The Perils of an Harly Pedagogue.

PRESTICE MULICROS NOTE BOOK

melitry the Young Idea Thile to Proof Botag Shot-How I Knocked Out Grancita - Valgar Practions



my ability to teach
even a "common
school" when the situation was offered
me in a little Tuolumne county mining
camp. I said so to my old friend, Pete H., who had secured me the position.
"Well," said he, after a reflective pause,
"do you retain a clear recollection of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet? For, if you do, you are equal to any educa-tional demand this camp will make on

It was a reckless "camp." No phase of life was viewed or treated seriously.

They did walk their horses to the grave slowly at a funeral, but how they did

slowly at a funeral, but how they did race back!

It was legally necessary, however, that I should be examined as to my ability by the school trustees. These were Dr. D., Bill K., a saloon keeper, and Tom J., a miner. I met them in the justice's office. The doctor was an important appearing man, proud, pompous, well dressed and spectacled. He glared at me with and spectacled. He glared at me with a second. pression betwirt sadness and severity. I saw he was to be the chief inquisitor. I expected from him a searching examination, and trembled; it was years since I had seen a school book. I knew that in geography I was rusty and in rustue

atics musty.

Before the doube a spelling book. The doctor opened it, glared on me leisurely, and finally said: "Spell cat." I did so. "Spell hat." I spelled. "Rat," said the doctor, with a look of explosive flerceness, and in a tone an octave higher. I spelled, and then remarked: "But, doctor, you surely must know that I can spell words of one syllable?" "I don't," he shouted, and propounded "mat" for me to spell, with an increase of energy in his voice, and so went on until I had so spelled long enough to amuse him and the other two trustee triflers. Then he shut the book, saying: "Young man, you'll do for our camp. I wouldn't teach that school for \$5,000 a year; and there are two boys you'll have for scholars that I advise you to kill, if possible, the first week. Let's all go over and take a

My school house was the church, built and paid for partly by the gamblers and partly by the good people of Jimtown-"for the use of all sects" on Sundays,

for educational purposes on week days.

I was shut up in that little church six hours a day with sixty children and youths, ranging from 4 to 18 years of age. In summer it was a flercely hot little church. The mercury was always near 90 by noon, and sometimes over 100, and you could at times hear the shingles split and crack on the roof of the cathedral. A few years of interior California summers' suns will turn unpainted boards and shingles almost as black as charcoal.

The majority of my pupils' parents being from New England and North America, they brought and carried into effect all their North American ideas of education. The California summer heat is, I think, unfit for educational purposes. It is too hot to herd sixty rest-less children together six hours a day. They proved this in several cases. Some fell sick suddenly. Some fainted. But this made no difference. The school went on in all its misery. I sent a fainting child home one day, and the father returned with it an hour afterward. He was flerce, and said he wanted his child kept in school when he sent it to school. This was in California's early days.

My scholars were the children of the Argonauts, and in some cases had come out with them. There was then no regular system of text books. Publishers had not commenced making fortunes by getting out a new school book system

every three years.

My scholars came, bringing a great variety of school books. They brought "Pike's Arithmetic," which had come over the plains, and "Smith's Geography," which had sailed around Cape Horn. Seldom were two alife. But the greatest variety lay in grammars. There was a regular museum of English grammars, whose authors fought each other with different rules and called the various parts of speech by different names. I accounted for the great variety of grammars on the supposition that it is or was the ambition of a large proportion of schoolmasters to write a work on grammar before they died and say: I have left another grammar to bless

"I have left another grammar to bless and confuse posterity."

Besides bringing grammars, most of the boys brought dogs. Dogs of many breeds and sizes hovered around the school house. They wanted frequently to come in, and did often come in, to sneak under the seats and lay themselves at their masters' feet. I had frequently to kick or order them out, and I noticed to kick or order them out, and I noticed that whenever a dog was chased out he would take the longest road to get out, and under as many seats as possible, in order to receive as many kicks as possi-ble from the youthful owners of the

other dogs.

I could not so organize a battalion of ten different grammars as to act in con-cert on my grammar class of twenty pupils. So I put them all on the retired list, and tried to teach this so called "science" orally. I chalked the rules on the blackboard, as well as the names of the different parts of speech. I made my scholars commit these to memory, standing, although I will not argue that memory takes any stronger grip on a thing while the pupil stands. At last I taugist a few with good memories to "parse." I worked hard with that grammar class, and was very proud of their proficiency until I found that after months of the drilling they neither spoke nor wrote any better English than before.

