THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.

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h easily workable planks for

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING.

THE MANDSONS NEW STORE OF BORON M. STRINMAN & CO.

One of the Most Conveniently Arranged and Complete Hardward Stores in the State. Description in Detail of the Three Floors of the Structure.

The largest, costlicat and most conve niently arranged place of mercantile busi-ness in this city is undoubtedly the new hardware store of Geo. M. Steinman & Co. Nos. 26 and 25 West King street. The building, which is three stories high, exclusive of the basement, extends from West King street to Mifflin street, a distance of 246 foot. The West King street front has a width of 32 feet 10 inches, and is of this width for a distance of 122 feet, at which point it increases in width to 64 feet 10 inches and continues that width to Mifflin street.

THE FRONT ELEVATION. The front elevation is of the Queen Ann

style of architecture, the drawings being fur-nished by R. S. Kennedy, architect, of Philadelphis. The front wall is carried from the base

ment to the first floor, and from the first to the second floor on heavy cast iron columns The base and stone at the basement and sitt course of the first floor are heavy granitethe sill course being high enough to receive the steep grade of West King street, The heavy girders are of fine lumber, and are supported by heavy columns, resting on large and heavy granite blocks, built in ce-

The second heavy grantee the second story is laid two heavy wrought iron beams, bolted together to receive the brick wall for the upper stories. The front wall is under-lined with Indian linestone trimmings, and the plain and moulded brick are of the finest quality made in Philadelphia and laid by Philadelphia experts. The front doors and the window sash, from

the ground floor up are made of solid walnut lumber and are filled with the finest qual'y of French plate glass. The front elevation is crowned with a

The Front elevation is crowned with a curb stone battlement of batdsome design. The walls of the basement are of stone masonry, 24 inches in thekness, and the side and rear walls of the building are 18 inches thick in the lower stories and 14 inches in the third story.

THE PRINCIPAL SALES-BOOM.

Entering the principal sales-room, which occupies the entire length and width of the building, we find long counters on either side of it, and along the walls some miles o shelving, filled with every description of hardware and cutlery, and hundreds of tons of manufactured and unmanufactured iron. of manufactured and from from floor to ceiling is 16 feet. The floor is built with a slight de scent towards the rear, so as to accommodate itself to the lower grade of Mifflin street. Equidistant from the front and rear of this Equidistant from the front and rear of this immense room are two; counting rooms, one open and the other enclosed. They are both of hard wood, and the enclosed or private glass. Just to the rear of this office is a broad and handsome stairway of hard wood 1*ading, to the upper stories, and iuriher back on the opposite side of the room is another stairway leading to the rooms above. Near the rear of the main floor is a space to

be used for the storage of unmanufactured iron and steel. A large rack has been built and flat iron and steel of various sizes. At the rear of the main salesroom is in driveway. The floor is just three feet higher

driveway. The floor is just three feet higher than the driveway, so that wagons cambe loaded and unloaded without trouble. Close by is a heavy platform elevator to carry goods from the basement to the second and third floors, and vice versa. In the northeast corner of the front building will be erected a hydraulic eleva-tor, extending from the basement to the third floor.

third floor.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

The second and third floors are built on new fire-proof plan, with heavy cross girder supported on iron columns, and longitudina girders carried by a double set of heavy iron stirrups. A course of three inch plowed and grooved joists are wriked on top of the gir ders and finished with inch and a quarter yellow pine flooring boards. The lower part of the girders are cased in with floated boards and mouldings, so that the ceiling of the first and second stories represent a design of panel work. The lumber for the roof is of inch and a quarter yellow pine boards, plowed and grooved, and the roof is covered with best double-thick charcoal tin, laid on

FOINTS FOR THE FAIR Pashion's Latest Vagaries That Make the Girls Look Prettier

No feathers are used on the newest bonnets and turbans. Brown in light shades is the favorite color

for boucle jackets. The hair will probably be dressed high for this and another meason.

The newest cloak is the douillette made of a rough striped wool, with stripes that are quite wide and have a long pile, the color of a dark tobacco tint on a lighter tobacco ground.

ground. The most fashiousble neck ornament for a young girl is a row of pearls. These are by no means expected to be real pearls. The beautiful French and Roman imitation pearl beads are signistic things in them-selves and are always worn for what they are

Paste buttons, buckles and snaps for waistbands and above are an ther permitted imi-tation that is liked and very effective. As the real diamonds became so plentiful there is no objection to putting these brilliants, well cut and mounted, among the dress ornaments with jet, cut steel and iridescent ends.

Greatly in vogue is the Incroyable eye-glass, with a very long handle, which pre-vents the necessity of raising the arm. The last new ones have an elaborate monogram of the owner. of the owner

The new short jackets are simply made with a row of buttons down the front, and iten covered all over with a little unobtrusive pattern in satin stick embroidery. The large range of brown tones are trimmed with the fur that best matches them in color. The new blankst cloth, which comes in light only, is a stylish and favorite ru rial.

SPECIMEN BRIDAL TOILETS.

