We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth and Head-Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold at Biery's or Thomas' Drugstore.

Did your girl ever refuse you, or ever say, "No, before she finally consented?" "No; but since we've been married she says nothing else."

Cleverton: "Why were you not at the ball the other evening?" Dashaway: "My tailor went back on me." "Didn't send your clothes in time, eh?" "Oh, yes, he did; he send them C. O. D."

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold at Biery's or Thomas' drug store.

Fair Young Creature (after some facilitations) "Do you think I would do for a Juliet?" Manager anxious not to hurt feelings: "Under-well, you'd look very pretty in some tomb."

He Yelled Kemp's Balsam.

I yell "Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure." I always do when I hear a man cough and I can't help it. It saved me and it will save you. I was threatened with pneumonia last winter and it broke it up. It helps the children out when their throats are sore cures their coughs, and tastes so good. The first dose helps you. So writes A. R. Arnold, engineer on the West Shore Ry., at Canajoharie, N. Y.

Proper enough.—Belle (suddenly): "I'm afraid all this talk about students is rather frivolous for Sunday." May (easily): "Oh, but they're all theological students you know."

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 60 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at T. D. Thomas and W. F. Biery's Drug Store.

Grumpy: "Pshaw! Women can never keep a secret." Mrs. Grumpy: "Can't, eh? Perhaps I haven't guarded the secret that the wedding-ring you gave me was plated."

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, none so effective. Large bottles 50c and $1.00 at all druggists. Sample bottle free.

You can always tell the travelling bridegroom who has been married the second time. He always knows just when to let go when coming out of the railroad tunnel.

A Great Battle

is constantly going on in the human system when you suffer with consumption, coughs or colds; they strive to ruin health and drag victims to the grave. Take timely warning, and use Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator is a sure cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion and all kidney complaints. Trial bottles free at Thomas' Drug Store.

Nothing half way about him.—Brown. "I'm too bad about Jergson drinking so. He's not half a bad fellow." Jones: "No he's a whole one."

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a slip of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle. It helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better. That, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at Reber's Drug Store.

Bloodgood: "Well, how did your bet with Miss Southmayd come out?" Travis: "It resulted in a tie." Bloodgood: "Why, how could that be?" Travis: "A silk tie for me, don'tcher know."

Be Your Own Doctor.

It won't cost you one half as much. Don't delay. Sent three two-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufman's great work, fine colored plates from life, on diseases, its causes and home cure. Address, A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston Mass.

It is usually unmarried women who write on the subject of "How to manage a husband."

May Thank Her Stars.

The narrow escape of Mrs. B. M. Searle, of Elkhart, Ind., from a premature death is wonderful. She states that "for twenty years my heart troubled me greatly. I had became worse. Had smothering spells, short breath, fluttering; could not sleep on my left side, had much Pain in Breast, shoulder and stomach. Ankles swelled. Had much headache and dizziness. Treatment did me no good, until I tried Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Restorative Nerve. The first bottle helped me, and I was soon virtually cured." For sale at T. D. Thomas and W. F. Biery's drug store. A fine book on the Heart and Nerves free.

What is that which has a mouth but never speaks, and a bed in which it never sleeps? A river.

One of the most useful article that Ap know of is that famous household remedy for the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It costs only 25cts. a bottle.

From irritation to inflammation, and from inflammation to chronic catarrh is the route; but Old Saul's Catarrh Cure is a safe and effectual cure for diseases of the nasal passages. Price only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

"Has your girl a keen sense of the ridiculous?" "Yes, she laughs all the time I am with her."

"A GOD-SEND is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me."—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liesener, A. M. Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Visitor (at relastic wax figure show): "Are you wax?" Second visitor: "No, are you?"

The consciousness of having a remedy at hand for croup, neumonia, sore throat and sudden colds, is very consoling to a parent. With a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, one feels, in such cases, a sense of security nothing else can give.

"Do you dictate to your typewriter?" "I used to do so, but I married her, and now she dictates to me."

"Why did you say she was a designing woman?" "So she is. She belongs to the Decorative Art Society."

Alderson: "Tommy, do you think your sister would marry me?" Tommy: "Yes. She'd marry almost anybody from what she said to me."

Did your wife listen to your excuse for staying out so late last night? "Oh, yes, she listened to me, and then,——" "The what?" "I listened to her."

