NOW DON'T GET MAD.

Rev. George Hodges Gives Some Advice to Ill-Tempered People.

GOOD MEN SOMETIMES GET ANGRY.

Good Temper, Good Nature and Good Humor Vastly Different.

THE JOYS OF A CANTANKEROUS FOOL

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) E that is slow to anger



is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city." This is a proverb

spoils men. There is a clear distinction between good viable hab t of having a pleasant face, and of always looking upon the bright side of things. They are commonly careless about the little worries of life, easy-going, finding it much ensier to say "yes" than "no," and not apt to be disturbed over evils which they cannot readily mend. They are not always the best class of citizens; they represent rather the inertia than the push and progress of society; they are not commonly of the stuff which makes leaders, or reformers, or saints, or martyrs.

Good-humored people, on the other hand. ant companion so long as his digestion is good, so long as nothing is the matter with him. He may be, at times, a very bad-

But good temper means a state of mind which is more attainable, and much more desirable also, than good nature. You may good-natured whether you were born good natured or not. It means a state of mind and heart which goes far deeper and is far more permanent than good humor. It does not, like good humor, depend on circumstances. To be good-tempered is to be cheerful, helpful, strong, hopeful, serene, at peace, and to be relied upon, under all conditions, and in all circumstances.

SOME DISTINCTIONS.

This distinction between good temper on the one hand, and good nature and good humor on the other, comes out more clearly when we consider their relation to that supreme form of self-restraint, which we call We think at once of bad temper as breach of peace. But peace is of two sorts, looks two ways-up and down-is of earth or of heaven. So our Lord says: "My peace I give unto you"-"My" peace, the heavenly, the eternal, the perfect peace which is his lot whose mind is stayed on God; not the world's peace-"not as the world giveth, give I unto you." What is the world's peace, which is but transitory? What is it to be at peace, as the world gives sace? Why, it is simply to be good-nat-red and good-humored.

We are all at peace when everything is son," and among them one "Concerning the Advantages of Being a Cantankerous Fool." The chief advantage, as I remember it, was that the cantankerous fool gets the best of everything. People know that the only way to get along with him without a very unpleasant succession of rows is to give him the easiest chair, and the best place at the table, and the very choicest and most desirable this, that and the other. But even a cantankerous fool may be in a condition of screnity in his possession of the soft-est chair; he may be at peace. Give us strength, and a good hope, and kind and helpful friends, and no debts, and nothing to worry us; give us summer, and vacation, and a clear sun, with a tree over us, and soft grass beneath us, and we have peace,

DIVINE PEACE.

But vex us with distractions, grieve us with disappointment, burden us with labor and responsibility, sting us with pain, weary us with sickness, let the future be uncertain and the sky overcast, let us taste t' bitterness of sorrow, fill us with longing after unrealized ideals, take away our money, make our friends to pass us with averted faces—and if we are at peace then, we may know that it is the divine peace, which is the fruit of faith, and the blessing of God, which departeth not away, which posseth all understanding. We may know then that we are good-tempered, perhaps it would be better to say well-tempered. We are like a link of perfect steel. We can

stand the test.
Good temper, however, does not for We must not think that. Archdeacon Farrar well remarks in the De-cember Forum that Count Tolstoi's ideal of the man who never gets angry, even when he has a "cause," is a low and undesirable ideal. Such a man is but a tame and weak character. Tolstoi reads scripture with a literalness which sometimes takes the heart out of its meaning. Christ, we are 'expressly told, was angry. He was the ideal man in His possession of a righteous indignation. "Be ye angry," St. Paul says, adding "and sin not." There is the point precisely. The man of sound temper knows how to get angry, but he also knows when to get angry, and at what, and how far. Notice the anger of a man, and you have a measure of him; anger is a test of character.

The word "test" brings me to the first of

three suggestions which I desire to make, looking toward a bettering of temper.

When you are tempted to lose temper, it is well to remember that you are at that moment being tested. If you want to find the temper of a steel spring, you put a weight upon it. If the spring sinks down, folds together, has no spring in it, cannot hold the weight, or if the spring breaks off with a snap, you know pretty well what sort of temper, what lack of good temper, it

TESTS OF TEMPER

All the worries and peace-destroying things of life are weights which test us. We are accustomed to say, in words which apply exactly, they "try our temper," that is they try or test us that it may be seen of just what temper, disposition, character we are. Sir Isaac Newton's philosophical papers, the result of years of labor, lie upon his study table. There is the best part of his life. Upon the table is a lighted candle. in the room is Newton's little dog, "Diamond." Up jumps the dog upon the table, over goes the candle upon the pile of paper, and presently nothing remains but a heap of black ashes. Then Newton comes in.