Swansdown is the latest Parisian fancy for morning bridal dresses. A magnificent bridal robe recently finished was made of thick white satin, the train handsomely disposed in pleats from the waist down without looping. The front of the skirt was laid in posed in pleats from the waist down without looping. The front of the skirt was laid in broad box pleats, with rows of swansdown running down between. The bask was cut out in a deep V back and front, and edged with swansdown, and the elbow sleeves were trimmed with the same. A lovely dress of cream white satin du-cheese had a unique or namentation in the

A lovely dress of cream white satin du-chesse had a unique ornamentation in the shape of a side panel of satin, covered with orange blossoms and leaves. An immense bow of satin ribbon was placed at the bottom of the pannel near the foot, whence the flowers were built up to the waist, narrow-ing perceptibly toward the top. The train at the back of the skirt was long and square, and the front was covered by a drapery of duchesse lace. The pointed satin bodice had a narrow girdle of orange blossoms across the iront that ended in the side seams, and the open square neck and the sleeves were trimmed with flowers and lace. A cluster of orange blossms also fastened on the veil.

of orange blossmalso fastened on the veil. A third bridal dress, almost equally as pretty as the one just described, was of white fallie Francaise. The front of the petiticont was laid in fine knife pleats and garlanded across with sprays of orange blossoms. At each side was a panel of white uncut velvet, and failing over them, a long court train of faille bordered all round by a rich flounce of point d'Alencon lace. The basque had a narrow pointed vest of uncut velvet, and a long V of the same let into the back. The neck was heart shaped; and trimmed with orange sprays and lace. A neck band o orange blossoms set close together was worr round the throat in dog-collar fashion. The sleeves, trimmed with a fail of point d'Alen con and flowers, stopped just short of the or bow, where they were met by long gloves of white kid. The jewels worth by brides are either diamonds or pearls, usually the gift of

THE SCIENCE CF SLEEP.

the groom.

The Senses That First Lose Consciousness

Siumber-Some Interesting Pacts. From the British Medical Journal,

Each successive graduation in sleep i narked by the inclusion of a nervous system, which is for the time being shut off, so to speak, from participating in the general life functions of the individual until, when the maximum intensity is attained, nothing is left but the purely animal-one might almost my the vegetable-life. Sleep of this degree any the vegetable-life. Sieep of this degree of interasity, although a perfectly normal process, is not, in health, of long duration. After the lapse of a variable space of time the systems one by one resume their functions, until finally the sum of perceptions brings about the condition of wakening. The brain shares in the need, which is

The brain shares in the need, which is everywhere spearent, of periods of rest. The products of cerebral activity accumulate more rapidly than they are eliminated, and a period therefore arrives when the tissues ar no longer able to do their work. The result is an invincible feeling of indisposition to ex-ertico, physical or mental. The temporary

DRIFT. Now that Henry M. Stanley, the great Af.

rican explorer, is about to start on his lectur-ing tour through our country, fresh attention will be aroused to the book in which he so graphically describes The Congo, and the Founding of its Free State. It is a sumptuous work, issued about a year ago in two large octavo volumes, in Harper & Brothers' heat style. The paper is of the finest, type large and double-leaded ; it has over a hun-

dred full-page and other illustrations, large and small maps, and is bound in magnifi-cent style, with back and side title stamped in gold, silver, black and red. Tur very first time, however, that I read this work of Stanley I feit that, as the boys asy, he was "putting it on too thick !" One

manot read the preface even without seeing that the author is an extravagant enthusiast and unless carried away by his enthusiasp one soon has the conviction forced upon him that Bula Matari, the " Breaker of Rocks," consciously or unconsciously sometimes draws "the long bow." But what will you do about it ? The people who have been at any of the places he so glowingly describes and who could tell whether his "story o work and exploration " is accurate or not, are so few that they could be counted on the fingers of one's hand. And even these few are

nearly all connected with the same enter prise in whose employ Stanley himself was, and whose interest it is to have his story of the marvelous wealth and gigantic opportu bittes for trade and commerce, in the region of the Congo, believed by the world at large. What could anyone do, therefore, no matter how skeptical he might be, but blindly be lieve, or at least mutely submit, to the won-drous tale of the Congo and its resources ?

WELL, no, that was not quite all. One could read the book critically and not fail soon to find certain reasons to strengthen one's skepticism, and good ground for doubt-ing the great explorer's accuracy, and even his verseity.

TAKE, for instance, his map, and with its aid trace the route he took up the Congo basin and the places he actually visited, according to his own account. You will at once notice that his real explorations cover comparatively only a very narrow strip of territory along the banks of the great river, with a few short excursions up a few of its tributaries. On the map of Central Africa his entire course would be represented by only a narrow line. Outside of this line are did not explore, he himself saw nothing, he really knows hardly anything. Yet his vol-umes presume to give a full and circumstan-tial description of nearly the whole vast re-gion of Central Africa ! He gives tables of remulation for the whole hand thron strange gion of Central Africa! He gives tables of populations for the whole based upon strange calculations made from personal observation of comparatively only a little strip of the country. He goes up a few tributaries for a couple of miles, and then confidently gives us the number of miles of navigable streams and the extent of shore-line of the entire river system of Central Africa. He even makes out tables of natural products for the whole district, of their annual yield and com mercial value, all based upon what he has mercial value, all based upon what he has seen in his tripalong a narrow route up the banks of the Congo. More than this, he con-structs for us, not a castle, but several facto-ries and a railway, "in the air," and ex-pands his calculations most wondrously. In Vol. 11, on pages 360 and 370, he says : "Sup-posing a few factories were established on the Upper Congo, a few at Isanglia, and a few at Manyanga, and judging from what is being done on the Lower Congo, the follow-ing produce was shipped:" Then follows in detail a table of the produce, its gross value and its weight " The tonnage thus adduced by the above estimate would be equal to 4274 tons per day, which would equal to 427% tons per day, which would task the resources of such a railway." He concludes that "the aggregate for up and down freight would amount to 300,000

pounds sterling per annum, exclusive of pas sengers !" SURELY the milkmaid who counted her thickens before they were hatched was practical compared with Mr. Stanley. She at least had her eggs to reckon from ; but he

has none. His whole calculation is based on supposing a few factories were built," and " Judging from what is being done on the Lower Congo." But he nowhere tells us what is being done on the Lower Congo. He judges from an utterly unknown quantity. Besides, he does not really know whethe

the products of the region are anything like what he represents. In fact they are not he represents. In fact they are not, as shall show in a minute