However, I lost nothing by this ex-perience, for it helped me to the convic-tion that I have held to ever since, that

Neither our you get a chief to studying

or M or ar y other letter. There is not of my a build reverse and go mere a one civil who rever used get successfully beyond k. Der parents questioned my ability of a teacher. Some days she would report the whole alphabet correctly. I would so home with a lead off my mind. The next day beemind would relapse into an alpha stiral brank after F. She grew to be an execute to me. The sight of her at het made too such.

I held public examinations every in

months, and was careful to do all the examining myself. An interpretation the audience I invited did me age on one of these memorized parformances by asking a simple arithmeter duestion of the show off geography.

boy. The urchin was brilliant in deal, with boundary lines, capes and islands, but his head was one that mathematics could not readily be injected into. On the other hand, my specimen grammar-ian was as likely to describe an island as a body of land surrounded—by land as by water. I had no heart to find fault by water. I had no heart to find fault with this poor barefooted urchin who, when in class, was always trying to stand on one leg, like a crane, and sending his right big toe on exploring scratching expeditions up his left trouser. He had been born and brought up in an inland country, where no body of water was to be seen save an occasional fleeting. was to be seen save an occasional fleeting mud puddle; and what earthly concep-tion could be form of the ocean and its

But the parents who attended these exhibitions of stuffed memories were struck at the proficiency of the progeny, and retired with the impression that they had parroted off so much that was all Greek to them; and after I had been in this occupation a year I would sit in my empty theological school house when they had gone and try and convict myself as a profound humbug, and one, too, compelled, in order to get a living, to encourage and foster a system which had so much humbug in it.

The California schools were not then "graded." They were conducted on the "go as you please" plan, sometimes go-ing as the teachers pleased, sometimes as the parents pleased, sometimes as the pupils pleased. The parents of the youth-ful brains I was trying to develop into future statesmen and presidents wanted me to teach many things. One father wished his son taught Latin. It is bringing extremes pretty near each other to teach Latin and A B C's. But I "taught" the young man Latin as I was "taught" committing to memory the Latin declensions and conjugations, and then heard himt "say his lesson." If he got anything out of it I don't know what it was except tough work. He never reached any translations of the classics, for sev-

erai reasons.

Another father was annoyed because I exercised his son mathematically in what, in those days, were called "vulgar fractions." "I don't want," said he, "my son to have anything to do with frac-tions, anyway. They're no use in biz-ness. Ennything over half a cent we call a cent on the books, and ennything under it we don't call nothin'. But I want Thomas to be well grounded in 'tare and tret.'"

So I grounded Thomas in "tare and tret." He grew up, took to evil ways, and was hung by a vigilance committee somewhere in Southern California. A boy who stammered very badly was sent me. I was expected to cure him. Five or six of my pupils were Mexicans, and spoke very little English.

One of my hardest trials was a great

stout boy, so full of vitality that he could not remain quiet at his deak. I could not blame him. He had force enough. inside of him to run a steam engine. It would have vent in some direction. But it would not expend itself in "learning lessons." He would work his books into a mass of dog's ears. His writing book was ever in mourning with ink stains. His face was generally inky. His inkstand was generally upset. He would hold a pen as he would a pitchfork. He seemed also to give out his vitality when he came to school and infect all the others with it. He was not a regular scholar. He was sent only when it was an "off day" on his father's "ranch." In the scholastic sense he learned nothing.

But that boy at the age of 15 would drive his father's two horse wagon, loaded with fruit and vegetables, 150 miles from California to Nevada over the rough mountain roads of the Sierras, sell the produce to the silver miners of Aurora and adjacent camps, and return safely home. He was obliged in places to camp out at night, cook for himself, look out for his stock, repair harness or wagon and keep an eye out for skutking Indians, who, if not "hostile," were not saints. When it came to using the hand and the head together he had in him "go," "gumption" and executive ability, and none of my "teaching" put it where it was in him either. He may have grown up "unpolished," but he is one of the kind who are at this moment hiring polished and scholarly men to do work

for them on very small wages.