Now we shall see what sort of man Newton to the proper remains that he was the company of the contract that the company of the contract that he can be contracted to the contract is. Do you remember what he did? He sat down and took the dog upon his knee, and said: "Ah, Diamond, Diamond! you little know the mischief you have done!"

He know the mischief you have done!"
He stood the test.
Great or little, the troubles of life test us.
The manifold worries, anxieties, annoyances, distractions of domestic work try the tempers of women; the competition of traffic, the incompetence of employes, the unfairness of rivals, the ups and downs of the market, the crowd, the heat, the haste, the pushing, and scrambling, and pulling back, and rushing shead of the race course, which has a golden goal, test the characters of men. Life at home tests us. Life in soof men. Life at home tests us. Life in so-ciety tests us. A long sickness is a test; so is a headache. To have someone preferred before you is a test. Children try the tempers of their parents. Let your neighbor neglect or slight you, or offend you—there

comes a test. Now, let us see what you will do. Now is our opportunity to know just what sort of person, just what kind of

TEMPER AS A REVELATION. Temper is a revelation of a man. Temper

is the most visible part of character, and character is the most visible part of religion. Now, whether he wishes it or not, or even knows it or not, every Christian stands in the sight of those who are yet outside the church, as a representative of the Christian religion. Men look to you, if you are a Christian, to see what sort of a religion it is. What they see most plainly is your temper.
They know very readily whether you are patient, forbearing, charitable, kind, gentle, well-tempered, or gruff, surly, fault-finding, unjust and without consideration. They know what kind of temper you have, and they judge you, and they judge the church

as represented by you, accordingly.

Men are in danger of losing temper in their business. Now, however great may be about temper. Temper is a certain condition of metal—and of mind. If a link of steel has a good temper, it is good for something. If good for something. If a link of steel has a good for something. If good temper, it is good for something. If good for something is good for something is good for something. If good for something is good for something is good for something. If good for something is good for something a man has a good temper he is good for something. But bad temper spoils steel and spoils men good influence and your good temper go together. Lose your temper and you lose both. But keep your temper, refrain from temper, and good nature, and good humor.
Good-natured people are born so. That is their nature. They have inherited an enviable hab to having a pleasant face, and Christian religion than will be preached this day in any pulpit of all Christendom.

Women are tempted to lose temper at home with their servants and their children. The responsibility of Christian women for their servants is one of the neglected duties of modern life. The influence of the mistress over the maid is an often forgotten avenue of good, according as your servants see in you the example of a Christian woman. And the most visible part of character, as I said, is temper.

MOLDING CHILDREN'S TEMPERS.

Then consider your immeasurable respon Good-humored people, on the other hand, are agreeable only when they are in a good humored person is a pleasant companion so long as his digestion is ference between molding morten iron and filing a cold cast. By the time they are a sen years old you have practically settled what sort of men and women they will be. You desire, above all things, to influence them for good. Every mother desires that. But here again, good influence and good temper go together.

Fretful and complaining mothers, who are forever finding fault; loud-voiced, scolding mothers, who keep up a perpetual din of empty threats, varied with angryand unjust punishment; mothers who visit their own ill humor on their little ones, being too lax when they are in a good humor, and wholly lacking in mercy or consideration when they have a headache or are tired; mothers who have no judgment; mothers who have no self-control; mothers who are not them-selves well-tempered—lose more than they know. Nobody in this world is so responsible for influences as a mother. Nobody else can do so much for good or for evil. Nobody needs to be more careful of every act, and word, and look. There is no greater need in the church or in the State to-day need in the church or in the State to-day than the need for well-tempered mothers. A third suggestion looking toward the bettering of temper is this: When you are in peril of losing your temper, see if you have not fallen into the "fallacy of a false perspective." You are, very likely, de-luded by that grievous and pernicious obliquity of mental vision by which small things look big and big things are invisible things look big and big things are invisible from their very bigness. You are looking well with us. Some of my older readers at life through a microscope. Grains of remember the "Essays of a Country Par-

loom up like the great wall of China. THE MEASURE OF A MAN. To him who sees life with clear eyes, the To please God is the highest ideal of human duty. The "things which are seen," the matters with which our daily lives are busy, are but transitory, while only the unseen things, the spirit with which we go about our daily tasks, the earnestness, the honesty and helpfulness which we put into them, the temper with which we per-form them—only these are eternal. If we could fill our hearts with these thoughts, if we could see life as it is, we would have less temptation to lose temper. We would nave less temptation to lose temper. We would care less about the things which now vex us, and we would care, beyond all value, for the possession of a good temper. The point is that you cannot afford to lose your temper. You may lose your money, or the good opinion of your neighbor, or your own pleasure, or your own wish, or your own way, and it will make no difference in a little while. These concern having and dains not hairs. But when well as the concern having and dains not hairs. doing, not being. But when you lose your temper you lose a part of yourself. You weaken and debase your character. You are less of a man, you are less of a true woman, than you were before. You hurt

