

FOR THE FAIR SEX

Ancient Female Lawyers.

Not every lady and gentleman who has this season applauded Miss Terry's Fortin is aware that about the date when the "Merchant of Venice" may be supposed to have exhibited his gaberlunze upon the Rialto there actually existed great female lawyers in the neighboring city of Bologna. Professor Calderini, who held the chair of jurisprudence in that university in 1390, and Professor Novella, who occupied it in 1396, were not only celebrated for their legal lore, but, if we may trust their portraits, were exceedingly beautiful women, with noble Greek profiles, dressed in a style which Miss Terry might have copied without disadvantage. If women hereafter should again obtain entrance into the legal profession, it is not at all improbable that we may see something more of the kind. Two ladies in Ireland, according to the "Times" Dublin correspondent, have just been conducting their own most intricate cases with a grace and excitement the surprise of the Master of the Rolls, who even observed that he was "astonished that the ladies had been able to put their case on paper so intelligently and clearly without legal advice."

Here is a little incident which not only has the merit of being true, but the additional one of containing a lesson which would do well to be remembered. A lady in one of our large cities was engaged in finding employment for the numbers of needy idle women during the years of great depression in trade. One day a young woman came to her who had tried in turn to fill a place as shop-girl, seamstress, chambermaid, cook, hairdresser and patent medicine vender, and had been discharged from all as incompetent. "You have never learned any trade or handicraft?" asked the lady. "Well, no, nothing particular. I was handy in a general way."

"Is there nothing you can do thoroughly well?" The woman reflected, then her face lighted. "I could knead bread. I always did that better than any one else on the farm." The lady's brother, an eminent physician, who happened to be present, suddenly took part in the conversation. "Let me look at your fingers," he said. They were long, strong, of great nervous force. "I will give you work." He had charge of a hospital in which the patients were subjected to a cure called kneading, a process of kneading, by which artificial muscles are given to the body. Skillful manipulators were difficult to find. After a few lessons our country girl earned her thirty dollars per week.

With every year the number of young men and women pressing into the market to find employment increases. There is absolutely no chance for the loosely trained workmen whose brain or body is only handy in a general way. Learn to do something that is dangerous of going without a meal for the lack of honest work.—Youth's Companion.

Gingham and Other Wash Traveling Dresses.

It is the custom this summer to wear gingham dresses for traveling. For short journeys these are the most comfortable dresses used since buff and gray linen traveling dresses were universally worn. They are so easily cleaned after the journey by washing that they are not a source of anxiety on the way; they are of dark colors, and are inconspicuous; and if greater warmth is needed, it is supplied by the traveling cloak of English homespun that has superseded the linen duster. Among the dark colors, navy blue is preferred for its stony blue, and its washings, in checks of two shades of blue without any white, or else broken bars of blue on a white ground, or irregular stripes of two or three blue shades, with perhaps some thread lines of red or buff. To make these look still darker, they are trimmed with bias bands of solid blue gingham sewed on the plaited or gathered flounces, and as a bordering for the apron, neck, cuffs, and belt. The white Hamburg gingham dresses that are meant for the house and street is too dressy for these plain traveling suits. When made in the best manner, and of Scotch gingham, such dresses are sold at the furnishing house from \$12 to \$17. The basques are not lined, and are made with as few seams as possible. The neck is usually finished with a turned-over collar in gray, blue, or else extending downward in a shawl collar, or else a notched drooping shape. Among expensive gingham dresses are stripes of two shades of peacock blue, or else of green; there are also olive green checks or irregular stripes of blue and white, most effectively. The black and white checks are also in favor; for elderly ladies these are trimmed with plaidings of the same, while young ladies add some piping of Turkey red, and they also put a narrow red plaiting around the foot of the skirt.

For other wash dresses, whether of gingham or lawn, embroidery is the trimming preferred this season to lace. The Hamburg gingham dresses, or else quite close, with dots, diamonds, or almonds or stars, is best liked for gingham dresses; there is also a woven trimming called Swiss embroidery, which is effective and very inexpensive, costing only eight or ten cents a yard in widths suitable for edgings. For thin dotted muslins resembler Swiss muslin is used, and is very different from that just described, and far more costly. Very few gingham dresses are found suitable for the soft shawl used and India muslins; hence lace is used for these dresses, and is almost confined to them. For thin muslins, Languedoc, point d'esprit and Breton laces are most liked. Valenciennes is seldom employed, at least it is not bought from choice, though ladies who have nice qualities of this lace continue to use it. For white dresses, and indeed for most of the colored wash goods, very little starch is employed in the finishing, and there is no effort to give them gloss from the iron. The fancy at present is for the soft finish of Oriental stuffs, such as India mull or mummy-cloth, or the Turkey red calicoes. Gathered ruffles are now seldom used, and are made too scant for fluting, and are more stylish when ironed smooth and plain. Plaited flounces are pressed perfectly flat half their depth, while below this the plaits are pulled upward and apart by the laundress' hand to give them the appearance of great fullness. When a single border flounce trims the foot of a dress skirt, it is now the caprice to have the heading almost as wide as the skirt, and the flounce, and if this wide heading falls to stand erect, and droops over at