Her Husband on Election Day and Night. From the Detroit Free Press.

of 212 tons of ivory yearly on which you recton, have you and your enterprise ever been able to buy much more than 213 tusks even in the whole six years? And yet you were in those very districts where, according to your former representations, ivory is no plenty as to have no value where the villages are packed full of it? I happen to know from personal experience how the business of the association has fared, in spite of the most strenuous exertions." Know Bowser ? He's my husband, Domn' know enough to come in when it rains. If he did he'd stay out and get soaking wet just to oblige his political party. Bowser is pass-ably domestic and intelligent except at election time. About a week before election he begins to act up. He saddles the party on his back and begins to grow thin and pale and

MR. TINDEL in his report says on this same nervous. His mind is filled with majorities, subject: "Mr. Stanley brought with him from the vicinity of the Falls Station, 150 straights, splits, slips, canards and candidates

tusks. The agents of the association were I give him Hall Columbia-I have even not able to procure more than so tusks all last year." There is quite a difference between so tusks, or even 150, and the 222 tons of them per annum on which Stanley speculates ! kept him awake all night talking to him-but it does little or no good. The old crank is figuring out a net gain of 128 in the Fourth precinct of the Sixth ward all the time I'd backing, and when forced by exhaustion to talking, and when forced by exhaustion to stop for a moment he looks at me with glis-tening eyes, reaches out his paw and yells : "Whoop! shake! I tell you we've got In his list, further, Stanley reckons on 10,000 tons of Orchills weed yearly, worth some £450,000. He says (vol. 11., p. 353)

tening eyes, reaches out his paw and yells: "Whoop! shake! I tell you we've got 'em." The closer it gets to election day the more of an idio he becomes. Strange men come to the house, and he takes them out into the alley for a whispered conversation, during which they nod and gesture and chuckle and shake paws. He is called out of bed to stand on the front step and mutter and mumble with strangers, who may be midnight smass-ains for all I know. I wish they were, I wish they'd hit him with a sand-bag and ren-der him unconscious until after election. He slips out nights without asking my advice or consent, and along toward midnight, after I got the whole police force looking for him, be comes sneaking in and confidently whis-pers: "Say, Hanner, it's all fixed to run Bil-ker in the Seventh ward, and his election assures us a grand victory all along the line ?" "Vast extents of forest are veiled with the orchilla mosa. Between Iboko and Langaorchills moss. Between Iboko and Langa-Langa I maw a strip of forest about 60 miles in length draped with orchilla lying on the woods like a green veil." Alas for his knowledge of botany! The German doctor in his letter shows that it is not orchilla at all, which is plenty only on the southern coasts of Africa, but is a kind of Usnea, fit only to having may for backing crockery or glass! be used say for packing crockery or glass it is worth next to nothing commercially. To give only one more instance. In Vol. 11, pages 66 and 67, Stanley estimates "the number of useful trees in the forest of Lukoleia at 460,000, which allowing only 40 cubic set to the tree, would furnish 18,000,000 cubic feet of timber." Then he goes on to describe "The plane trees are numerous ; they would

"You old idiot! what do I care about Bilker or your grand victory ?" I yell at

"Sh ! Don't talk so loud, or the opposition will get on to our racket." And the way he and the rest of 'em write

furnish easily workable planks for flat-boats, wooden steamers, tables, doors, flooring, rafters, window frames, etc.; while of the spiendid teak might be formed keels, stem and stern-posts, decking, and the mahogany, red-wood, and gualacum for furniture. A steam saw-mill might enable us to furnish all the timber needed for trading houses for generations out of this one forest. Though the timber is not scant in other parts of the Congo banks, it is the only part from the sea to Lukoleia that a forest was found wherein there were so few useless trees." Dr. Pech-nel-Losche denies this altogether; and to substantiate his denial refers to a report made by Mr. Comber, an experienced and intelli-And the way he and the rest of 'em write communications to the papers signed "Pro Bono Publico," "Veritas," "Workingman" and "Taxpayer" is perfectly awful. I've known Bowser to sit down and write a whole yard of stuff, claiming to know exactly what siled the country, and furnishing a political panaces for it, sign it "Truth," and send it off to appear next morning in print and scare haif the country to death. Bowser know what alls the country? Why, he doesn't know a wart from a stone bruise ! It is on election day that his yivid foolish.

uei-Losche defice this altogether; and to substantiate bits denial refers to a report made by Mr. Comber, an experienced and intelli-gent resident of Africa, who has been all through the forests described. This report made to the Royal Geographical Society of Lukoleia is thickly wooded, but he (Mr. Comber) could not say that he had seen any useful timber at all, which might be worth anything for future profits. At all the sta-tions many of the logs and other lumber had to be thrown away, because the wood was worthless." Further, the German explorer's words about the Congo forests are substan-tiated by the report of the American agent, Mr. Tisdel, who says: "With one excep-tion, there is no respectable wooded land-scape between Ponto da Lenha and Stanley Pool. I refer to the Masamba forest, which, others is no respectable wooded land-It is on election day that his vivid foolish-ness giares like an electric light. He geta up half an hour earlier, gulps down a hasty breakfast and rushes off to peddle tickets and challenge votes, and see to bringing out the full vote. He doesn't go, though, before I have said to hun : " Bowser, you are a flat-footed idiot ! You turn with a crank ! You ought to be turned out with kangaroos ! You-"

We'll make the majority 2,000 all aroun and bury the opposition out of sight !" he exclaims, looking at me in such a dreadfu way that I feel shivers race up and down m

At noon I hear that he has bet our ho Pool. I refer to the Masamba forest, which although of small extent, contains some fin-specimens of tail hardwood trees. In the valleys of the rivers Lavo and Inklast a fee and lot on his favorite candidate. At o'clock that he has been pounded all to jelly. At 6 that he has also bet our horse cow, the baby and the cook stove on majori ties. At 9 that he has offered to bet me against a \$15 overcoat. At 10 that he has gond trees grow near the water, but mostly on soft wood. In one or two spots along Stanley Pool there are also small forests, but none o them of any account are worth anything for to political headquarters to stay a week, and when some one asked after my health he re plied: "Furs' rate-tud"s ole rhinoceros an' twice's ugly !" "Rab, fur Zheneral Zhack. building or carpenters use." Again is Mr Stanley's account "corrected."