your own soul, and that does make a There is a society in this country which is devoted to a defense of Anglo-Saxon weights and measures. They have a magazine in which they write curious, and-to the uninitiated-most uninteresting articles whose point is to show that the metric syswhose point is to show that the metric sys-tem is unscriptural heterodox, atheistic and everything bad. I wish that all Christians could realize that they belong to another society, organized for the defense of still an-other method of weighing and measuring, whose standard is spiritual and heavenly. Measure life by the divine and only true measurement, weigh the prizes of life in the celestial scales, and we will find that the celestial scales, and we will find that the real value of most of the things for which we lose our temper is astonishingly small, but that character and a good temper are be-

youd measure and beyond price. GEORGE HODGES.

A New German Decoration. Pall Mall Gazette, 3

By the German Emperor's special command all the royal princes who entered the army during the reign of William I., and all the old Emperor's adjutants and aide-decamps, will henceforth wear, in memory of William L, a new and specially created order, both with their uniform and with their ordinary dress. The order is of the size of a German 5-mark piece, and is in-scribed with the name of William I., round which a laurel wreath is wound. For Will-iam II., the princes and the adjutant gen-eral, the order is of gold, the rest of the wearers of silver.

Puzzied.

Detroit Free Press.] Woman (looking at a house to rent)-f don't fancy these windows on this side. The people in the next house can look in here and see everything that's going on. Landlord—If you want the house, madame, I will have the windows boarded up. "How on earth could I see into their win-

Particular About the Color.

Mrs. Jefferson Jackson-Leave me see your gloves, sah; I want some flesh-colored gloves.

Clerk-How will these suit? Mrs. Jackson—No. indeed; I mean black flesh-colored. I can't wear dem white gloves, dey discolah the skin so.

A Matter of Location

Husband (at an evening entertainment)-My dear, what a charming manner young Mrs. De Courcy has. I admire temper and spirit in a woman.
Wife-Haven't I temper and spirit, John? Husband—Yes, but I mean when they are possessed by other men's wives.

Christian you are.

I make a second suggestion. When you are on the point of losing temper, remember that a loss of temper means a loss of influ-

A PECULIAR MODERN INSTITUTION.

How Data of Value to Business Men Collected and Published BY VARIOUS MERCANTILE AGENCIES

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]



ERCANTILE agencies, which make a business of supplying their subscribers with information regarding the financial standing of people engaged in trade | leave the town. in all parts of the

modern institutions. The first in this country was established in 1841, by Lewis Tappan, whose brother, Arthur Tappan, pany, with a capital of \$20,000. was the A.T. Stewart of his day. The house of Tappan & Co. failed during the panic of 1837, and Lewis conceived the idea of utilizing the information gathered during his long connection with the establishment by making it generally serviceable to merchants all over the country. By adding to the data already in his possession and establishing a system of correspondence to keep him posted regarding the changes constantly occurring in the mercantile world, Mr. Tappan thought the commercial agency might be made highly useful to every person doing a credit business anywhere in the land. The Tappans, by the way, were early and prominent abolitionists, as well as men of profound business sagacity. The success of Lewis Tappan's agency project has probably been greater than its founder ever dreamed possible. A FAR-REACHING SYSTEM.

To-day there is not a merchant or business man in any city, town, village, or even obscure crossroads hawlet, anywhere in the United States or Canada, whose name and financial rating does not appear upon the reports supplied by the agency to its sub-scribers. The value of these reference books can scarcely be overestimated. Many manufacturing and mercantile firms have customers in every State and Territory in the Union. Of course it is impossible for the heads of the firms or even their confidential agents to know all these customers personally, and necessarily they depend more or less upon the mercantile agency for information which shall enable them to decide how far, if at all, these remote and un-known buyers shall be trusted. Individual investigation is carried on, of course; but it cannot go very far or be very complete. The books of the various agencies are generally regarded as reliable and accurate to such a degree that a man doing business in San Francisco would not hesitate to trust an Eastport, Me., customer whose rating upon Eastport, Me., customer whose rating upon

Francisco would not hesitate to trust an Eastport, Me., customer whose rating upon the books appeared satisfactory.

I had an interesting talk the other day with Mr. A. B. Wigley, manager of Dun & Co.'s Pittsburg office, who explained the systematic method by which the information contained in the big reports issued by the accency every six months is obtained the agency every six months is obtained and arranged. And the published reports, it should be noted, represent but a small portion of the work done by a mercantile, agency. Said Mr. Wigley: HOW INFORMATION IS OBTAINED.