intervals, it is all the more stylish. The heading is for this reason often faced with gray red or blue cambric. The linen laws are prettier this summer than usual, and are more highly appreciated for their coolness and cheapness. The polka-dotted patterns—black, blue, brown or red, on white—make up most stylishly, and are sold in nice qualities of pure linen from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a yard. Fifteen yards are required to make a short dress with round waist, apron front, and straight full back simply trimmed with a border flounce. Dark red or blue satin ribbon in a long-looped bow at the throat, with a belt of the same tied on the left side, with short hanging ends, is all the ornament needed. The neck may have a handkerchief fichu which is pointed behind, or else a Byron collar. Pretty evening dresses are made of the cream-white sarsse zephyr, which imitates the white of the water lily, and costs from eighteen to twenty-one cents a yard. It requires to be made in full bouffant fashion, with much festooned drapery, and is trimmed with long loops of pink or blue ribbon.—Harper's Bazar.

Tom Corwin's Reply to Cray. Congress had its comedies as well as its tragedies, and the leading comedian was Thomas Corwin, a representative Western Republican, and a humorist. He was a middle-sized, somewhat stout man, with pleasing manners, a fine head, sparkling hazel eyes and a complexion so dark that on several occasions he was supposed to be of African descent. "There is no need of my working," said he, "for whenever I cannot support myself in Ohio, all I should have to do would be to cross the river and mix up to a Kentucky negro trader, be taken south and sold for a field hand." He always had a story ready to illustrate the subject of a conversation, and the dry manner in which he delivered his speeches by pungent witticisms, without a smile or a look of stolid countenance, was irresistible.

His greatest effort was a reply which he made to Mr. Cray, of Kentucky, who had undertaken to criticize the military ability of General Harrison. John Quincy Adams went over to Mr. Corwin's desk and advised him to reply; without success, at first, Corwin saying that he was "something like a Balaam's ass, he never speaks unless he is kicked into it." The next afternoon, however, he did reply and his speech, as a model of humorous retort has never since been equaled at the capital. His description of Mr. Cray as he appeared in the parade in his general, and after the fatigues of a muster, when treating his brigade to watermelons and whisky at a country grocery store, as the ancient heroes assailed their enemies from the skulls of their slaughtered enemies, was a delicious piece of satire. Then, turning to the history of General Harrison, Mr. Corwin gave an eloquent picture of his military career with a convincing force. No member of Congress ever received such personal discomfiture from a speech, and Mr. Cray never offered him the home farmers always offered him when he came to the season, accompanied by quotations from the speech. He retired from public life an extinguished orator.—Atlantic Monthly.

A Shower of Coin.

Bankers and brokers were hurrying away from Wall street at half-past three o'clock in haste to get to their homes in the suburbs, or the country; clerks, office boys and men of business running to and fro, and Wall and Broad streets and Exchange place were filled with a moving throng, finishing up the work of the day. Just at this time two men came from the basement of 40 Broad street. One was Mr. C. H. D., the painter and carpenter, and the other one of his assistants. As soon as they reached the sidewalk the two men plucked their hands in their pockets, and began scattering the money broadcast, literally throwing it away. Almost as quickly as it is written a crowd of messengers in blue and red uniforms surrounded them. Figuring their way through the throng the two men moved slowly toward Exchange place, where they separated, one going up the narrow court toward New street and Broadway and the other up Broad street in the direction of Wall street. At every step their hands were dipped into capacious pockets, raised in the air a moment and then came a little shower of pennies, increased in quantity, and was composed mostly of boys, and they struggled and fought good naturedly, tumbling over and tramping upon each other in their eager scramble for the money. At the corner of Wall and Exchange streets here Mr. Dexter stood a few moments, a mob of about a thousand bustling, shouting youngsters about him, while he scattered half-dollars, dollars and a few shillings in the air. Like a shower of rain, it fell upon the just and the unjust alike, for some of the big boys wickedly robbed the little fellows of their money. The rain was only a shower after all. In a few minutes it was over, and Mr. Dexter stepped into his carriage and was whirled away.—New York Herald.