At midnight I klek his Sunday plug hat It seems a great pity that one who like Mi cross the floor, fling his slippers out doors and smash his pipe and go to bed. I'll settle with Mr. Bowser when he comes home, and Stanley has done so much to shed light upon the Dark Continent, and who might have If blood is then split law must hold me blameless. At noon next day he comes home in a back, hat smashed, pockets inside out, coat tails torn off, and a \$50 suit of clothes given us such valuable information on that vast Congo Land through which he passed should instead waste his time and space by telling us about regions of which he knows completely gone. His hat is on the back of his head, his eyes bloodshot, and beer staips no more by actual observation than anybody else; and especially that he should have per-mitted his interest in certain political and mercantile enterprises so to color and dis tort his account, so to substitute speculation ticket got cleaned out by 3,600 majority, an l've come home ter die !" in place of facts, as to leave his readers utterly perplexed as to what to believe and what to

Princesses at a Watering-Place

From Harper's Bazaar. It would be difficult to find a place in Europe where more titled people congregate than at Aix-les-Bains. In Grammont's Memoirs he speaks of the "nobles, the princes, and the kings who go to Aix to take the waters and to play at the new game faro,

which was invented there." During the summer of 1886 there were five princesses at Aix-les-Banes at one time. The one of highest rank was the Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne, who arrived simply one evening at six, accompanied by a lady-inwaiting, Miss Harvey, her maid, and man-servant. The doctor met her at the station, and drove her immediately to the *etablisse*.

SPOREN IN ANORN ough bitter, burr

Twas but a little word in anger spoken, While proud eyes dished through bitter, but ing tears ; But ob, I felt that fatal word had broken The cord of love that bound our hearts

years. Thy tortured face, that long, wild look of sorrow.

Like some pale ghost, must haunt me while I

As a common of pression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the carsifyed powers of Ayer's Chorty Precional use, the carsifyed powers of Ayer's Chorty Precional, editering as I do that, but for its use. I should be granted that her the the second to the second the second that the second to the second the second that the second the second to the second the second the second to the second the second to the second the second to the second to the second to the second the second to live ; and yet how bright, how fall of joy the morrow Had I but breathed one simple word—For give I'

did not bear thy tender voice appealing, Nor marked thy anguish when I cried "De

part !" foo blind to see thy pitying glance, revealing

The generous promptings of thy noble heart low could I know that faithful heart was yearn ing. Though crushed and wounded to its inmost

To take me back, like weary bird returning, In fear and trembling when the storm is jo'er

Remember, love, that it may be forever :

To see my face no more by night or day. Se calm, rash heart, think well before we seven Recall the angry word and bid mestay. Dead stience fell ; the song birds hushed their

singing ough," I proudly cried ; "1 choose my

While even through my maddened brain kept

rieging The death knell of my love-too late, too late Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Forgive, forgive !" I walled, the wild tear streaming As mid the monning trees I stood alone : Love, let thy kisses waks me from my dream

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 91 ; elz bet-lies, 55. Thy pleading voice, thy tortured face was

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. gone. That angry word, I may recall it never ; For o'er thy narrow grave rank weeds have BROWN'S

grown. emember, love, that it may be forever."

Ah, words prophetic ! love, had 1 but known My locks are gray, my eyes are dim with weap-

ing, The face once loved by thee, no longer fair; There a lone woman often kneels in prayer. h, sweetheart mine, thou art so lowly lying.

Thou canst not hear the tearful voice above That with the night wind evermore is signing "I spoke in anger : oh, forgive me, love !"

-Fanny Forre.ter. ----

Tennyson Accused of Plagiarian Some gossip has been excited in London literary circles by an attempt to fix upon the poet laureate a grave charge of plagiarism in his poem of "Columbus," printed in the Ballads and Other Poems, in 1880. Eleven years previously there appeared a poem by Mr. Joseph Ellis, called "Columbus at Se ville," and certain points of similarity be tween the two are noted in a brochure re tween the two are noted in a brochure re-centiy issued under the style of "Vox Cia-mantis," written perhaps with greater freedom than is commendable in a compara-tively unknown critic dealing with a poet of Lord Tennyson's reputation. It is prover-bially easy to discover plagiarism where none exists, and where it is granted that the narallel phrases in the two means are deaparallel phrases in the two poems are de idedly curious and not unworthy all seems to have been said which the sub-ject fairly warrants. But, in spite of his flippancy, the writer of "Vox Clamantis" is admitted to have drawn attention to a liter-TAKE ary curiosity.

" Fire-Proof Paper May Be Made."

"Fire-Proof Paper May Be Made." says a scientific exchange, "from a pulp, con-sisting of one part vegetable fibre, two parts as-bestos, one-tenth part borax, and one-fifth part alum." It is a pity that such facts as the one following cannot be written, printed or other-wise preserved, upon some sort of indestructi-ble paper. "My wife suffered seven years and was bed ridden, too." said W. E. Huestis, of Em-porta, Kansas, "a number of physicians failed to help her." All druggists self this remedy. Everybody ought to keep it. It only needs a trial. W,S&w They are sure to be Healthy if the LIVER acta For to cure the Liver is to cure the Kidneys. If the Kidneys do not act properly the follow-ing symptoms will follow : Headache, Weakness, Pain in the Small of the Back and Loins, Flushes of Heat, Chills, with disordered Stomach and Bowels.