"This reference book contains the names of over 1,000,000 firms and individuals engaged in trade in the United States and changed; some firms have gone out of busi-ness, new ones coming in; there have also been changes in the styles of long-established firms; all these things must be shown in the book. The merchant, by turning to the page containing the list of business men in any given town in the country, can see what line of business is followed by the firm he is looking up and what the commercial standing of that firm is reported to be. A 1, as everybody knows, means perfectly good, and the other letters and figures set after the various names, have each a signi-fication which is explained in a key in the front part of the book. But how is the information thus placed before subscribers obtained? I will endeavor to explain.

CORRESPONDENTS' DUTIES.

"We have a correspondent in every im-portant town and village. The Pittsburg office has charge of all the territory within a radius of about 100 miles from this city. Each correspondent is instructed to keep us informed of all changes occurring in his town, and perhaps one or two small country crossroad settlements near by. He must advise us of a change as soon as it occurs; if the change is important and likely to inter-est many persons, he must notify us by tel-egraph. In any event he must report on the standing and business of all firms in his district at least once in six months. Beside our local reporters we have traveling cor-respondents who must visit each town at least twice a year and verify the reports of the local men, and make investigations to see if their reports are accurate and the ratings just. When a reporter is asked to look up a firm he is given a blank to fill out, in which information is requested on the

following topics:

Correct style of firm; individual names of members; place of business; description of business; former occupation and where; age; married or single; character; habits; capacity; length of time in business; succeeded whom and when; real estate, if any, and its value; of what does it consist; what macteries inde what does it consist; what mortgages, judg-ments, etc.; capital invested in business; total worth over all debts; property out of business, other than real estate; prospects—good, fair or poor; credit—good, fair or poor; any borrowed capital; how much and from whom.

INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS HISTORIES.

The answers to these questions, when received, are written out on the typewriter, several copies of the report being made to be forwarded to the different offices. One slip is then pasted in a book which is alphabetically arranged, and these books are kept filed away in the office. As additional information regarding the same party is re-ceived it is pasted on the same page, and thus we have a complete history of every man in our district from the time he began business up to date. If any special infor-mation is asked by a subscriber regarding the firm of J. Jones & Co., we make it a point to furnish it. We also make note of the fact and the part times a heart of the fact, and the next time a change occurs in the affairs of Jones & Co. we notify A, B, C and all other subscribers who ever in-quired regarding this firm, what the change is, as possibly they may still be interested

"In preparing copy for the printers of the reference book we make use of a different colored ink for each month, all changes oted in January being written in black ink, those in February in blue ink and so on, so that an examination of the corrected sheets will show exactly when the change occurred. Besides the reference book, a shippers' guide is issued to subscribers, which gives information shippers' guide is issued to subscribers, which gives information regarding every village and hamlet in the country; the railroad station which is nearest; over what lines freight must be shipped; whether the place hat a telegraph office, and other points of especial interest and value to shippers. Even our subscribers can have but a faint idea of the trouble and expense incurred by the agency in furnishing them the information which is to them so convenient and valuable."

Helping Along.

Philadelphia Record.] First Kentuckian-Say, Colonel, there's a Mormon elder down the road preachin' to a FORTY-EIGHT-INCH cream French dress flanness reduced from \$1 25 to 80c per yard.

MWFSU HUGUS & HACKE.

Growd o' young women, an' singin' "Would I Were a Bird!" Second Kentuckian—Well, I kin furnish the feathers. You git some tar to stick 'em on.

TRI-STATE NEWS.

Condensed Special Dispatches From Surrounding Communities Tributary to Pittsburg.

THE officers of the McKeesport Turnverein will be installed this afternoon THE officers of Post 59, G. A. R., of McKees port, were installed last evening.

A PITTSBURG detective is in McKeespor ooking for oleomargarine sellers. THE Beaver County Poor Board will meet to norrow and elect officers and employes.

THE Jr. O. U. A. M., of Mineral Point, has

Hog cholera has broken out in the vicinity of Waterford and a large number of an mals have died. THE Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad

cany will erect a handsome depot at West SEVEN-YEAR-OLD John Lowe, of Doylestown,

, had both legs cut off by a train yesterday, MRS. JAMES EWING, of Wellsville, has received a White Cap notice ordering her to JOHN WILSON'S herdic line stables at Akron were burned on Friday night. The loss is \$12,500; insurance, \$11,000. A CHARTER has been granted to the Johns-