I do not despise "polish" and "cult-ure," but is there not an education now necessary which shall give the child some clearer idea of the manner in which it must cope with the world in a few years? The land today is full of "culture" at ten dollars a week. Culture gives polish to the blade. But it is not the

process which makes the hard, well tem-pered steel. The "smartest" boy in my school gave me even more trouble than the son of the rancher. He could commit to memory as much in ten minutes as the others could in an hour, and the balance of the time he was working off the Satanism with which he was filled. His memory was an omnivorous maw. It would take in anything and everything with the smallest amount of application. It would have required two-thirds of my time to feed this voracious and mischievous little monster with books for his memory to devour.

But he was not the boy to drive a team through a wild country and dispose of

A PIONEER SCHOOL Assessment tong users, and their a next for serviced bring users and their a next for serviced bring users, and their a next for serviced bring users and their a next for serviced bring users and their and their according to the serviced bring users being the serviced bring users and their according to the serviced bring to the service of the serviced bring users and their according to the serviced bring users and their according to the serviced bring to the serviced bring users and the serviced bring users are an according to the serviced bring users and the serviced brin ** As for epochine these is great and of trouble. They can be in learning to be the set of the set

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of the sche ball feature, but envices cred the property of thing in the same room with the core of thing in the same day.

One needs of the country where there is a first of vienen to this either the solution of the man whool distributed of the same the solution of the same the solution of the same the solution of the same the same at the same and on the street of the same the same the same transfer of the same the same the same transfer of the same the same the same that the same transfer of the same that same the same that the same transfer of the same transfer of the same that the same transfer of the same transfer of the same that the same transfer of the same transfer The Bella Union, by the way, a cody a not very clear traction in these camps. For the frequencies of the Ma Prion, who cambled all night on and grown being of the mount valle, he more them built paid for that church, and I infor, wanted it in signit so that no ther person ion absold reto off whin it.

I was stud when been sirk just married and entered auditor who i of life where I knew within a years have they were

likely to have a newton.

I was once "barree not" at the pleased a summer term. This you a fashion no ported from the carrying scatterestern part of what a me can floor beloved Union." Returning from Amuer i found the doors and windows of the miserats closed against me. I we step of at our of the windows a few feet from the ground I was met by a delegation of the land biggest boys. They informed and could get in by coming out with a ment of \$2.50, to treat the school candies and cakes. I did not . smashed the window and went in.

of the undergraduates went the biggest boy.
The other, like a coward, ran away. The two together could easily have mastered me. Order was restored. The mutiny did not hang well together. It was not a good "combine." The northern bred cholars did not quite understand this move, and did not really enter heartily into it. Their backing had been forced by the two big boys, and therefore had

not good stuff in it. The big boy had a cut face. So had I. His still bigger brother met me a few days after and wanted to pick a quar-rel with me about the affair. A quarrel with his class always lay within easy approach of knife or pistol. Besides, I was a Yankee. He was a Texan. And this was in 1862, when the two sections in California were neighbors, but not very warm friends, and about equal in num-PRENTICE MULFORD.

SUNDAY SENSATIONS.

Splendid Work of the New York News-papers Every Week. [Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The output of

the metropolitan press on a Sunday is one of the modern marvels of literary and mechanical industry. Twenty years ago an eight or twelve page paper was looked upon as a remarkable stroke of enterprise; now the publishers do not think they are abreast of the times unless they give you at least a half pound of reading matter, embracing from twenty fow to forty-eight pages. Still greater is the wonder that the managing editors so succeed in diversifying the matter which they send out to the public that one feels dissatisfied with a single journal and equally unhappy at his inability to swallow the entire mass of interesting literature at one gulp. Thus every paper has an individuality of its own, a physiogomy, so to speak, as distinct as that in persons. Its pictures, themes, range of thought, method of treatment and general style all vary from those presented by the other papers, yet all are attrac-

tive to an extraordinary degree, Take The Herald, Sun, World, Times, Press, Star and Tribune, to say nothing of The Sunday Dispatch and Mercury, and you have as many unbound volumes of choice matter as a man can read in an entire week. Yet there are thousands who buy the whole lot. The politicians constitute one class of purchasers; the ladies are likewise a numerous body of customers; advertisers are eager to scan the "want" columns; others are following the "To be continued" stories, while hun dreds of literary people, with seissors and paste pot, transfer to their scrap books the many articles they desire to preserve. More than one person within the writer's acquaintance employs a secretary whose duties it is to cull, classify and index the material selected for future use, and in the library of a famous correspondent, whose name is familiar to the reading world, a score of shelves are occupied with the scrap books that some day will furnish him these best thoughts of the

best writers of our land.