With teeth all stained, and loose, I thought That nothing could be begged or bought To cure them, and I cried, in pain,

"I have suffered a thousand deaths since I left the army, and a more dis-oased Liver and Kidney you never heard of. Itried a number of different rema-dies and spent \$1,\$0, but I obtained no real benefit until I bought a dozen bottles of Simmons' Liver Regulator. This prepa-ration cured me, and I must say it is the only medicine I would give a cent for In my case." a) and that they were good again ??
A) last, let songs of praise go round,
A) cure in SOZODONT I found ?

All That Science and Skill

could do to make Fenson's Capcine Plasters the best porous plasters, and also the best general external remedy in the world, has been n done Whenever it is possible to improve them it is done. Benson's plasters are not made to impose upon the credulous, but to cure disease. Their

upon the credulous, but to cure disease. Their eminent success has procured for them the vol-untary endorsement of 3,000 physicians, phar-macists and druggists throughout the country, and the outspoken preference of the intelligent public. They are prompt, powerful, cleanly and certain. They cure where no others will even re leve. Retures imitations styled "Cap-stich," "Capsicum" or "Capucin" plasters. Reputable druggists only. The "Three Seals " trade-mark on the genuine and the word "Cap-cine" cut in the centre of the plaster. nov21-M,W,S



VOLINA CORDIAL.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION

By case." G. H. HEABD, Richmond, Ind, nov24-lweod&w

IRON BITTERS! WILL CURE HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. NERVOUS PROSTRATION, MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVERS, TIRED FEELING, GENERAL DEBILITY, PAINS IN THE BACK & SIDES, IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION, FEMALE INFIRMITIES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, KIDNEY AND LIVER

SEDIGAL

"It Saved My Life"

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

TROUBLES. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator

properly

FOR THE KIDNEYS.

the single sheet order. THE SECOND STORY ROOMS.

The second story of the building, like the first story and basement, extends from West King to Mittlin street. The front portion of it, 32 feet in width, 122 feet in length and feet in height, is devoted entirely as a sales. room for stoves, ranges and heaters, of which there is an immense stock on hand of every

desirable make. The rear portion of this floor, 64 feet in width by 124 feet deep, is divided into two apartments of nearly equal size. In the first is stored a great variety of tinware, saws, paints, nails, tacks, plush, velvet, cloth and trimmings for upbolstering sleighs and car-riages.

riages. In the adjoining room are all kinds of ag ricultural implements and seeds. In the southeast corner of this room is the black emith aboy, of capacious size and fitted up with every appliance used in the art of Vul-can. The anvil restance a column that is em-bedded in coment in the basement, and extends through the floors into the blacksmith shop, so that there will be no jarring or vi-bration under the heaviest hammering. It may be well to state here that although

these rooms are on a level with the second floor front, they are in reality third story rooms of the rear portion of the structure, the descending grade of the first floor to-wards Mifflin street making it practicable to introduce an additional gallery floor in tha part of the building.

SHOPS IN THE THIRD FLOOR FRONT.

The third floor front is reached by a broad stairway built of hard wood. The story, which is 12 feet high from floor to ceiling, divided into two large rooms, one of then being devoted to the manufacture of tin any sheet iron work in all their branches, and the other stored with miscellaneous men chandise, of which store pipes, elbows, grates, copper kettles, sgricultural implements, window glass, ropes, pullies, & , form a large part, but by no means the principal part of all that is to be seen in this big room

A VERY LARGE BASEMENT. The basement extends under the entire building. It is ten feet in height from floor to ceiling. It is well lighted in front with the patent Hayett light, built in the pave the patent myst light, built in the pave-ment in front of the building, while the large windows on the Mifflin street front serve to light the rear end of it. The front portion of the basement is theored with inch and a quar-ter yellow pine flooring boards, and will be used as a sales-room for tube, buckets, churns, stands and other cedar and wooden ware. The rear portion of the basement floor is of patent cement as hard as rock. This portion will be used as a storage room for duplicate

will be used as a storage room for duplicate and surplus wares of various kinds including oils, paints, fire brick and many other articles. The boiler and coal rooms are located at

the rear of the basement, the boiler being of sufficient capacity to heat the entire building even in the coldest weather.

WATER, HEAT, LIGHT AND VENTILATION There is a fireplug with necessary hose on each story of the building; together with washstands, waterclosets, water spigots, and other conveniences located at various points in such story.

ory, ghting, ventilation, heating and The ligh sewerage of the building is very complete. All the bardware, glass, paints, tinning plumbing and gass fitting were furnished by the firm of Geo. M. Steinman & Co., and the carpentery and superintendence of the work by John Adam Burger. The pavement in front of the building is laid with very large North River flag stone

five inches in thickness with an eight inch granite curb. On the curb-line Messrs. Steinman & Co have erseted a cast iron drinking fountain for horses, which is free to all who choose to use it.

Most Young Women Would. From the German.

Professor-"Next time, ladies, I will bring to your acquaintance one of the great men of

the past." Delightful young lady (to her neighbor)— "I should prefer to make the acquaintance of one of the young men who haven't passed

and involuntary essention of activity is at once followed by a diminution of the blood supply : the amemia so induced being there-fore, a consequence, and not a cause, of the state of repose.

