



YOUR MONEY, OR YOUR LIFE!

This question is a "pert" one, but we mean it. Will you sacrifice a few paltry dollars, and save your life? or will you allow your blood to become tainted, and your system run-down, until, finally, you are laid away in the grave? Better be in time, and hold up your hands for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a guaranteed remedy for all scrofulous and other blood-taints, from whatever cause arising. It cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetters, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Makers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Every heart knows its own bitterness. It is doubtful if the same is true of every heart.

SPREADING FOR LEAGUES AROUND

The marshy, overgrown lands, sunken lots and half-submerged river banks, which give birth, the seeds of malaria impregnate the air, and are inhaled at every breath by thousands unprovided with any adequate safeguard against the baneful influence. Yet such exist—potent alike to remedy or to ruin, pure in its constituents, and the professionally recognized substitute for the fatal drug, quinine. Its name is Hostetter's stomachic, a family-specific and safeguard, foremost not only as an antidote to malaria, but also as a means of permanently removing dyspepsia and relieving constipation. For constipation, it is a powerful purgative, and it takes the first place, and is also a superior. Use it systematically.

It is not a good time to read the Bible while your wife is out in the rain cutting stove-wood.

EMINENT TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes:

"40 ORANGE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
February 11, 1890."

"I have used ALZACK'S Plaster for some years for myself and family, and, as far as able, for the many sufferers who come to us for assistance, and have found them a genuine relief for most of the aches and pains to which flesh is heir. I have used ALZACK'S Plaster for all kinds of lameness and acute pain, and by frequent experiments find that they can control many cases not noticed in your circulars.

"The above is the only testimonial I have ever given in print, and I am glad if my name has been used to recommend any other it is without my authority or sanction."

The French say when there is an evident omission of something from a sentence that "a word has clung to the pen."

Any article that has outlived 25 years of competition and imitation, and sells more and more each year, need have merit. Dobbin's Electric Soap, first made in 1865, is just that article. Ask your grocer for it. He has it, or will get it.

If ever (Graham) wrote the General Grant testament, the subtitle should be "Patience, on a Monument."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are simple and convenient for B. bronchial Affections and Coughs.

Betsy Bullett was a woman of brains. "Free love" said later in eloquent tones. "It ought to be called free delivery."

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED.

We positively cure rupture and all rectal diseases without pain or detention from business. No cure, no pay. Ask your doctor, or write for pamphlet. Dr. Porterfield & Loomis, 38 Market Street, San Francisco.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF PILES.

Operations with the knife for these afflictions are very bloody and connected with a great deal of danger from blood poisoning. When the knife is used, the blood is present, the blood will run all over them and prevent the surgeon from finding them. Injections of carbolic acid and other medicines are extremely dangerous, often causing bloodletting in the lungs or brain and instant death. Tying with ligatures is extremely painful, takes a long time till the ligature comes away, and often causes blood poisoning. But how different with the electrical treatment as it is used by

DOCTOR TOEL.

Now in the building, 70% Washington Street, Portland, Oregon. In Europe this treatment has been used for many years, and Dr. Toel studied it there during his four years' stay. Piles are removed entirely in one operation with out the loss of a drop of blood. As there is no bleeding, there is no blood poisoning. Fistulae are destroyed their whole length in the same manner. Dr. Toel uses a small electric light in the rectum during these operations, and once found this in a single case twenty-seven fistulae. All these were destroyed in one operation and the patient perfectly cured. Dr. Toel has operated with electricity for over fifteen years, and is the only surgeon in the Northwest using it.

Beware of imitations of the celebrated Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Tobacco.

TRY GERMAN for breakfast.

Rheumatism

—IS—

PROMPTLY CURED BY

Cures Also: Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Soreness, Frost-bites, Stiffness, All Aches.

THE
Chas. A. Vogel Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

Keeping Their Records.

Paris has hitherto been regarded as the paradise of faux menages, and quite a number of foreigners of distinction have been until now excluded to allow themselves a latitude of conduct which would not have been tolerated anywhere else. No less than half a dozen well known English noblemen, and an equal number of ladies of the highest rank, having been living there for several years past in what the church unkindly describes as "a state of sin." Of course, they do not dare go near the embassy, but the ladies in question know and visit each other in the most brazen manner. Moreover, as the men went, without one not in their salons, they were the best and most amusing to be found anywhere, ranging from the Prince of Wales down to the most insignificant "attaché."

All this has now been put an end to by the decree of the French government, proclaiming that all foreign residents shall register their names, domiciles, and other indiscreet particulars at the prefecture de police before the close of the year. Unfortunately, these registers are open to public inspection, and while it has hitherto been possible for the relatives of the delinquent ladies to wink at their more or less prolonged absences, it will no longer be practicable to pretend to ignore their misadventures if figures in black and white on the public registers of the French police. These agreeable salons in which the chic, the dandy, the aristocrat, the French grande dame were blended with the beauty of face and figure of the Englishwoman of birth and breeding will, therefore, have to be closed, and the presiding deities will be forced to migrate to Brussels, or to some other equally tolerant cantal.—Town Topics.