The World's Coffee Production.

The four great coffee countries of the world are Brazil, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon. The data and figures for 1879 show that Brazil itself has produced an extraordinary quantity of beans. Hitherto, 350,000 tons were considered a good year's ure for Brazil; last year the export alone amounted to 273,000 tons. But the consumption of coffee in the country itself now amounts to 60,000 tons, raising the total yearly production of Brazil to 333,000 tons. Fortunately for the planters in other parts of the world, coffee has grown into a necessity in the United States, and, thanks to this, its price has risen. Although the soil of Brazil, especially for coffee culture, is very extensive, yet the difficulty of obtaining labor daily becomes greater, and this renders it doubtful whether the above figure can be much exceeded. The crop in Java and Sumatra was estimated at 94,000 tons; that of Ceylon, at 100,000 tons. The population of Ceylon is not half that of the latter country. The production in Ceylon, though greater than that of 1878, shows a falling off, when compared with the former years; there were in all 41,900 tons exported from the island, the native consumption being very small. Coffee is, besides, grown in Central America, the West Indies, the British and other colonies of the West Indies, in Haiti, Cuba, Porto Rico, Arabia, Mauritius, Reunion, and along the northeast coast of Africa, in Liberia, and the African west coast, in the islands of the Pacific, and in the British India. But the total production of all these regions does not reach half of the export of the four chief countries named above.

Many a property owner poor in purse but rich in deed.—Whitman.

"THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER."

Extracts from a Speech Delivered by Charles S. Fairman at the Annual Meeting of the New York State Press Association in Troy.

The face of a newspaper should be made bright and cheerful and it should have a distinct resemblance of its own. If you are acquainted with it you should be able to pick it out of a thousand. You should know as you run your neighbor. This personal appearance should be a fixture. Of course the newspaper, like the man, must put on a new dress occasionally, but there should be no violent changes in attire. It should always present the same general appearance.

I say you should know your newspaper. It is difficult, doubtless, for the unpracticed eye to tell one paper from another by merely looking at the face of the type, but the printer will do it. Of a hundred papers that he knows he will pick out any one he wants simply by a glance at its general contour, without looking at its head, or stopping to read a line. He will almost always find it in the rack. He will do more than that. You may cut out a piece not more than two inches long, anywhere from the body of the paper upon which there shall be nothing whatever to distinguish it from any other similar piece of paper, and he will tell you from what paper you cut it. It is no guess work. He knows to a certainty. He will swear to it in a court of justice with no doubt or hesitation that you would have in his hand the paper you saw a train of cars standing at the depot yesterday. A bank teller will denounce a counterfeit as far as his eyes can see the paper. A shoemaker will pick out a pair of boots which he has made from a thousand others, all of which you would say were precisely alike. You can't deceive the tailor as to who made the coat which is on his back. The sexton who hears the bell tolling, when he hears the whistle off, will tell you that is No. 6 Northern Central. There is an intuition about all these things which I do not pretend to explain. I state the fact, because what I said about the certainty of knowing one newspaper from another, by simply seeing its countenance, might seem improbable, if I did not also call your attention to other similar things. Now the face of a newspaper may have a pleasant and cheerful countenance, or a dull and forbidding. When beautifully printed, the most commonplace things will be read with pleasure, while the genius of Shakespeare and Dickens could not illumine the pages of a newspaper which is not printed with a mechanical excellence. There may be poor news of general excellence, but there cannot be good news without it. It is an infallible test. The many who, if taste without newspaper ability, but there cannot be newspaper ability without good taste. A beautiful thing, in the beautiful print, is a joy forever. The fascination which the newspaper has of a handsome type, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. Even children in a primary school will hang eagerly over the bright pages of the toy book, when the teacher argues and scolds, and will fix their eyes on a dull, dead book, if it has a handsome type. We are only children of a larger growth, and are quite as exacting as they in demanding beautiful things for our comfort and convenience.