P. DINEHART, of Michigan, visiting at Greenville, jumped off a moving train near Big Run yesterday and fractured his skull and died. CHARLES ACKERMAN, 9 years old, was fatal ly crushed between freight cars at Wooster yesterday, while gathering coal on the track. REV. T. F. SMITH, of the Third M. E. Church McKeesport, will preach to day to the Sr. and Jr. O. U. A. M. and the Daughters of Liberty. CONEMAUGH'S Councils has granted the right of way through the borough to the Central District Printing and Telegraph Company. GEORGE R. DYKEMAN'S flouring mill, at Shippensburg, was destroyed by fire yesterday norning. The loss is \$8,000, with no insurance. BURGLARS at Sharon robbed the house of William Lamphear of \$100, and Harry Graham, a guest at a hotel, lost his watch and some

CARTER SCOTT, colored, of Charleston, W. Va., was acquitted yesterday of illegal voting, and will now sue the prosecutor for \$5,000 THE citizens of Erie are in trouble over the refusal of Councils to increase the firemen's salaries. The latter are resigning and fire-bugs

THOMAS PORTER, of New Cumberland, and Banker Mooney of Steubenville, have leased several hundred acres near Wellsville, and will drill for oil, WORK has been commenced by 300 men at

the Williamsport end of the Binghampton and Williamsport Railroad. The work is being pushed rapidly. 'SQUIRE SCHRUM, of Beaver county, while riding yesterday, received a severe flesh wound from a bullet from a rifle in the hands of a careless marksman. REPRESENTATIVES of the ten glass firms at

Findlay left for Washington, yesterday, to at-tend the National Convention of Glass Men, which meets on Tuesday. DAN CAPEL, of Newark, has sued the Panhandle Railroad for \$10,000 damages for being put off a train which did not stop at the station for which he bought a ticket.

SPRUCE MERRITS, a young man of Hollidaysburg, cut his throat from ear to ear this morning, and nearly severed his head from his body. His mother discovered him lying in a pool of

THE Western Reserve Funeral Directors' Association met at Akron and appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization, to be presented to the next meeting in Canton on February 22.

An excitement was created in Glascow, Pa., esterday by the allegation of a detective, who is working on the mysterious death of Ada Flynn, that the body had been stolen from the grave. Investigation proved the story false. EFFORTS are being made to secure the par-Canada. The last volume issued contains a record of over 383,000 changes which have occurred since the preing a watch. Fletcher pleaded guilty to larceny when he was only indicted for larceny.

FARMER C. C. DESEUR, of Union township was driving with his wife and family yester-day, when his horse became unmanageable at a railroad crossing and started across. The wagon was struck by a train and the occupants upset, but not seriously injured.

D. W. SEILER, of Harrisburg, Recording Secretary of the State Assistance Secretary.

Secretary of the State Agricultural Society for many years, was last night unanimously confirmed by Select Council as Harrisburg's first High Commissioner. Mr. Seiler is a Dem-ocrat. The salary of the office is \$1,500 a year. THE Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, consisting of D.S. Keith, of Altoona; T. A. Snyder, of Carbon; Z. X. Snyder, of Reading; M. G. Brambaugh, of Huntingdon, and I. H. Michener, of Philadelphia, has fixed July 9, 10 and 11 for the meeting of the association at Altoona.

A NOVELETTE.

Peter Beyer Elopes With a Pretty Shop Girl, Robs Her and Attempts Suicide. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

NEW YORK, January 5 .- Some years ago Peter Beyer married Gretchen Vondiehl, a
Baron's daughter, in Eisenach, Germany.
He did not live very happily with her, and
shortly after this marriage began making
love to Mary Sittard, a young shopgirl.
When Mrs. Beyer found out what her husband was up to she gave him money enough
to bring Mary over to America. Four band was up to she gave him money enough to bring Mary over to America. Four months ago Mary and Mr. Beyer arrived in New York, still unmarried. Beyer found only intermittent employment here. Mary supported him and saved money out her

wages as a servant.
Yesterday Beyer stole her money and hid himself in the hold of the steamer Rhynland, which sailed to-day for Antwerp. At Mary's instance he was arrested. He broke away from the policeman and threw himself into the river. He was fished out much against his will. In his pocket was found a document, signed by his wife, giving him permission to get a divorce from her. He will be tried for larceny and attempting

Murderer Reich Loses All Hone. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, January 5 .- Adolph Reich,

the condemned wife murderer, has given up all hope that Governor Hill will commute his sentence or grant him another stay. The death watch was set upon him some days ago. To-day his grave clothes were bought. He will be executed on January 11. A Dog Unearths a Double Crime.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, January 5 .- In East New York this morning a dog which accompanied a hunting party dug up a panied containing the bodies of two little babies. One of the babies had a very black eye, and marks of strangulation. They both showed marks of strangulation. had been buried but a few hours.

old linen to bind up Master Rupert's bruise. Young Mother (anxiously)—Ought we, Barker? (To under-nurse)—Jane, go right out and buy three yards of the finest old linen you can get. Disqualified. Judge.]