Coal Tar and Petroleum.

For the past twenty years, writes a correspondent in American Florist, I have used gas tar not only on greenhouse gutters but on accounts and other parts exposed to dampness as well. He says: For gutters I have found nothing better for making them tight. My method of application is to take it over a very gentle fire and apply with a paint brush while warm. The heating facilitates the work, as it spreads and penetrates the wood more rapidly, besides forming a hard and glossy coat when cold. Care should be observed not to fill the vessel too full, as it is liable to foam and rise over the side and communicate with the fire. I give my gutters a coat once a year, generally in August, as a warm, still day is to be preferred.

While on this subject, it occurs to me that possibly some of your many readers might be glad to know that crude petroleum is also a great preserver of wood. I have found it invaluable for greenhouse stages, etc., as a prime coat for all wood work where exposed to the weather. It prevents warping and checking and at the same time repels water. I consider it just so much lead and oil saved. If followed with a coat of paint it remains on the surface and forms a solid body. Buildings treated in this way will suffer no harm for several years without other paint.

The Japs Don't Save.

You will find but few rich Japanese. The rule here is that the people are not accumulative, in our sense of the word. They have never learned the philosophy of investment, and they spend all they make. They have in the past had no investment of money, except in lands, and the saving done has been largely for rebuilding their houses in cases of fires, which are very frequent. Dr. Hepburn, who has been in Japan for more than thirty years, is my authority for the statement that a Japanese house is thought on the average to last only five years before it is destroyed by fires. The frame work and the interiors are like tinder, and the whole village are swallowed up almost monthly in Japanese conflagrations. The people are the most careless people in regard to fires I have ever seen, and there are no fire departments to speak of out of the four or five large cities. This danger has thus been an incentive to saving, but above this there is little. Seven tenths of the people, at a rough estimate, live from hand to mouth, though the postal savings banks which have been introduced last fair to such their difficulty. Interest is paid, and the banks make money. There is not a large government debt, and the most of the debt is held at home.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Smuggling Lace in a Coffin.

A Brussels lace merchant had received from a Belgian, residing in Paris, an order for a large quantity of Maline lace. The goods were carefully packed in a lead coffin, which was dispatched to the Paris address as containing a corpse, says a Paris correspondent. The Paris merchant had to wait a long time for the arrival of the "body" that he at length complained to the manager of the Northern railway, who informed him that the coffin had been detained at the frontier owing to the non-compliance with certain prescribed formalities relating to the transmission of corpses. The merchant at once took train to Quivrain, dressed in a solemn black and with a mourning band round his hat, and wearing an expression of profound sadness. But in spite of his pathetic protest against such an act of desecration the officials insisted on opening the coffin, when the truth came to light and the ingenious smuggler was taken into custody.—New York Telegram.

Paying Debt.

In a small village of New England, a few years ago, some of the young girls acquired habits of eating starch, coffee, cloves and the like, to improve their complexions. The habits increased by indulgence, and the girls consumed large quantities of these substances—all good in their place, but very harmful when taken alone, and in excess.

In less than a year four out of the six girls were under the doctor's care. The coffee water became the victim of insomnia, and was so nervous and timid that little things made her cry and tremble as with terror. The clove water had become a victim to hysteria, and was in a deplorable state. Those who had taken the starch habit learned to the full extent the meaning of dyspepsia.—Youth's Companion.

About Spiders.

French scientists are puzzling over a few years ago, some of the young girls acquired habits of eating starch, coffee, cloves and the like, to improve their complexions. The habits increased by indulgence, and the girls consumed large quantities of these substances—all good in their place, but very harmful when taken alone, and in excess.

A daughter of Mrs. Peck, of Titusville, Ga., drew a pretty little outline design, which she placed Mrs. Peck that she forthwith framed it and hung it in her parlor. She was astonished to find that an industrious spider had woven across the frame a web which was an exact reproduction of the design beneath. The workmanship is perfect in every detail.

Mr. Louis Sevin, of Louisville, undertook to bring from Hot Springs an immense tarantula which had captured there. When on the road between Hot Springs and Little Rock the spider escaped from the bottle in which it had been imprisoned and started in a promiscuous way down the aisle of the car. For half an hour confusion reigned and the ugly insect had all the passengers at his mercy. Finally he was safely corralled and heaved up, but Mr. Sevin was forced to take himself and his pet off at the next station.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SKY SHIP.

In the soft wind that blows,
You cloud ship of the sky,
Bend to the white sail and throw
A shadow where I lie.
And with my dream is blent
A breath of spice and gossamer
Out of the Orient,
Betraying whence it comes.
Unto a land remote
To fill its rich hazards
Sails this Arabian boat
And the island is dark.
And in your harbor calm
Of Heaven's coast lies,
Empires freight of palm—
The twilight's silver dew!
—Frank Sherman in American Magazine.

WANTED TO MARRY.