The various parts of the nervous system are not all involved simultaneously or to the same extent. The centres governing volun tary movement are the first to be affected, as seen in the nodding of the head and the closseen in the nodding of the head and the clos-ure of the cyclids, and the body, if not pre-vented, tends to assume the position of represe deriermined by the laws of gravity. The special senses soon follow, but here again they are not abrogated on masse. Sight is the first to go, the stimulus no longer reach-ing that portion of the cerebrum where it can give rise to a definite sensation even where the closure of the fids has not shut off ex-ternal stimuli altogether. Hearing and ameli the closure of the fids has not shut of ex-ternal stimuli altogether. Hearing and smell are remarkably persistent, and except in the deepest sleep may be said to be only dulled and not extinguished. Every one is familiar with the ease with which sleep is put to an end by unaccustomed noise, even of slight intensity, or, better still by the cessation of any monotonous sound, as for instance the awakening of travelers by rail or steamboat on any stoppage of the train or machinery. Instances are on record, too, where the in-babitants of a house have been roused simply by the smell of tobacco indulged in by inex-perionced or incautious burglars. The perperionced or incatious burgiars. The per-sistent sensibilities of these senses may, to some extent, be accounted for by the fact that they are not cut off from communication with the outside world as are for example the the outside world as are for example the eyes. To allow sleep, or at any rate quiet sleep, a certain harmony must exist in the condition of all the organs, which must, so to speak, be tuned to the sleep tune. If one organ be in a state of activity, or on the other hand, its condition be abnormal in some other way, the sensorium retuses to ablicate its control. This is familiar to us in the case of cerebral activity or cold feat at backling of cerebral activity or coil feet at bed-time, both being inimical to sleep. Inasmuch, therefore, as insomnia may result from either set of causes, we can either employ drugs such as optim which act directly on the nerve centres and so bring about sleep; or we may re-sort to medicines like hypnotic which is said to favor sleep rather than induce it by allay-ing the irritable or hyperesthetic condition o

ertain organs or parts. A Story of Mark Twaln.

I was told yesterday a rather amusin tory at the expense of Mark Twain-and the same story is already a standing joke in so ciety. Not long ago the humorist was trav elling in the country, and stopped one even ing at a house presided over by an elderly woman. He was shown to a room some what bare of ornament and furniture, yet slept peacefully until morning. When morning came and he arcse, he became mindful of the fact that although he had provided himself with a tooth brush, he had forgotten his tooth powder. He consoled himself with the thought that there must be tooth powder the thought that there must be tooth powder lying somewhere about. After a brief search, he discovered something in a small box on the mantel, which certainly resembled tooth powder. At any rate, he used it vigorously on his teeth and found it satisfactory. When he got down stairs he apologized to his hostess for using her tooth powder. She appeared surprised. "What tooth powder?" she in quired blandly. "It was on the mantle," Mark repiled. "On the mantle?" ahe re-peated. "Yes, in a small box. It was ex-cellent," he de lared. "Good gracious !" she ejaculated. "That wasn't tooth powder?" "What was it ?" asked Mark, now slightly alarmed. "Why, that was suntle," said she. alarmed. "Why, that was suntie," said she (it seems that "auntie" had been cremated.)

The Small Boy Again. from the Youths' Companion.

Before Willie K.'s cousin Bertha arrived at his home with her parents on a summer visit his mother had told him to observe how visit his mother had told him to observe how graceful and polite her manners were, espe-cially at table. When she came Willie ob-served her, therefore, with admiring interest. One day his mother said : "Do you see how nicely Bertha conducts herself, Willie?" "Yes, mamma." "Don't you think her manners are rather better than yours?" "Yes, mamma." and I guess I know why." "Why is it, my dear?" "Probably Bertha has been better brought up than I have !"

THESE are only a low samples of Mr. Star ley's "optimism." His enthusiasm may acount for it. But how can we account for his at self-contradictions ? Enthusiasm will not excuse them.

ABGUING for the need of a railway from Vivi to Stanley Pool to carry the "1271, tons per day " of Africa's treasures from the interior to the mouth of the Congo, he declare it would of course be a surface railway, the extraordinary outlay being only for a few bridges." Accordingly " the expense of con-struction * * * would only amount to struction * * would only amount to 940,000 pounds sterling. The gross revenue of 300,000 pounds sterling per annum for such an outlay is surely large !" It surely is! No wonder he exclaims that " as mere speculation there is nothing in the whole wide world offering so remunerative an investment of capital as this small rail-Before we invest in this "specula way." Before we invest in this "specula tion," however, let us examine a little more closely the route of this proposed "surfa-railway."

IN Vol. I, where Mr. Stanley was not try ing to convince us of the need of a railway so much as of his own indomitable courage energy and enterprise, he describes how only he was enabled to make a mere wagon road over a few miles of the route this " sur face rail way " would have to take. He says (Vol. 1, p. 226), quoting from his report to the Comite : " We have made three bridges, filled up a score of ravines and gullies at the crossings, graded six hills, cut through two thick forests of hard wood, and made a clear thick forests of hard wood, and made a crear road thirty eight miles long." Poor pros-pects for a "surface railway" with only "a few bridges" there! Still fewer on this further course which the road would have to take, described thus (Vol. II, p. 341): "In the neighborhood of Boms the mountainous region commences with numberless lines o groups of inferior hills which are yet at tached to one another, and rise gradually after an infinite number of undulations t after an infinite number of undumations to the height of 2,300 feet above the level of the sea." Again and again he refers with amazement to "the deep furrows which time has inscribed in the canon of the Congo, ind the amount of prolound

time has inscribed in the canon of the Congo, and the complicated system of prolound gorges trending towards it from the south-ward and northward " (11, p. 200). All this region the proposed railway would have to traverse, and yet, forscoth, " It would of course be a surface railway, the extraordinary outlay being only for a few bridges !" On the whole I think I'll not be in a hurry to invast in this wonderful " succention." invest in this wonderful " speculation. PERHAPS considerations and doubts simi

lar to mine troubled also others. At any rate the United States government sent a compe tent and experienced official, Mr. W. P. Tis del to the Congo States personally to explore and investigate the region described by Stan-ley. His report made last year, is by no means in accord with the statements of the latter on many important points. Moreover, it happens that the great German traveller and explorer, Dr. Pechuel-Locesche, was over the same ground, and in fact was for a time terprise. He has recently published in German journal a very full and most damag ing refutation of a multitude of Stanley's most important assertions, after reading which one can no longer put much conti dence in anything the "Breaker of Rocks" says in his handsome volumes.