We are educated to believe in the power of the press. Its influence is scarcely rated at too high a standard. It is the lever which in modern times moves the world. That which the ancient philosopher declared he could do if he had none other, the press does by its own intrinsic force. It is the true old philosopher had referred to physical substance, and the power which he sought was mechanical. But it is not in the matter of mental or physical strength, either from one job or title of the unseen yet mighty and omnipotent power which holds this earth in its orbit. The influence of the press is not with substance. It has no matter, and it has no weight. They are all here still. Yet the entrance of man under the enlightening influence of the press has tunneled mountains and bridged them with iron ways, and the newspaper might go on the wings of the wind, and take the parts of the earth. It has spanned the sea with the electric spark, that the newspaper might gather the news on the instant at home and abroad. It has made all human beings simultaneous in all parts of the globe. It has annihilated space and abolished time. The newspaper is ubiquitous. It is everywhere, in every man's home, for a man has no home who has no newspaper. He may have a place to live, and he may digger Indians, but there can be no home without a newspaper. There can be no general diffusion of knowledge without it. It is light and life in the world, and it is the world in all its enterprises, in all its Christian philanthropies, in all its material of wealth and power. In olden times, in the days when our Revolutionary fathers were laying down their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for the establishment of that free system of government which their sons have been patriotic enough to maintain, the press, as it now exists, was an almost unknown quantity. It was a factor then, as it is now, in the education of the people to noble and patriotic purposes, but in a far different and less effective way. There were no great writing presses throwing out their printed sheets by the clouds, as now flakes flutter from the clouds. There was no spider-web network of railroads taking them up damp from the press, and scattering them through every city and hamlet at the breakfast hour. There were no telegraphs penetrating to every nook and corner of the land, gathering every scrap of information, and concentrating it daily and nightly in the lap of the newspaper. Things went slower, but they went just as sure. They got it all, but it took them more time. There were fewer people, there were less and simpler wants, there were less jostling and less haste. But there was just as much intelligence, and just as much virtue. It was not diffused as it is now. The people were not universally intelligent as they are now. Education was not common as it is now. The position of an editor in our country was not a responsibility. His audience is confined to no sect or creed. It is not cramped up in any public hall, or hemmed within the pews of cathedral or church. His eye is not stayed by county lines. He cannot feel his responsive touch. He must write the truth and trust to the power of truth. He sits in his sanctum and sends forth his thoughts on the wings of the wind. He speaks to the people, to the pulpit, to the bar, to the congress and to the president. He is greater than these, for all these look to him for information and counsel. The editor who respects himself, who knows his profession, and who is equal to it, stands on a higher eminence than the prince or pope. He is the leader, and if his conception is large enough, may become the ruler of a large conception.

Lighting and Oil Tanks.

The Scientific American thus comments on the attraction of oil tanks for lightning rods. It is evidenced in the recent fire at Titusville. The peculiar attraction for lightning which these iron oil tanks appear to possess has been several times referred to in our columns, and it is now, after a storm passed fairly over one of them, it seems to be devoted to destruction. Millions of dollars worth of property have thus been destroyed. No practical safeguard has yet been suggested. Ordinary lightning rods are provided with rods that are well grounded in the earth, are comparatively safe from lightning. Structures made of iron and simply resting upon the earth, are well known to be dangerous electrical dangers. Such structures always present a continuous body of conducting material for the free passage of electricity to earth. Why is it then, that oil tanks form such conspicuous exceptions to this common principle of lightning? Rods put on other structures save them; but rods have been put on oil tanks, but the tanks were exploded by lightning all the same. We will render a possible explanation which we have hereafter given. For every oil tank, according to our theory, there is a constant escape of light hydrocarbon vapor, which forms a permanent cloud or column, rising to a general height above the tank, far above any rod that could be erected on the tank. A conductor, which the lightning naturally follows, sets on fire the vapor, and explodes the tank. A column of heated air vapor rising from a chimney is well known to be a conductor for lightning; the rise of hydrocarbon vapors is illustrated by the balloon. If the theory we have outlined is correct, the remedy for the electrical exceptions to our common principle of lightning is to be found in such treatment of the tank as will prevent a continuous body of conducting material for the free passage of electricity to earth. A firm of Scotch shipbuilders are said to have established themselves at Shanghai, China, and are building iron steamers of the largest size. All of their 1,100 workmen are Chinese, who labor for a few cents each per day. Notwithstanding all the raw material used in these yards has to cross oceans, how there in the world can a ship be built more cheaply. The London Times sees in this fact something seriously ominous to the shipwrights on the Clyde and the Tyne.

