkable because harmonized music is a thing of comparatively modern times in Russia, for even in the church nasal unison held its own until the time of Catherine II., and is still sustained by the old believers. Certain parts of the countrythe Ukraine, for instance-are as famous for singing as Yorkshire and Lancashire in our own country. The Russian vocalists are remarkable for the production of soft and sweet effects. and for the extraordinary depth and volume of their bass voices; but their soprani and tenors do not seem to be above the European average in quality of voice. Their ecclesiastical music, sung by male voices only, impresses deeply all who hear it. The basses, who take the double C and D, and even lower notes with case, are, however, limited in compass, and it was partly this, perhaps, that led to the institution of those singular one-note choirs, in which each singer comes in upon his particular note after the fashion of a hand-bell ringer. A phenomenal bass voice in the Slaviansky choir now in England would appear only to be used for a few notes. This method of division has, it may be mentioned, its parellel in the savage music of Guiana, and of some parts of central Africa. Among the peasantry there still remains a peculiar mode of singing or chanting that is associated with certain of the more ancient melodies. These tunes are built up principally with the tonic and dominant of the scale; and when the other notes of the scale occur in them they are lightly passed over with little sound or accent. The Russian soldiers' songs, in which untrained male soprano sing to the accompaniment of a pedal note sustained by the basses, are said not to be pleasant to western ears. A popular officer is sometimes tossed to the music of these songs; an odd way of showing affection. The Russian gypsy music is one of the things no traveler is allowed to neglect, and its fame has consequently been spread into all lands. At present it would appear to have lost its old qualities, and to have become a somewhat theatrical commodity cooked up to suit the demand for it.

We can get a glimpse of Russian instrumental music at an early date. In 591 some Russian ambassadors were captured by the Greeks, and each was found to have a guitar-like instrument with which he amused himself by the way. In southern Russia in the seventeenth century instruments like the Greek crotala were still in use, as well halt as a kind of double flute. The instruments that are now played upon present only local variations of the famil-

finding the man in charge. If a deal is made at all it is made mighty quick. This is about as the conversation between buyer and seller would read were it reported verbatim:

"What you got?" "Peerless and mountain sweet."

"How much?"

"Sixteen an' quarter."

"Good." "Second car-load. Best-all ripe." "Twenty-five of each. Quick-bell

ringing." And out the watermelons fly. Per-

haps by the time the fifty melons are all on the train has started, and within five minutes from the time the train pulled in fifty melons changed hands, the cash is paid, and away the train speeds, while the melons are picked up and taken to the stores where they are retailed from 20 to 25 cents each. Many car-loads that are shipped in this wise are dealt out along the line at small stations to local dealers, the fruit never reaching the city where destined. -Poplar Bluff Citizen

A Story About Maud S.

Mr. Hill, of the Chicago National Humane Socity, tells the following story: "When George Stone, of Cincinnati, found that a Kentucky mare which he had purchased was a very speedy animal he hired a man to train her. The man was cruel to the mare, and he made but little headway in developing her speed. She bacame obstinate and ugly, and not only refused to work right of the sulky, but was vicious in her stable. Luckily this blundering, cruel trainer was discharged and William Bair employed in his stead.

"Bair at once reversed the tactics of his predecessor, and began to treat the mare with kindness. She quickly re-sponded with better behavior, and in a short time became affectionate and obedient. Whereas her former master was afraid to go into the stall unless she was securely tied. Bair taught her to pick apples out of his coat pocket. As soon as man and beast had established these pleasant relations good results began to appear. The mare's speed developed rapidly, and she was soon able to make the famous record of 2:101. A year or so more of cruel treatment and Maud S. would have been ruined. - Cincinnati Sun.

Why He Came to a Dead Halt.

"They tell me you have a long-windd divine in your pulpit now."

"Indeed we have, sir. A gentleman of the cloth that lost his last sit by his over-longevity of speech." "Yo don't say so? How was that?"