It is safe to say that within a decade the army of readers has increased ten fold; editors have, therefore, been compelled to keep pace with the progressive demands of their more cultivated taste, and thus we have better papers than ever before. By way of illustration, let me briefly describe three of them as they appeared on a recent Sunday-The World, Sun and Herald-all the titles referred to covering articles ranging from a col-umn to a page in length, and not includ-

ing the current news of the day.

In The World were nearly four pages devoted to the return of Nellie Bly from her remarkable trip around the world in seventy-two days. One of these pages contained an entire pictorial game based on the event. It is safe to say that although the expedition did not cost The World propreitor more than \$5,000, the daily sales of the paper during her absence have been increased five times that amount. Other articles comprised Salvini's farewell to America and autograph letter of adieu; the offer of a ten thousand dollar policy for the most popular police officer in the country, the question to be decided by the vote of The World's readers; a special letter by Castelar, the Bra-Spanish statesman, on affairs in Brazil; how an artist paints a portrait; ramie, the new rival of cotton; the progress of science and art; the story of a detective; what it costs to keep a brougham; what is going on in society; new fads in note paper, with the signatures of some of the fashionables; Annie Louise Cary in a diet kitchen: a brilliant

call As for epoching these at the percent of trouble. They want to have a few and the percent of conductive courter Good he coll and area boort, Letelet theatrical aprepared selecte of advertising, retires of now breks, adventures in the lambs fore tory, the news are the Minney when the war ended; odd sorial merass, 200.
The Bernid leads with superior films trations and well choses liferary met nors master. Here are come of the

more important and outs. The Salvation Army, gimps a of the capital of from Crus; schance haffed by statute stones on execute at the Nicoteenth Country while advice for small incomes; inform tion for and from the marine, went to out soil how to work; provided blots fatry fancing the simplified and shadow of the theatrical season, above all of co-

enade discord, the fall to a discording to the manufacture of the fall to the tion that ime a ... production of the best news to

BALL LINE 103 you to impressed the Record But also of the Marts. Provide and holding of the good builders' obtained and in Flow York to appear of a section place and to be support of a section of the part of the par barid, we say of designs of Take, for example, we play are exactly in style the one of close rail, many described in the fact we were to play a part at a rich if there is a dent that the many are study have the ad-



thereby destroy his position, on accoun-inability to nurse easily. At the 14 inch gan, the reverse would be the case, and the rail

the reverse would be the case, and the rail nurser would suffer in consequence. This is certainly not equivalent to a discount. Heiser has played a better 14 inch game than 8 inch. Is it, then, not handleapping him, some have asked, to compel him to play 8 inch to his opponent's 14 inch?

There is another pointer which is worth a mention. Every one knows that the balk line game was invented for the purpose of doing away with close rail nursing and the attendant enormous runs. Suppose a player has the balls near the 14 inch line playing towards the rear cushion, he will probably make six or eight easy carroms before the balls are on the line, then he is forced to destroy his position by driving a ball out of balk. Now if this same player were playing the 8 inch game, does it not stand clear that with the same delicate nursing he will roll up sixteen or seventeen points before the balls get in balk? That is a case where it is an advantage to be playing 8 inch against 14. If a player is not able to "rail nurse" on 8 inch lines, it is obviously better for him that the line be placed so far out that no one else can do it. The difference between the two lines is really not more than 30 per cent.

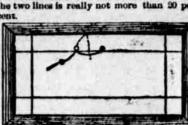
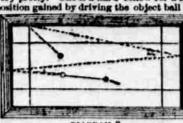


DIAGRAM 2.
The balk line nurse offers a splendid chance for brilliant work. In accomplishing it the utmost nicety of calculation and the most delicate manipulation of the ivories are indispensable. Diagram 1 shows how the experts toy with the balls when they get them a straddle the balk line. The balls as they lie in position 1 are just right for the nurse. After tion I are just right for the nurse. After effecting the carrom they are worked through the successive positions until 4 is reached. The inside ball is then sent to the cushion and The inside ball is then sent to the cushion and back, making position 5. Then it is all done over again. Could anything be prettier? The success of this nurse depends wholly on the player's ability to deaden the cue ball so as to barely move the carrom ball. Very often the cue ball must be deadened altogether and the count is made by the kins from the inside ball as it returns from the cushion. Turning the corners is where most amateur players slipup; it is indispensable to the nurse. In position 1 the inside ball B takes two cushions and stope at C, the carrom ball going to C, and the cue ball stopping at A.