Nurse-We ought to have a piece of soft

Chicago News, 1

Aunt Tildy-Ain't ye gwine to de rafful fer de Crismus fowl, Zeke? Uncle Yeke-No, Tildy; no gemman wot ain't got 14 razors can take paht in dat

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castor When she became Miss, she clung to Castor When she had Children, she gave them Cast

wells abandoned, 38. The yearly report sho that during 1888 there were 581 wells complet 300 being at North Baltimore, and 88 ab THE WORK OF A WEEK

A Review of Business Matters Shows Everything is in the Swim.

NO BALLOONING IN PITTSBURG.

A Determination on all Sides to Break Last Year's Splendid Record.

AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT AHEAD

A review of the week's operations in loca business circles discloses several interesting features. The feeling in all directions was hopeful, if not buoyant. Trade, almost without exception, showed a gain over the corresponding period of last year. There were no breakers ahead so far as could be discovered. Everything was resting on a substantial basis. There was very little ballooning. Money was working easily, accommodations being readily obtained on accepted collateral. Iron men had reason to expect a turn of the tide in their favor. Coal and coke were being placed on a better basis. Stocks were in demand with a large aggregate of transactions. There were several notable advances. Oil was unsettled under bearish influence, and the result of the week's efforts was to leave prices fractionally lower. The cost of the buildings for which permits were granted will aggregate about \$15,000. Real estate, especially building sites, found many applicants, and a large number of sales were effected.

STOCKS GAINING GROUND.

The Market Active and Prices Firm-Mor-Buyers Than Sellers.

Stocks exhibited a waywardness yesterday that confused buyers and sellers alike. Phila lelphia Gas, as usual of late, received the ion's share of attention, and moved up and down with a celerity that would have done credit to an acrobat. The variations, however, vere so small as to cause no particular alarr to either side of the market. Chartiers Val-ley made a substantial gain over the preceding day. All the gas shares were active and gen-erally firm. Westinghouse Electric recovered some of its lost ground. There was no special demand for Traction stock. The general tone of the market was firm. The total sales aggre-gated 871 shares, of which 740 were Philadel-phia Gas. There was a heavy demand for bank stocks, but the sellers were few. Bids and offers are appended: to either side of the market. Chartiers Val-

Bids and offers are appended: Allegheny National Bank 54
Diamond National Bank 159
First National Bank, Pittsburg 165
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburg 165
Fourth National Bank 116
Fifth Avenue Bank 17
Iron City National Bank 88
Iron and Giass Dollar Savings Bank 120
Masonic Bank 120
Masonic Bank 120
Mercipolitan National Bank 67
Metropolitan National Bank 62
Peoples' National Bank 62
German National Bank 120
German National Bank 120
German National Bank 120
German National Bank 155
Second National Bank 155
Second National Bank 175
Cittzens' Hustrace Co. STOCKS. Bld. Asked 144 Hitsburg Gas Co.
hartiers Valley Gas Co.
hartiers Valley Gas Co.
Astural Gas Co.
V. Va.
ennsylvania Gas Co.
Viseling Gas Co.
Viseling Gas Co.
vashington Oil Co.
Hitzburg Traction.
Hitsburg Traction.
Hitsburg Traction Bridge Co.

THE NIMBLE SHILLING.

Banking Operations Show an Increase Over Same Time Last Year. Business at the banks for the first week of the new year shows a material increase over hat for the same time in 1888, with a still better

prospect. Business in nearly all lines is so active and so indicative of expansion that an active and so indicative of expansion that an unusual demand for money is expected in the near future, sufficient, it is thought, to absorb the large amount of funds that has accumulated within the past few weeks.

Bankers have been too busy since the beginning of the year, cutting coupons, collecting dividends and straightening up accounts, to pay close attention to strictly legitimate business, but nevertheless they all concur in the statement that the financial situation is peculiarly gratifying.

gratifying.
While there was no special movement in While there was no special monetary circles yesterday, business was far monetary circles yesterday, business was far removed from the Rip Van Winkle state. Large amounts of cash were taken in over the Large amounts of cash were taken in over the large and considerable paid out—the former up-Large amounts of cash were taken in over the counters and considerable paid out—the former being "in a large majority." Rates were unchanged. There was a better demand for exchange, but not enough to disturb the equilibrium with currency.