DR. PECHUEL LOESCHE, for example takes up that list of Central African products I referred to before, on which Stanley bases his calculations to show what a good investment his proposed railway would be, and

ment his proposed railway would be, and shows clearly how much "speculation," and how very little fact, there is in the whole list and in the calculations made upon its fabu-lous figures. Among the rest, the German explorer in bis open letter says: "In your list of exports from the interior you give, e. g., 332 tons of ivory, worth over 5 million marks. (£250,000 see II. p. 370). But the whole western Congo basin has yielded in the best times, during the last ten years, no more than a total of 80 tons per annum ! And you expect to buy three times that quantity every year, in a few factories in a relatively tiny part of that country ? Instead

To make the dish, dress th squirrels, cut off the legs with the larger or second joint attached, cut off the feet, and trim the joints to resemble the legs of terrapin, removing the large bones ; put aside the

reject, and so to be more in the dark on the

WILL his lectures be more accurate and re-

UNCAS.

liable than his books? It is to be hoped so

FOR THE HUNTER.

How He May Make His Autumn Game Mos

Tootheome and Delicious,

A stew of squirrel, which closely initates

terrapin, was a noted dish in old Washing-

ton days ; the recipe came directly to the au

thor from Mrs. S. S. Ward, whose terrapin

was so entirely appreciated by Clay and

whole subject than they were before.

though I have my fears about it !

From Hatper's Bagaar.

pin, removing the large bones : put aside the bodies for another dish : wish the joints in a little water to remove the hairs, mix the blood with this water and strain it to free it from hairs, and save it : put the selected joints of squirrel over the fire in water enough to cover them, with a little salt, adding the mixed blood and water as the water boils away : stew the squirrel gently until the meat is tender : then take it up and strain the broth ; quickly brown the squirrel over the fire in a sacepan, with a heaping teaspoonful each of butter and dry flour, then gradually stir in the strained broth until a smooth sauce is formed ; season the dish then gradually stir in the strained broth until a smooth sauce is formed; season the dish highly with sait, pepper, cayenne and a very little grated nutmeg. While the squirrel is beating make haif a cupful of egg balls and add them to the stew; remove the saucepan from the fire, sur in the yolks of two raw eggs and a gill of good Madeira or sherry, and serve the stew atonce. The imi-tation is admirable and the dish quite poss-ble in any part of the country where the

ble in any part of the country where the squirrels abound. A good squirrel or rabbit ple can be made by removing the fur and entrails, saving the blood. The meat may be stewed as directed above, and then baked in a drust or put un-cooked into a crust with the blood and a lit-tile water and seasonings, and the ple baked thoroughly in a slow oven to insure the per-fect cooking of the meat. Both the tender-ness of the meat and the savoring of the pie can be best secured by first stewing the squirrel.

squirrel. A good pudding can be made of either meat by first dressing, and stewing it with only enough sauce to prevent burning; or the reat may be fried if it is very tender. For one rabbit or a pair of squirrels use the yolks of five eggs, beaten smooth and mixed in a bowl with a heaping tablespoonful of butter slightly softened by heat, a palatable seasoning of sait and cayenne, a pint of milk, and enough flour to make a batter thick enough to hold a drop from the mixing spon for a moment on the surface; beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff troth, quickly and of five eggs to a still troth, quickly and mix it with the batter, lay the meat in an earthen disb, pour in the batter, and bake the budding for half-hour in a moderate oven, until the batter is cooked. Like the other dishes here described, this one is to replace a backer and the set of the set of the set of the set of the backer and the set of the set of the set of the set of the backer and the set of the set of the set of the set of the backer and the set of the set of the set of the set of the backer and the set of the Rabbits and hares are generally made into

brown stews, or potted after being stewed, an inch-thick layer of clarified butter being poured over them, after they are cold, for the purpose of excluding the air. Butter is clari-fied by melting it with gentie heat, and then carefully pouring it away from all sediment.

A Society for Maiden Ladies.

From the Phrenological Journal. The Danes have a society unlike those any other people we know. It is known as "The Maiden Assurance Society." Its aim is to provide for a class-single women o well-to-do families. It shelters and cares for them, and furnishes them with "pin money." Its methods are thus described : " As 800 as a girl-child is born to him the father enrolis her name in a certain association and pays a certain sum and hereafter a fixed sum to the society. When she has reached the age of we believe, 21, and is not married, the becomes entitled to a fixed income and to a suite of apartments in a large building of the association, with gardens and park about it, inhabited by other young or older ladies tho have thus become members. If her father dies in her youth, and she desires it, she has shelter in this building, and at a fixed time her own income. When she dies or marries all this right to income lapses, and the money paid in swells the endow-ment of the association. Her father may pay for twenty years, and then her marriage cuts off all advantage of the insurance. But this very chance must enable the company to very chance must enable the company to charge lower annual premiums, and make the burden on the tather insuring. He has, any way, the pleasant feeling that his small annual payments are insuring his daughter's future, and giving her a comfortable home and income after he has gone. It is obvious that the chances for marriage among a given number of women can be calculated as closely as those of death. The plan has worked well for generations in Copenhagen.

tent where she was to take a bath. She is a rather handsome young woman, with a pretty figure, fresh complexion, beautiful teeth, and the cold light-blue eye of the Georges. She went to one of the cheap-SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consump-tion. Forsale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 139 North Queen street.