Nothing is rainer in Nature than a slim man who has suddenly grown fat, unless it be the elderly matron who has just been mistaken for her daughter.

The Story of an Author's Child.

Every woman in the land has bowed down before "John Halifax, Gentleman;" but how many know much of the life of the woman whose brain child he was? There is in it a little romance that I am sure many will like to hear. Married to a gentleman who was a cripple, Mrs. Muloch Craik lived an idyllic life at a beautiful country home, a few miles from a county town. She heard one day, quite incidentally, that a baby had been found on a stone at the cross roads, that it had been taken to the town hall, and that all the gentry about were going to look at it because it was such a sweet little child. So, following the example of her neighbors, she went too. Looking up into the sweet sympathetic face of the famed authoress, the little baby smiled and put out its wee hands.

Dinah Muloch Craik could not resist this, and so she determined to take the child for her very own. Quickly it was wrapped up, and it became her baby. Devoted to it, she was yet determined as it grew older it should never have its heart hurt by being told the story of its birth and adoption; so, as soon as the little girl was able to understand, it was lovingly whispered to her that she had been found on the large stone which stood in the center of the hall, and which always was decorated with flowers, and that God had put her there that her mother might find her. As soon as she grew old enough, it became her daily duty to cut the flowers and arrange them to make beautiful this great rock that had been dug up from the cross roads and brought there. To her it represented the place where the hands of the angels had rested when they laid her down. Curiously enough, the child became very proud of the way in which she had reached the dear mother who cared for her as lovingly and as tenderly as if she were really of her own flesh and blood. Her birthday was the day on which she was found, and when the tenth one came around and a child's party was given her, she was heard asking one little girl, "How old are you?" The other one answered, "I was born nine years ago." "Oh!" answered the baby, "you were born like other children, but I am better than that; I was found just where God had placed me." The childish pride was as amusing as it was pathetic.

The years have gone by, the eyes of the good mother are closed forever to the sights of this world; but the child she cared for lives in the great town of London, and remembers; and when the mother of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and of this girl stands before Almighty God, don't you think that He will say—"As ye have done it unto the least of these, so will I unto you."—[Ladies' Home Journal.

Grandma's Glasses.

"Freddie, dear, have you seen my spectacles anywhere?" asked the old lady.

"Your gold rimmed glasses, grandma?"

"Yes."

"What you wear on your nose and see through grandma?"

"Yes; where are they?"

"The glasses that grandpa gave you?"

"Yes."

"For a Christmas present?"

"Yes; tell me where they are."

"Are they the glasses that you read the bible with, grandma?"

"Yes, yes! I'm getting impatient, Freddie. Get them for me."

"The glasses that you read about David and Goliah with, and the three children in the fiery furnace?"

"Yes, yes; the same glasses. Tell me where they are at once, Freddie, and quit asking so many questions."

"And do you want to read with them now, grandma?"

"No; I want to sew."

"What are you going to sew, grandma?"

"I want to hem a few handkerchiefs."

"For me?"

"No; for grandpa. Where are those glasses, you little torment?"

"You can't sew with the glasses, can you, grandma?"

"Why, of course I can. I can't sew without them."

"I thought you sewed with a sewing machine, grandma."

"Oh, you aggravating boy! Look right at me! Now tell me where those glasses are!"

"Dunno!"

"Haven't you seen them lately?"

"No'm."

Social Laws for Girls.

You think the laws of society are severe. You do not believe that conventionality is a great sword held up, not to strike you, but to protect you, and you shrug your pretty shoulders and say, "I know I was doing nothing wrong, and I don't care what people say." Now, my dear, you must care what people say; the world is a great judgment court, and usually the innocent and the ignorant are protected by it, though occasionally some one, falling into the mire of scandal and gossip, is brought into the court all bedraggled and disfigured, and the judge, not being able to see the virtue that is underneath, decides against the victim, and all because she did not care what the world said. I wish you would think even of the most innocent things.

Sometimes I fear you think I am a little bit severe, but I have known so many girls who were so thoughtless, yet so good, and who only found protection in the sword of conventionality. It may hang over your head, as did that of Damocles, but it is as a warning. It will protect you from evil speaking, from the making of injudicious friends, and it will insure you much more pleasure than if all the world ran helter skelter and became like a wild Irish fair day.