Analysis of the Cleaving House business for the week (four days) shows the following results:

Balances 476, 245 8 343, 858 76 408, 048 85 837, 688 99 | Exchanges. | Wednesday | \$2.864, 121-20 | Thursday | 2.405, 793-66 | Friday | 2.442, 334-55 | Saturday | 2.138, 696-42 Totals for the week . \$12,202,089 34 Exchanges, daily average..... \$1,952,318 78 2,440,417 57

Reserve, increase Reserve, increase. Loans, increase. Specie, increase. Legal tenders, increase. Leposits, increase. Circulation, decrease... The banks now hold \$7,272,495 in excess of

Boston — Clearings today, \$14,280,370; bal-ances, \$1,702,155. Money, 5 per cent. BALTIMORE — Clearings to-day, \$2,338,478; balances, \$315,910. PHILADELPHIA—Clearings to-day, \$13,470,520; balances, \$1,735,839, Sr. Louis—Bank clearings to-day, \$3,488,650; balances, \$548,000.

New York—Ulearings to-day, \$126,496,313; balances, \$6,287,282. For the week, \$702,790,118; balances, \$38,490,126. SHORT AND SWEET.

Twenty Minutes of Good Trading in Oil, Closing Dull and Lower. The bulk of the business at the Oil Exchange yesterday was transacted in the first 20 min-utes. There was considerable excitement at the opening, attended with free buying. This stiffened the market and prices moved up a point, to 86%. Trading then relapsed into a state of dufiness, which lasted until the close, which was ½ below the opening. The market closed weak and uncertain as to the future, owing to the impossibility of fathoming the designs of the Standard. That it is engaged in a deal of some kind no one doubts.

Pivotal prices ranged: Opening, 86; highest, 89%; lowest, 86; closing, 89%. Field news was a little more encouraging. Brokers almost without exception concur in the opinion that there will be little or no improvement so long as prices remain on the existing basis. Ninotycent or dollar oil would interest outsiders and quicken trade.

A. B. McGrew quotes puts, 85% to 85%; calls, 85%. the opening, attended with free buying. This

The following table, corrected by De Witt Dilworth, broker in petroleum, etc., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Pittsburg, shows the order of fluctuations, etc.; Time. | Bid. | Ask. | Time. | Bid. | Ask.

Opened 86 10:15 A. M 86 10:20 A. M 86 30:45 A. M 86 11:00 A. M 86)	86% 11 88% 11 6 86% 11	:15 P. M :30 P. M :45 P. M :00,	8614 8614	86% 86% 86%
Opened, 86%c.	highest,	5634c:		86c;
Delly runs. Average runs. Daily anipments. Average shipmen Daily charters. Average dharters. Clearances New York closes Ull City closes a Bradford closed New York, refine London, refined Aniwery, refined	ist 86%c. 1 86%c. at 86%c. ed. 7c. ed. 7c.			45,716 44,230 60,156 65,638 61,904 41,256

Report of the Ohio OH Field. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LIMA, O., January 5.—Following is the De-cember report of the Ohio oil field: Wells. completed, 46; wells drilling, 33; rigs up, 38;

PROPERTY ON THE JUMP. Real Estate Transfers Make a Good Show-

ing-The Sales Increasing. Three of the principal real estate dealers on Fourth avenue when buttonholed for news yesterday got off by saying: "We have something big on the string, but it is not in shape to make public," It is understood that one of the "big things" refers to the sale of a business house on Penn avenue and another to a dicker of the on Penn avenue and another to a dicker of the same sort in Allegheny. There are plenty of applicants—mostly for residence properties—but they hesitate at the prices. As there is no prospect of a tumble they would probably make money by investing at once. The transfers consummated are noted below:
Alles & Bailey sold a business property on Fifth avenue, two squares from Court House, for \$7,000. The name of the purchaser is withheld.

held.

Reed B. Coyle & Co. sold 24 lots in the R. M. Kennedy plan, Homewood station, Pennsylvania Railroad; price \$10,000. The boom at that place is caused by the electric road. They also closed a mortgage on McKeesport property for \$1,500, three years, at 6 per cent, and one on Coraopolis property for \$1,200, three years, at 6 3:10.

Extra & Brean placed a mortgage of \$1,700 cm.

Coraopolis property for \$1,200, three years, at 63-10.

Ewing & Byers placed a mortgage of \$1,700 on property in the Second ward, Alleghens, for three years, at 6; also placed a mortgage of \$1,300 on West Bellevue property at 6 per cent.

W. J. C. Floyd sold to James Mullen one lot for \$500; to Thomas Murro, one lot for \$450; to John Small, one lot for \$500; to John Fagin, two lots for \$500; to John Small, one lot for \$500; to John Fagin, two lots for \$500; to James Gallagher, one lot for \$300; to Hen Elchenberg, one lot for \$425; to Alex. Gibson, one lot for \$450; also, five others at similar prices. All these sales were effected the past week, several of them yesterday.