The other two diagrams are of shots made by Schaeffer on the opening night and are

by Schaeffer on the opening night and are very pretty. One is a hard follow for a fine position gained by driving the object ball up



and down the table. The other is a fine masse out of the balk line. The balk line game is a thorough test of the expert's skill. In it the most importance is the single cushion; then comes the masse and, lastly, the follow shot. At the masse stroke Schneffer is king of them all; at the short draw Slosson is very good, and at delicate nursing. Daly is unequaled. Ives is a close follower of Schaeffer's style of play. DIAGRAM S.

"Richard" Criticised.

"Frederick Warde never plays 'Richard," said Mr. Keeshin, his advance manager, "that I do not think of a criticism of the play which I once overheard in a Baltimore cafe after the performance. Three young follows sat at the next table. Said one of

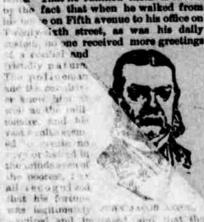
That play was rot. It is perfectly absurd to make a man spend so much time and mur-der so many people for the purpose of getting a kingdom, and then have him offer to trade it off for a horse." —New York Star.

EVENTS IN ASTORS LIFE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOTED

ment.

The greatest personal owner of the Union, cotate in the largest city of the Union, he had many responsibilities as a land-lord outside the main duties of keeping lord outside the repair and collecting his repair and collecting his show. perty in repair and collecting his That he fulfilled them is shown fact that when he walked from



quired and in court and that the a recarded in manieuro of the an

the sort of ogreen apparer or, some ent coming the alignment of the control of the cont

Astor the contrast he ween that pos-tions. "You," he sate, have unimited sensy and I'm without a case. You us an board man and I'm a criminal or rather I was for I'm just out of the pemtentiony, Under the circumstances, would you object to making a small loan Mr. Assor was moved by the appeal to one extent of contributing a twenty-five

desirally but the recorded accepted at the main of degrad. "Thought you'd the part of the growled the protest went no further for De-But's protest went no further, for Po-licana Kolley of the Broadway square, who carded himself to due of Mr. Autor's Jends and protectors, endown! one down and professor, and placed him in the ky after an existing these. The well the ky after an existing these. The well the ky after an existing these caused the the uniter some and represent the the uniter had to appear to the police could be next incruing and unith test many observed the accommod was sent to prison or three mouths.

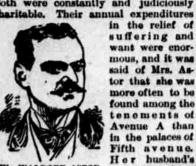
A more pleasing the two of his con-tact with and sympathy to the poor has o'do with the founding of So Wkin and servant in the Aster family,

reloyed a canote, and despite the medical form the strong respection half. The vasor medical attendance dead. Then the property of the strong respection half, the vasor pict of the strong from this dead was brought to the store of the half of the house, for its pit was made when a saw a faithful day, and the strong from the half of the strong from the strong from the same and the

money and skill control for for not He at once consumers to the control medi-cal men, and they told bur, that possibly, under conditions favo. servation and experime. A successful treatment for the disease m, at he to and. He employed physicians and architects to plan the hospital now in use, way. The matter of ventilation, a. others, received special and admiration attention. To this charity Mrs. Astor

contributed as well as her husband, the lady's donation being by bequest.

The death of Mrs. Astor, by the way, took the recently deceased millionaire almost entirely out of society. He was always more of a home man than a devotee of fashion, and the blow which de-prived him of an honored wife practi-cally closed his modest career as a giver of dinners and balls. Exceptionally happy in their union, Mr. and Mrs. Astor had one peculiar bond of sympathy. Both were constantly and judiciously charitable. Their annual expenditures



Avenue A than in the palaces of Fifth avenue. Her husband's W. WALDORF ASTOR. love followed he even after death, and for a long time a guard watched by her tomb that no profane hand should desecrate her last

resting place. The hereditary policy of the Astore has been never to sell any real estate. Always buy and always keep is the family motto. Only once was this rule vio-lated. That was in 1887, when John Jacob and William disposed of a block of land, Mount Morris park and Sixth avenue, for \$325,000. The reason for the sale was that the property was owner jointly by the brothers, and they wished to keep their interests separate. The Monday after Mr. Astor's death flags were displayed at half mast on the two buildings in New York which have chiefly aided by their existence in making the family name a household word—the Astor house and the Astor

library.