Conventionality protects you, as does the best mother, frowning at and forbidding not only that which is, but also that which looks wrong.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

The German builds his railroad cars for men. He puts his cigar holders and match receivers into 19 compartments out of 20, the twentieth being nominally, not often actually, reserved for "nonsmokers."

Nor does this by any means exhaust the list of eccentric makeshifts. To give my one other instance, it is a matter of history that a lady was once married with a ring of leather cut transversely from the finger of the bridegroom's glove.

Thus the plain gold hoop now sanctioned by long usage and surrounded as it is by untold associations, is by no means so essential to the marriage ordinance as most people suppose. Indeed, it is only during more recent years that it has been accepted as the only proper form of wedding-ring; for in former days rings used for marriage were frequently chased, or set with stones, or inscribed on the inside or outside with names, initials, or mottoes.

The stockholders in the Suez canal enterprise are feeling blue just now in consequence of the steady diminution of their receipts. In the season now closing 665,000 francs were taken in. The cost of keeping the lower open was 350,000 francs, and 300,000 more were spent for repairs. Next season the small profit of this year will be wiped out, it is expected, and a considerable deficit will appear in the place of it. In view of this probability 168,000 francs were reserved for future use from the profits of the six preceding years.

Cures Liver Complaint, Bilious Affections, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Giddiness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Kidney trouble and all delicate Female Complaints. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

LAXADOR LAXADOR

DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE

Fragrant! Lasting!

The Leading Perfume for the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cts.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 CTS

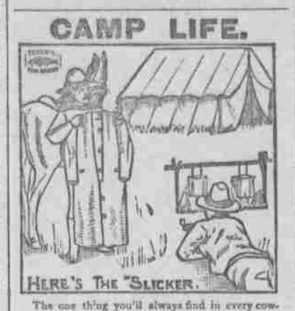
SALVATION OIL

Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Frostbites, Chapped Hands and Face, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote.—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

CAMP LIFE.



HERE'S THE "SLICKER."

The one thing you'll always find in every cowboy's outfit when he goes on the spring roundup is a "Fish Brand" Pommel Slicker. They make the only perfect saddle coat, and come either black or yellow. They protect the whole front of the rider's body, being made to fit round the outside of the saddle entire. When used as a walking coat, the extension pieces neatly overlap each other, making a regular overcoat with a double storm-proof front. When riding, the saddle is dry as a bone, from pommel to cantle, and the rider is entirely protected in every part of his body. These "Slickers," being of extra width, make fine blankets for camp. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, • Boston, Mass.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effect and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, CONN., May 5, '93.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Early last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it has been too I've some done. I have a dozen more bottles, having used it with perfect success, using every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame, he asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '93.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '93.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no bunch on the joint.

Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., MONROE, LA., May 8, '93.

Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old colt which got very lame. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicine without any good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours, MARION DOWNEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent by any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

RUPTURE

Thousands have been permanently cured by DR. J. BMAYER 931 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Inventor of a supporter, of use of which there have been no complaints. Cases pronounced incurable by others warranted. Send for Circular. CURE GUARANTEED. Advice Free. Office Hours 9 to 4.

Prof. ALEXANDER BOUDROU, the Greatest Discovery of the Age!

MIRACULOUS REMEDY.

I am now 71 years of age. Was a student of Medicine and Surgery for seven years under the famous Dr. Nelson, and after ten years' hard study and in consultation with seven of the most eminent physicians in the city of Philadelphia since 1871, I have discovered the cure of many so-called incurable disease.

It can no longer be doubted that the aged can be cured; that paralyzed limbs can be restored to their natural use, and general debility cured. Congestion of the brain, apoplexy, results of sunstroke and the worst cases of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, liver complaint, Bright's disease of the kidneys, hip and bone disease, catarrh, bronchitis, chronic dysentery, and so-called heart disease and diphtheria, all entirely cured with pure medicines of my own preparation, if used properly as directed.

During nine years over 16,000 persons in this city alone have used these medicines and are living witnesses of their worth. All their patients to be attended by calling at the office and laboratory of Professor Boudrou, No. 1727 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia. I was myself injured in the spine and paralyzed for seven years and pronounced incurable by seven of the most able physicians and surgeons of this city. I am now well and healthy, having cured myself with my own medicines.

Do not listen to those prejudiced against improvement in medicine and die, when you can be saved.