On a wild mountain road between the Yackin river and Salisbury, N. C., I came upon a humble cabin in which resided the Widow Watkins and her three children, the oldest being a boy of 15 and the youngest a girl of 5. I had heard of the widow while ten years ago. Her husband was a justice of the peace and something of a religious exhorter, and what he didn't know about the history of America wasn't worth looking up. His male ran away with him one day, and fell into a ravine and both were killed. The widow, as one of the natives expressed it, was "the well fixed woman in four counties," having a small farm as clear and considerable property. Half a mile from the house I met Jeremiah, the boy spoken of. He was hardheaded, hard-boiled, cool, venturesome, and so frocked that it was hard to say what his natural complexion was. He rose up off a rock as I approached, made an awkward bow and said:

"Cribbins, stranger."

"Cribbins to you, my boy. And who may you be?"

"Jerry Watkins."

"Son of the widow, eh?"

"Yaas, Be you'n he 'un?"

"Yes."

"From the no'th."

"Come to see ma?"

"Yes; I'll stop for dinner."

"Good! Gwine to be 'er' chicken. Ma sent me out to meet you 'un."

"Many thanks to both of you."

"Say!" he continued as he trotted along beside me, "I like you 'un; you 'un wears white shirts and clothes, and I'll jigger (bet you 'un know roots from tree tops. Let you 'un cum to marry ma."

I laughed, and he was much put out for a moment. Then he said:

"Wish you 'un would. Then I could have a gun. If you 'un will I'll mind everything you say."

"Perhaps your mother doesn't want to marry again."

"Ma! She'd marry you 'un like lightning. Say! If you 'un has her 'un will you 'un cum, won't you 'un? I saw a hawk yesterday. Say! I know 'er I could shoot a powerful lot of coons. Say! I'll spec'ify to ma fur yo if you 'un will promise the gun."

The widow was at the door to give me welcome. The second child, who was a 10-year-old girl, was here and there, and the younger one had on only a single garment and was rolling in the dirt.

"Cribbins right in the middle of the house," said the widow as we shook hands. "Pete McCoy was saying last night that you was headed this way and would stop. Ar 'er fairtable! Ma, let me have a glass of buttermilk. We'll cribbins (eat in about an hour."

We talked about the weather, the state of the roads, etc., as she looked around to get dinner, but pretty soon Jerry went out of doors and called:

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after awhile to state that I was living with my third, and had three sets of children numbering five in a set, and that I couldn't possibly see how I could make my wife. I was very sorry, but helpless, and I hoped she would let me send her a new gingham dress from Salisbury.

"That's honest and straight," she said in reply. "While I will go far to say I like yer looks, and I believe we could live happily together, I can't marry, why, ye can't. Ye would if ye could, wouldn't ye?"

"Quicker'n a scart!"

"That's next to it, and I'll go far to say that I'll wait five years on ye and see how things turn. Mebbe I'll wait six, but I'll say five for sartins. I'd as lief be a fourth as a second wife."

And she is waiting, while Jerry writes that "guns hev got so cheapless that he kin get one fur \$5.—M. Quin in Detroit Free Press.

THE WOMBEYAN CAVES.

Discoveries Regarding Them Which Have Recently Been Made.

A few days ago a deputation waited on the minister of mines and requested that a house to accommodate travelers should be erected at the Womebyan caves. At the same time they gave the minister some information concerning a recently discovered cave, and Mr. Angell without delay called for a report. The following report was submitted to the minister by the chief surveyor, W. S. Leigh:

I have the honor to submit, as requested the following report on the recently discovered additions to the new cave at Womebyan caves. This new series of caves runs on a lower level, and is a continuation of the old cave, and is situated inside from the mouth of the middle branch of the new cave. On first entering them it was evident to the discoverers that the cave was a very fine and good ventilation met with, that another outlet from the caves existed.

This premise, after exploration, proved to be correct, and the discovery must be regarded as a very important one, as the whole of the new cave can now be reached without the necessity of repeating our steps. Descending about forty feet by the aid of a rope into a large pit from the middle branch cave above mentioned, you find yourself on the floor of the main cave, which has a total length of over 150 feet by about 80 feet in width, and its rugged and precipitous walls run up to a height of over one hundred feet.

This cave is remarkable for the massiveness and not for the number of its stalactite formations. The immense fallen black rocks piled on each other in every direction, and the stalactite formations, as though they were chambers whose walls are covered with jewels.

After leaving this cave some two hundred or three hundred yards, the cave opened up into a large chamber, the floor of which was covered with a formation resembling small conical spikes, divided into portions at intervals by the stalactite formations. The stalactite formations were mostly small and delicate, and the principal feature of the chamber being the enormous number of large broken bones, piled upon each other in every direction. The dripstone formations were mostly small and delicate, and the principal feature of the chamber being the enormous number of large broken bones, piled upon each other in every direction.

On emerging from this passage another large cave is entered which is made up of large broken bones, piled upon each other in every direction. The dripstone formations were mostly small and delicate, and the principal feature of the chamber being the enormous number of large broken bones, piled upon each other in every direction.

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