"Well, you see, he had wagered with an old sport in his vestry that he couldn't preach three hours on a stretch, and, sir, he went at it and literally talked the railing off the chancel. He was getting on finely, when suddenly he turned pale, came to a dead

"Had his time expired?" "No, but his congregation had." Yonkers Gazette.

yachtsman, for every yacht wants plenty of wind.

Send 40 names of young men and women to Omaha Commercial College, 1114 Far-nam street, and receive College Journal free one year.

Germany has been secretly training carrier pigeons in France for war purposes.

A heavy growth of hair is produced by the use of Hail's Hair Renewer. Every description of malarial disorder

vields to the curative power of Ayer's Ague Cure.

The total amount of taxable property in Kansas is \$277,110,683.

Those desiring a thorough business education should attend the Commercial College at Iowa City, the oldest and best in the west. Send for College Journal.

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Tolfself in many important particulars, Hood's Sat sapartila is different from and superior to any other medieine.

Pecultar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curstive value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peguliar in its modicinal merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown. Pecuttar in strength and economy-Hood's Sarsa-

parilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "109 doses one dollar." Medicines in inrger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not pro-duce as good results as Hood's Barsaparilla.

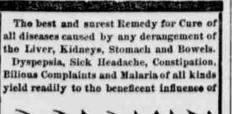
"Pecultar in its "good name at home"--there is more of Hoed's Sarsayarilla sold in Lowell, where is is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

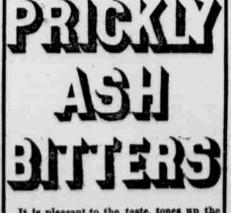
Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad. to other preparation has ever attained such popularisy in so short a time. Be sure to get

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Sold by all druggiats. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecarles, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.





It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

W. N. U., Omaha -

literature. By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist-one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

our field of success.

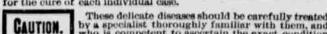




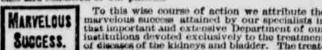
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KIGNEY DISEASES. WITH DISEASES. BREAGENT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and index maladies, have been very largely treated, index of clock of the treated in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are vanished in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are vanished in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are index of clock of the treated at the ir homes. The study and practice of clock and ysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution in the world has been so index of the urine which our institution in the world has been so index of clock of the urines with reference to correct of world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and



CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has make (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensivo experience that the only safe and success in pach case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the firme, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the dis-cuses and condition of our patient. se and condition of our patient.



MARYELOUS SUGCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bindder. The treat-ment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written is a style to be easily understood, we have pub-lished a large Invariant Treatise on these diseases, which will be reat to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

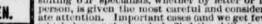


ILADDER INFLAMMATION OF THE BLAD DEN, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Re-tention of Urines, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which eur specialists have achieved extraordinary suc-cors. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinery Disease. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

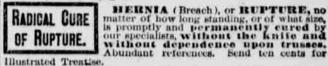
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Epileptic Convalsions. or Fits, Pa-rairele, or Palsy, Locemotor Ataxia, R. Vitas's Bance, Insomula, or inability is sleep, and threatened insanity. Nervous Bebility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affec-ated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual e numerous cases reported in our different illustrated tion, are tree



 NASAL, THRBAT AND LUNG DISEASES
 The treatment of Diseases of the the Passages and Lungs, such as the constant of a case for consultation, so that we may know consumption, both through corre-pondence and at our institutions, consti-tions an important specialty. We publish three separate books on Nasal. Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information (a) A Treatise on Consumption, Largngitis and Bronchitis (a) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, ten cents (a) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, ten cents (a) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, ten cents (a) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (b) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh ; price, post-paid, two cents (c) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Cat



matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trustes. Abundant references. Send ten cents for

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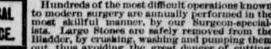
 To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary
 to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and periodous, solitary practices.

 We, many years and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full council of the most experienced specialists.

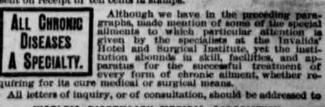


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