I will not go into practice myself, being over 60 years of age, but will sell my medicines. I have two eminent physicians connected with me to attend to calling at the residences of the sick if required.

Come one, come all sufferers and be restored to health, cured by these pure medicines and then see experience and believe for yourselves.

Office and Laboratory open daily from 7 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. Call or write ALEXANDER BOUDROU, 1727 N. 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SOME ARTIFICIAL EYES

They Are Hard to Tell From Real Ones and the Best Are Made in America.

There is a gentleman in New York, married and the father of a family, who has worn an artificial eye for many years without the knowledge of any member of his family. There are many men and women in public life who wear artificial eyes undiscovered. To do this, of course, requires not only wonderful perfection in the manufacture of the eye itself, but also great circumspection on the part of the wearer, whose vision is necessarily limited, and who is liable to exposure from the occurrences of every-day life. There was until recently in New York city a lady, the wife of a well known man, who was in the habit of meeting very many persons, and who went out much in society, who wore an artificial eye without detection.

Many artificial eyes are imported from Germany and France, where they are made almost as cheaply as buttons. In the district of Thuringia, in Germany, entire villages of men, women, and children assist in the manufacture. The process is analogous to glass blowing. Indeed, it is a sort of glass blowing. The workman sits at a table with a gas jet flame from a blowpipe in front of him, which gives an intense heat, capable of melting the glassy substance which forms the eye. He molds the substance as easily as a potter would mold clay. Then the pupil is put on by the same process, and the colors traced with small needles of colored substance, so as to imitate the delicate tracery of the eyeball and pupil.

When eyes are made at wholesale the workman makes haphazard a vast quantity of sizes, shapes, and colors, and it is presumed that a dealer can, by keeping a large assortment of these artificial eyes, manage to match the eyes of any customer. But in practice this proves to be an exceedingly difficult matter. The colors and shapes of eyes vary in numberless variety, and where customers are fastidious and with keen vision for shades of color it is seldom possible to suit them with these ready made eyes, and they are little used in first class establishments where perfect work is sought regardless of price.

The expression, "A bully boy with a glass eye," denotes a popular error that false eyes are made of glass. The fact is that the substance is more like china.

About 40 years ago an Englishman named T. J. Davis began to make artificial eyes in New York by a new process. He found a spar in Connecticut which was peculiarly adapted for the making of artificial eyes, and he maintained that, after great research in other parts of the world, no stone could be found capable of yielding the same results. This spar, to become ductile, has to be subjected to an intense heat for from 36 to 48 hours. When thus treated it is ready for shaping and coloring, and requires no metallic oxides to work it, and is, therefore, not liable to injury from the saline secretions, and more durable and artistic than eyes made in the old way, which was to mix common glass with metallic oxides, producing a material easily fusible by heat and very brittle. The eyes produced by the Connecticut spar are tougher. Mr. Davis kept his secret for many years, and before his death bequeathed it to his sons and they have made many eyes successfully for wealthy people who have tried in vain the best eye makers of Europe.

The cheap wholesale eyes are very useful in sparsely settled localities or small towns where people may want artificial eyes in an emergency. For instance, a gentleman traveling in the West broke his artificial eye, and the only place where he could get another was at a saddler's shop. He did not get a good match for size, shape, or color, but he got something that served him until he could get to New York.

There are many things to be considered in making a first class artificial eye. The right is different from the left. The size of the bulb must be taken into account. The position must be prominent, full, or sunken to mate the good eye. The shade of the white of the eye must be noted, and the delicate veins and tracery. Sometimes the blood-shot appearance of the good eye must be imitated. The diameter of the iris and the pupil must be marked, and the nature of the operation on the diseased eye must be taken into account. All this requires skill and dexterous manipulation. It is not unusual for a person to keep several extra eyes on hand in case of accident.

Sometimes people out of town send orders for eyes in the same way that other merchandise is sent for. The European artificial eyes generally last about twelve months only, when they become rough and unpleasant. Even the best false eyes will after a time become rough and require to be replaced. The best makers require that the false eyes shall be taken out at night and kept thoroughly clean. In most cases what is called an artificial eye is merely a part of an eye consisting of a small saucer which is not attached to the ball of the eye, but placed in proper position over it, and kept in place by the eyelids. Sometimes, when not skillfully fitted, they drop out and break.