For the better conservation and man agement of their immense property the Astors practically accept and follow the rules of primogeniture, so that John Jacob's son is now the chief of the family and the possessor of the bulk of its wealth. William Waldorf Astor is now something over 40 years of age, and is the first of his name to take any position in public He has been a member of the New

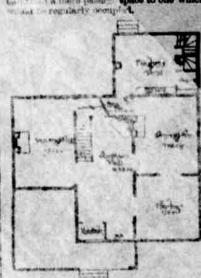
York assembly, an unsuccessful candi-date for congress and United States minister to Italy. As a diplomate he acquitted himself with credit, and took ad vantage of his residence abroad to colect material for two novels, which were recently published and have been re-ceived by the public with moderate favor. He is married and the father of several children

A SOUTHERN HOUSE.



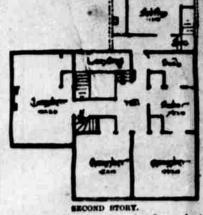
This house may inave scallar and is provided with two full states and an attic. The plan combines the features of two houses which have been recontly built in the morth. The key to this plan is the reception hall. It is the feature of the house. It is open from front to rear. There is the front door and the window to the right of it. At one side is another window. Then at the opposite end of this hall over the stair landing, which is a little over eight feet from the floor, is a large window divided by mullions, which is nearly the full whith of the hall. Thus during the heated period this hall can be open from front to rear at proper times, and thus a draft of air secured.

During the periods of ordinary temperature this feature would add to the comfort of living in this building. It makes a very stractive feature architecturally. A hall such is open from end to end, and which as income time affords the conditions of utility which belong to a house of moderate according to the fireway is a corner fireplace. During a chift by in the winter the prospect from the fireway is a corner fireplace. During a chift by in the winter the prospect from the fireway is a corner fireplace at the chift of the condition of utility which belong to a house of moderate the fireway is a corner fireplace. During a chift by in the winter the prospect from the fireway is a corner fireplace at the chift of the condition of the conditio



one may be a down into the reson. Under the in a citizen recon, lighted two widows at one The talking the round is a large of g.

ded with due regard ase in the movement of the in the shir and arrange and in the movement of the shirt and arrange and the shirt and arrange and the shirt and the shirt



A desirable arrangement of porch is on the second floor there are four bed

On the second floor there are four bedrooms, a dressing room and bath.

The most economical way of heating
rooms not provided with a flue is with a furnace. Nothing can be better, even in a
warm climate, than a furnace which will do
good service during chilly days. There is no
more trouble in keeping a fire in a furnace
than in one stove. It may be regulated so
that the air of the entire house is tempered
at once. Then the first cost and the cost of
umintenance is not so great as with stoves.

umintenance is not so great as with stoves.

The passageway to the settle is shown in the front hall.

By examining the bedrooms it may be noticed that there is proper wall space for all furniture.

Louis H. Ginson.

Amosg the papers of William Davidge, the vell known actor who died in 1888, are many queer records. Among them is an "Alphabetical Record of Parts Acted by William Davidge Since 1836," in scrap book form. There are 1,090 different roles recorded. He made an entry in his diary at the termination of each trip of the number of miles traveled. It foots up 160,880 miles. In the same diary is a memorandum of each letter sent. The postage account aggregate \$6,619.08.

8d,019.08.

Charies Wyndham, the famous English comedian, is a fully qualified surgeon. During the late divil war he served as a surgeon in the Union army. His only sister, Alice, is the wife of Bronson Howard, the playwright. He is fond of companionship, and when at home often entertains in his magnificent house in Bt. John's Wood, London's quaintest suburb.

A statistical account of crime in Greece shows that 400 murders were committed during 1889, a homicidal record equaling that of France, a country which has twenty times the population of the Hellenic kingdom.

The Swedes have taken an interest in the development of the Congo state, and 100 Norse artisans have signed a three years' contract to live and labor in the Nyanza country.

HOOD'S SAMAPARILLA. Scrofula

MCLA

LIVER PILLS!

READ THIS Stone Valle, Carrier. MEVER ENOWN TO PA

MOCHERS

he entered either from the Market Trial is the not by said like. ELY CHEAN PARK

CATARPH, HAY PEVER Ely's Cream Balm

Cleaner the Figure Processes, attack Para Inflammation, Heals to Serve, Sustonian Space of Finds and Smell, TRY THE OURE.

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