est hotels, saving she was obliged to econ mize. The Marquis of Lorne was not with her. She seemed an amiable, charming person, full of fun, glad to get away from royal eti-quette and royal restraint. She is said to

bave fine artistic tastes, and a genuine love f nature. She had royal whims, which must have been somewhat embarrassing to her doctor, summoning him to accompany her to Annecy or the Grand Chartreuse whenever her fancy pleased. In other respects she followed the usual life at Aix; rose early, took a cup of tea, then walked to her bath. Other people tes, then walked to her bath. Other people are put in a chair, wrapped in blankets, and carried through the streets of gay little Aix to the douche. Frequently this journey led one through the market-place, a picturesque melange of French Savoyards selling cheese, mitk, butter, vegetables, marmots, carved wood, fruit, and the fragrant cyclamen fresh from the Jura. Cows being milked and goats undergoing the same process are tethered in this enclosure, that invalids may get the ben-efit of the milk hot from the animal. Then effecting the etablissement, the princess and reaching the *etablissement*, the princess and the commoner alike disappear in the dark cells where the waters play, and where the invaluable Savoyarde masseuses give that friction to rheumate joints which is so use-ful. The princess was fond of the Ecossais, ful. The princess was fond of the *Ecostais*, that is, a bath of alternate hot and cold water playing on the back and shoulders. The cold spray following the hot is like a blow. After a douching and rubbing of a quarter of an hour, one is wrapped in hot sheets, flan-nel gowns, and blankets, buried in the cur-tained chair, and carried back to bed. The effect is magical of a many are used to dis FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shi-loh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street. effect is magical; old pains are sure to dis-sppear, stiff joints are unlimbered, and all is peace. Then one must rise and dress for the mid-day breakfast, where one meets the no-bility of England, France, Italy and Russia,

and the queens of the drams.

A French View of London From the Manchester Guardian. This month's number of Paris Illustre is de voted entirely to a description of London, and is neither uninteresting nor unprofitable reading. The size of London, its immense activity, its mingled wealth and squalor, are the points which at once strike the visitor. London is hardly attractive at first. "To know London to appreciate and grow fond of it, one muss have lived there a long time; one's interest, one's home must be there. Paris pleases and one's home must be there. Paris pleases and charms at first, like a gay and sympathetic companion. London, on the other hand, as-tonishes, depresses, almost terrifies one. She is the gloomy and taciturn toiler, who scares the stranger, but improves upon further acquaintance." The reason is that London is interesting not on its own account chielly, out as the expression of the life of the English people. Besides the overwhelming display of power and vitality which it pre-sents, it is a vast storehouse of memoirs. "The English, more than any other nation." remarks the same writer, "certainly more than ourselves, reverence the past. It is not here, that monuments are defaced to destroy all traces of a past government, that historic names are erased from the streets, as if one could erase history thereby." The fasci-nation which this sense of historical continall traces of a past government, that historic names are erased from the streets, as if one could erase history thereby." The fasci-nation which this sense of historical contin-uity in England exercises over Americans is attested by the writings of Mr. Burroughs, and in a practical way by the crowd of American pilgrims to Westminister Abbey and the Tower. The writer of *Puris Illustre* is probably right in attributing the success of "Old Loudon" at the Kensington Exhiti-tions to the strength of this reverence for the past, and it is consoling to note that he pre-dicts an important effect upon city architec-ture in England. "How have these English." he asks, " who pass for being without artistic perception conceived the idea of resuscitating the past in this tashion? The answer may be that the popular French theory is mis-taken, and that the English are not an inar-tistic people. The same puzzlement may be traced in many foreign criticisms on the English and their doings. Our critics appear to rogard us as a nation of fools, who some-how have a knack of doing wise things. It hardly lies with English are not an inarhow have a knack of doing wise things. It hardly lies with Englishmen to solve the riddle.

SPROIAL NOTIONS.

WEAKNESS, CHILLS AND FEVER, MALA-RIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,

KIDNEY TROUBLES, NEURALGIA NEVER GIVE UP. If you are troubled with nervous or sick head. AND RHEUMATISM.

It is invigorating and delightful to take, and of great value as a Medicine for weak and Alling Women and Children. It gives new life to the whole System by Strongthening the Muscles, Toning the Nerves, and completely Digesting the tool. ache, do not give up your case as incurable until you have tried Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription Se the testimonials in another column. **d29**-lw WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint 7 Shiloh's Vitalizer is guarant teed to cure you. For sale by H. B. Cochran-Druggist, No. 137 North Queen street.

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The Verdict Unanimous. You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimu-lants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternitive that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, re-store your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Elec-ric Bitters, and only 20 cents a bottle at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (2)

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ALLENTOWN, PA., May 5, 1885. DANDELION BITTERS CO.-Gents: 1 had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years used almost everything without much benefit intil 1 tried Dandelion Bitters. 1 used six bot ties and am pleased to say I am entirely rid of the kidney trouble, besides my system being toned up so that I feel like a different person. I toned up so that I feel like a different person. cheerfully recommend the same to all afflicte n this way. JACOB MUSCHLITZ. ebio-3mdTu,Th,S

ebio-3mdTu, rn, s What is a Cold in the head? Medical autho-rities say it is due to atmospheric germs, uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when in a perspiration, &c. The important point is, that a codd in the head is a genuine rhinitis, an in-flammation of the lining membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a catarrhial condition-for catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer abla to "re-solve" or throw off. Eiy's Crean Balm has proved its superiority, and sufferers from cold in the head should resort to it before that common allment becomes seated and ends in obstinato catarrh. n25-2wdeod&w

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ame quantity before your breakfast. Being chemically pure, it commends itself to the medical profe

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