A first class artificial eye, fitted in every respect in size, form, and color, costs from $25 to $50. The ready made eyes can be bought for very much less. A well known maker of artificial eyes said to a *Sun* reporter: "I have 8,000 imported eyes that are useless. They won't fit anything. My customers say they do not look like human eyes at all; that they are more like cat's eyes. They would prove uncomfortable to the wearer and probably produce disease. They would not fit the eyeball so as to move in unison with the good eye. They are very far, indeed, from the perfection of the eyes we make here. You can buy them for 40 cents apiece. What is the need of any one buying such things when by waiting a day or so a perfect fitting and well matched eye can be made? It is a common thing for people to go abroad under the impression that the best artificial eyes are made there. But they generally come back with a better appreciation of American workmanship. Of course there are some persons who must wear the cheap eyes or none, but no sensitive person can be persuaded to use them unless in an emergency.—[New York Sun.

Mechanical Memory.

A singular instance of the old belief that what is too quickly learned can not endure was given me to-day by a popular young actor. Owing to the sudden illness of a brother actor, who did not have an understudy, my friend had to prepare himself in a few hours for a part which was long and difficult, but the actor learned it after a few readings and played it with accuracy. Immediately after the performance he forgot almost every word of it. He was unable to repeat two consecutive sentences correctly.

The most curious cases of forgetfulness I can recall were on the part of a friend of mine, an old man whose memory had once been exceedingly strong. Age made it very weak. If anything brilliant was said or read to him in the evening he would imagine next morning that the brilliant ideas of the night before were his own. Hence he used to write them out and show them to his friends as original matter.—[New York Evening Telegram.

All grumbling and hard speeches and tale bearing is doing the devil's work. All disorder and laziness is doing the devil's work. All cruelty and brutality is doing the devil's work.—[Kingsley.

AND YET ONE CAN EAT TOO MUCH OF IT.

An overload of bread may not injure you but will make you very uncomfortable; so will overdoing of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

not injure your shoes, but make them look so nicely and cleanly. To prevent abuse follow directions.

Ask to Dry, Polish and Have Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, which

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TIN WARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN SLEIGHS, COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

PIK-RON

A POLISH THAT ACTS LIKE VARNISH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deadly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and allgone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work shops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

Read the Advecate.

Dr. C. T. HORN,

—AT THE—

Central Drug Store,

OPP. THE PUBLIC SQUARE

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

Fine Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c.

Choice Wines and Liquors,

Wall Paper and Decorations!

Spectacles!

When you buy a pair of Shoes you want good fit. But if you need SPECTACLES it is much more important that the EYE should be accommodated with correct lenses and a proper fitting frame which will bring the lenses directly before the centre of the eye. If you buy our spectacles at Dr. Horn's you will find the above points properly attended to.

PERSCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded

Oct15-1887

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A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and Free, Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

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Reasonable!

Purely local in our aim.

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How Beer Mugs Are Made.

Connoisseurs love—and many who have no pretensions to that title are familiar with—the quaint drinking mugs or other vessels which are known as Gres de Flandres. Scoffers have said that the peculiar stoneware has been so named because it was never made in Flemishland; but the scoffers are wrong. The province of Limburg, however, now divided between Germany and Belgium, which was so long one of the seats of manufacture, has always been a frontier State, and had always been up to 1815 subject to the Counts and other rulers of Flanders. The ware is in truth essentially German in its history, and in the characteristics of its diversified forms and artistic embellishments.

The precise date and place of its origin remain unknown. A well authenticated fragment of the brown ware bears the date of 1589; but examples of a rude unglazed white ware, and of a coarse earthen body of dark gray, smeared with a lead glaze, have been found in excavations, and may be supposed to have been the productions of a very remote period. But evidently by the middle of the sixteenth century the art had attained to something like perfection. For two centuries Germany retained the monopoly and kept Europe supplied with drinking vessels, and adapted very much to the tastes, to the measures, and to the usage of different lands.

It was toward the end of the eighteenth century when a successful attempt was made by one Dwight, of Fulham, to produce the like articles in England. This was, however, a period of remarkable activity among English potters. The picturesque, though rude, puzzle jugs and tygs had been the product of much ingenuity; but they were disappearing before the beautiful salt glaze ware, much of which has never been excelled in perfection of form and sharpness of ornament, and which had attained to the highest degree of artistic quality before the advent of Josiah Wedgwood.