do doctors, or lawyers, or clergymen. There is no college, or university, or school, or no curriculum for them to study. There are no professors of newspapers, there are no diplomas, and there are no degrees for an editor. Perhaps I should say that none of the ordinary schools in which other professions are taught, answer for the newspaper. The best school is the printing office. The best teacher is the click of the type and the atmosphere of the composing room. The fact of an editor or compositor being taught in a school, or not being taught in a school, is of no consequence. There are no books or masters to follow. Like the artist, the editor must have genius, but genius is not borrowed or taught. But though you cannot teach editors in school or academies, you can teach boys. And after you have taught the boy in school, you may teach the editor in a printing office. But be careful not to insert him at the wrong end of the stick, for if you do, you will not work his way out to the sanctum. When he gets there he will know how to stay there. But if you start him at the sanctum, you will stop him at the sanctum. One of the probabilities are that he will stop at the sanctum, and if he does, one of the evils of our times that not only with regard to this, but equally with regard to all trades and professions, the young men are unwilling to begin at the bottom, but grades the abolition of the sanctum, and the sanctum of an army. There should be no promotions except for cause, and no promotions except for merit. The history of the newspaper press proves the position of the editor, and the sanctum of an army. There should be no promotions except for cause, and no promotions except for merit. The history of the newspaper press proves the position of the editor, and the sanctum of an army.

Many of our young married people don't know what a blessing Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is until the youngster is all "yeel" by the hour. There are now 43,000 post-offices in active operation in the United States. VERMOREL is not a stimulating bitter which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action. Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known naval surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on diseases and diseases of the ear—especially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

Are You Not in Good Health? If the liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANSFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable medicine which acts directly on the Liver. Core's All Biliousness Remedy. Book address DR. SANSFORD, 162 Broadway, New York. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

Daughters, Wives and Mothers. Dr. MARSH'S URINE CATHETER will positively cure all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Uterus, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, etc. An old and reliable remedy. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Wholesale Dealers. N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities such as Wheat, Corn, and other goods. Includes sub-sections for NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH, and BOSTON.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without having Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other columns.—Advocate.

Physicians use Kidney-Wort in regular practice and pronounce its action perfect.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for C. Gilbert's White Star Syrup, claiming a 30-day trial.

Advertisement for C. Gilbert's White Star Syrup, detailing its ingredients and benefits.

A scientist says 50,500,000 stars glimmer in the firmament. Will some one of our readers please count the stars and inform us how near the scientist is correct in his figures? If the count can't be made in one evening, the enumerator should make a chalk mark where he leaves off, in order to know where to commence the next night, otherwise he may count some stars twice.

Malt Bitters regulate, purify, strengthen and nourish the maternal functions. A man threw a gun across his shoulder at Pineville, Indian Territory, and said he was going hunting. His way led past a neighbor's house, on the porch of which some children were playing. He took quick aim at a little girl and fired, killing her instantly. The only explanation he can give for the deed is that he felt an irresistible impulse to do it.

Nervous debility, weakness and decline prevented by a timely use of Malt Bitters. About nine-tenths of your self-made men are really the product of the country newspaper. Cut this out and paste in your diary.—Wheeling Sunday Leader.

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Advertisement for Malt and Hops Bitters, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Skin Diseases, highlighting the effectiveness of the treatment.

Advertisement for Hunt's Kidney and Liver Remedy, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for the Pictorial History of the World, highlighting its educational value.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

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Advertisement for Vegetine, highlighting its benefits for blood purification and overall health.

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Advertisement for The Literary Revolution, highlighting its educational and cultural value.

Advertisement for Light of Asia, highlighting its religious and cultural significance.

Advertisement for Thos. Hughes's works, highlighting their literary and moral value.

Advertisement for John Stuart Mill's works, highlighting their philosophical and political importance.

Advertisement for Baron Munchausen's works, highlighting their humorous and satirical nature.

Advertisement for Mary Queen of Scots's works, highlighting their historical and literary value.

Advertisement for Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, highlighting its religious and allegorical significance.

Advertisement for Private Theatricals, highlighting their entertainment value.

Advertisement for Stories and Ballads, highlighting their literary and cultural value.

Advertisement for Leaves from the Diary, highlighting their personal and historical interest.

Advertisement for Book Sellers, highlighting their services in providing books.

Advertisement for Perry Davis's Pain Killer, highlighting its effectiveness for various pains.

Advertisement for The Great English Remedy, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for The Great English Remedy, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Ward's 6 Fine Shirts for \$9.00, highlighting the quality and value.

Advertisement for Frazer Axle Grease, highlighting its effectiveness for lubrication.

Advertisement for Red River Valley, highlighting its agricultural and land opportunities.

Advertisement for Patent Brokers and Inventors' Association, highlighting their services.

Advertisement for Pensions, highlighting the benefits and services provided.

Advertisement for Saponifier, highlighting its uses in cleaning and hygiene.

Advertisement for Natrona Bi-Carb Soda, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Young Men, highlighting their services and offerings.

Advertisement for Truth is Mighty, highlighting its moral and educational value.