The stoneware, however, properly so called, was probably produced in numberless localities all over Germany and the Low Countries, where suitable clay and aptitude existed. But there are a few districts to which peculiar interest attaches. There were seats of characteristic and often remarkable original styles. Among the most notable places was Siegburg, situated not far from Bonn, on a tributary of the Rhine. There were produced the tall cylindrical cannettes in what was long known as Cologne ware, and other articles of a like kind in a white body, often unglazed, but richly embossed with elaborate and finely chased figures and ornaments in relief.

Siegburg suffered severely during the wars of the seventeenth century, and the potters, despairing of being able to carry on their industry in peaceful security, finally emigrated to other lands. All attempts to influence them to return to their ruined abodes and desolated town were unsuccessful; but about 40 years ago an enterprising and ingenious potter undertook to revive on the spot the old manufacture. With the aid of ancient molds, discovered in the neighborhood, he reproduced the ware of old types, following closely the old traditions. These revivals found a ready market, by the agency of unscrupulous dealers, as veritable examples, and long held unchanged their places in public museums and the cabinets of collectors as genuine examples of the much prized ware of Siegburg.

Only second in historic importance, and quite distinct in character, were the productions of Raeren, a town near Aix-la-Chapelle. These latter were generally of a rich bronze brown, covered with a brilliant salt glaze. Besides the familiar beer pots, ewers, and jugs of great artistic pretentions were there produced. The decorative art of Raeren found employment in the production of religious and mythological drinking and dancing scenes, some adapted from the engravings of the time, others undoubtedly the creation of local modellers and displaying great original talent.

Similar in style and color to the ware of Raeren were the productions of Frechen, among which may be included a well known jug, the neck of which is adorned with a grotesque long bearded face, called in England "Gray Beard," or sometimes known as "Bellarmine."

On all these peaceful centers of ingenious and profitable industry, grim visaged war wrought ruthless devastation. In their despair the potters of the Low Countries abandoned the places in which their art was, like themselves, native and to the manner of the country born. Many sought refuge on the other side of the Rhine, and among other places which were to rejoice in the accession of the emigrants was the district lying a little to the east, opposite the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine. Now forming part of the province of Nassau, this territory was, up to 1803, under divided jurisdiction; it was part of the electorate of Treves and of the county of Wied. The district had been from time immemorial identified with the production of pottery to such an extent that it had become known as the "Kannenbacherland," or the country of the potters—much as the like region in North Staffordshire is known to all men as The Potteries.

The Kannenbacherland of to-day comprises nine busy little villages, of which the two most populous, Hohr and Grenzhausen, give a common title to the whole district. Hohr has the air of a small but flourishing town of between 2,000 and 3,000 population. Grenzhausen, about one-fourth less in population than Hohr, is like unto it in general characteristics. Chemical utensils and drain pipes are among the special goods manufactured; but Grenzhausen is preeminently the home of the Kappenbacher, the maker of the cups and mugs which are the joy of the South German beer drinker.

In general appearance the factories of Hohr-Grenzhausen suggest a comparison with the small potteries that might have been built in Staffordshire in the far-away-pre-Wedgwood days. There is the same absence of architectural design, the same look of haphazardness, the familiar maze without the smallest suggestion of a plan. All the world over, indeed, there is a family likeness between the workshops wherein the potter's simple craft was pursued until the very modern edifices of the great houses of to-day came to be constructed.

It is noticeable that the ancient art of the "thrower," the potter of antiquity, is largely practiced here, though many of the objects are pressed from plaster molds. Women are employed to attach the handles and spouts, and to finish the ware after it has left the thrower. Upon the women, too, devolves the delicate work of scratching in the clay such patterns of flowers and arabesques as form a rough decoration on the surface. Models of patterns are rarely used. The women trace their designs with great freedom of hand. These devices in "scratching" are subsequently relieved by broad touches of color, the cobalt used being mixed with water and clay, with a further admixture of salt to make the pigment run fluidly under the brush.

The apprentices serve a term of from three to four years, and the work people are paid upon a system of piece work called "Tagenwerken," under which a stipulated number of different articles are adopted as the unit for calculating the work per day. For example, a man is made to make 240 mineral water bottles, or 160 mugs of one litre size.

The process of firing differs materially from that commonly pursued in the ordinary manufacture of pottery. There the oven is vertical, inclosed within a bottle shaped "hovel," which protects it and the fires from the external weather. At Hohr-Grenzhausen the oven is of a long horizontal form with apertures at intervals along each side of the arched roof, covered by earthenware slabs, which are removable at particular stages of the firing. This is for the purpose of throwing in the salt, the fusing of which at the proper heat gives to the ware its glazed surface.

Among the numerous institutions, partly under government patronage, and in other cases wholly of voluntary initiative, but which appear to be doing good service in the advancement of their interests, is the Royal Trade School, established and largely sustained by the Prussian government for the special improvement and development of the local industry. The sons of manufacturers are there encouraged, after completing their preliminary courses, to design, model, and complete original works, in the hope of their being of commercial value. It is claimed that some of the most successful patterns have thus had their origin in the Technical School.

A RAINBOW FOUNDATION.

Once a spider built a cobweb on a rainbow
bright and gay,
For she thought its brilliant colors would entice her lawful prey.
But alas! The sun descended and the bright
bow was no more,
And the weeping, wireless spider was left homeless as before.
"After this," I heard her mutter to herself,
"I'll be content
With foundations not so showy, but more firm
and permanent!"

—[Amos R. Wells.

The Origin of Yankee Doodle.

"Yankee Doodle" has stood the test of 135 years. In 1755 great exertions were made by the British ministry, at the head of which was the Earl of Chatham, for the reduction of the French power in the provinces of the Canadas. To carry this object into effect, General Amherst was placed in command of the British army in Northwestern America, as it was then considered, and the British colonies in America were called on for assistance. They immediately responded to the call, contributing with alacrity their several quotas of men. In the summer of 1755 the British troops, under General Abercrombie, were encamped on the east bank of the Hudson River, a little south of Albany, on the old Van Rensselaer place, known in the early history of Rensselaerwyck as Fort Crailo, awaiting reenforcements of militia previous to marching to Ticonderoga. Early in June the Eastern troops began to pour in, company after company; and so motley an assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an exception be found in the ragged regiments of Sir John Falstaff. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans marching through the ancient streets of Albany to take their station on the left of the British army—some with long coats, some with short coats, and some with no coats at all, in colors as varied as those of the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like that of Cromwell's soldiers, and others with wigs, powdered and unpowdered, whose curls floated around their shoulders. Their march, their accouterments, and the whole arrangements of the troops furnished great source or amusement to the wits of the British army. The musicians played the airs of two centuries ago, and the tout ensemble exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that could not fail to excite their merriment.

Among the wits belonging to the British army was a surgeon of some distinction, a Dr. Richard Shackburg, who combined the talents of a musician with the science of his profession, and with his wit. One evening late in June, sitting beside the old well just at the rear of the Van Rensselaer house, still to be seen at Greenbush, with the air of "Kitty Fisher's Jig" ringing in his ears, Dr. Shackburg wrote the words of "Yankee Doodle," and presented words and music to the officers of the militia with great solemnity, commending the air as one of the most celebrated in martial music. The joke took well, to the great amusement of the British officers, and "Yankee Doodle" was at once known as the march and song of the militia. The tune was known in the time of Charles the First, and has even been said to be of classic origin, having been chanted in the days of Miletus, certainly in the days of Herodotus, and possibly in those of Homer! The words "Yankee Doodle" have been variously defined and to enter into a full discussion of the subject would involve too much space. The general acceptation is that "Yankee" is from "Yankin," meaning in the vocabulary of early New York Dutch, to grumble, snarl, or yelp, and its derivative noun, "Yanker," meant a howling cur. It was not in use save among the lower classes, for reasons which to-day forbid slang being introduced into our homes; but it was a well known word. In the collision between the New Englanders, the New York Dutch, and the British, much ill feeling was aroused. The New Englanders despised the Dutch, and the Dutch despised the New Englanders, while the British ridiculed both. Hence the use of the word to indicate the contempt which existed.

Every circumstance points to its birth in this prevailing contemptuous feeling. To this day Yankees are looked upon with some distrust by the descendants of the real Dutchmen now outside of New England. The bit of Dr. Shackburg became known throughout the army, and the song was sung in a sort of contempt for the colonials. This contemptuous use of the song continued until after Lexington. In 1775 the British troops tarred and feathered one Thomas Ditson, in Boston, marching to the tune as the best means of heaping contempt on the Yankees. But this was changed at Lexington, and it was said that when the British commander was once