Samuel J. Fleming, 147 Fourth avenue, sold to Oswald Werner, 36x120 feet, Forbes street, Beliefield, for J. O. Petty, for \$2,525, being a fraction over \$70 per foot front.

John F. Baxter sold to Jacob Schumacher, lot No. 48, Bank of Commerce addition extended, Brushton, station, frontage o. 50 feet on Baxter street by 250, for \$800.

Black & Baird, 35 Fourth avenue, sold to John H. Armstrong a lot on Perry street, Eleventh ward, city, 20x112 feet, for \$800; also to William J. Williams a lot on Hamilton street, Twenty-seventh ward, 20 by about 50 feet, for \$125.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Business Good for the Season-Permits Issued by Inspector Frank. Buildings for which permits were granted the past week were neither numerous nor import-ant. The majority being small frame houses for residence purposes. Business is good for the midwinter season. The prospect is encourthe midwinter season. The prospect is encouraging. Those granted permits are:
John Ward, two-story frame, Wampumstreet,
between Thirty-fourth and city line.
P. C. Taylor, two-story frame, Mayflower
street, near Larimer.
F. Beese, two-story frame, Mignonette street,
between Euclid and Beatty.
William Charlton, two-story frame, Natrona
alley, between Fifty-second and McCandless
streets.

John C. Gray, two and one-half story brick, John C. Gray, two and one-half story brick, Gist street, between Hope and Bluff. A. G. C. Frankel, two-story frame, Calro street, between Natchez and Ennis. Peter Shaffner, two-story brick, Krose ave-nue, between Arlington and Lillian. Otto Heinrrich, two-story frame, Allen ave-nue, between Washington avenue and Freeland street. Things That the Prudent Mousekeeper Must

street. Ernest Rohrkaste, two-story frame, Franklin

MOVING UPWARD. tocks Without Special Feature but Close : Trifle Higher. Saturdays to-day, but it was as devoid of feature as possible, and the result of the day's

transactions is to leave almost everything but slightly changed. There was very little doing on the part of the commission people and out-siders, and except for Jersey Central and New England the movements in the list were entirely unworthy of notice. The Grangers, on account of the settlement of the strike on the production of the settlement of the strike on the latter supported by tirely unworthy of notice. The Grangers, on account of the strike on the Burlington, were rather better supported, but they moved within the narrowest limit.

The supporters of Jersey Central seemed to have exhausted themselves in the effort to get it to par and it slowly fell back to 87%, but recovered a small fraction before the close. The temper of the room was bullish, but the only stock making any movement of importance in the upward direction was New England, and although the sales made were said to be for

Boston account, there was a good demand for the stock, and it scored a gain of nearly a point, but lost a portion later. The advances are in a small majority this evening, but are confined small majority this evening, but are confined to fractions.

Railroad bonds were quiet but firm to strong throughout, and final figures show marked gains in some instances. The sales were \$677,000.

The following table shows the prices of active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. Corrected daily for THE DISPATCH by Whitney & Stephenson, members of New York Stock, Exchange, 57 Fourth syenue:

Open-High-Low-Clos-

ntral of New Jersey, 88%
intral Pacific.
Bur. & Quincy. 109
Mil. & St. Paul. 62%
Mil. & St. P. of.
Hock I. & P.
St. L. & Pitts.
St. L. & Pitts.
St. L. & Pitts.
St. P. M. & O.
St. P. M. & O.
A. Northwestern. 107% 109 62% 97% 9734 140% 341% L. & W. & Hudson. Va. & Ga., 1st pf., Va. & Ga., 2d pf. ols Central. 91/2 934 27% 2714 ine Mail.

Dec. & Evans.

Liadel. & Reading. 48%
Ilman Palace Car.
chmond & W. P. T. 24%
chmond & W. P. T. pf 79 24% Paul & Duluth pf.
Paul & Duluth pf.
P., Minn, & Man.
L. & San Fran
L. & San F. 1st pf.

BOSTON STOCKS.

A Number of Reasons for a Favorable Close for the Week. PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 Boston, January 5.-Higher quotations from London, sandary o.—Higher quotations from London, the settlement of the Chicago, Bur-lington and Quincy strike, a good bank state-ment, and more than all, the condition of the short interest, had a favorable influence upon to-day's stock market. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Mexicans, and the land stocks were the strong features. The tone at the close was firm, except for Atchison, which was firm, except for Atchison, which opened at 57%c and closed at 56%c, making a net decline of 1% points as the result of the first week of the new year. Mexican Central gained further, 67% to 68, and the stock from 13 to 18%, a net rise for the week of 2 points in the 4s and % in the stock. The land stocks attracted much attention, and talk of renewed activity in these specialties is heard generally. Closing prices:

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

the start, the speculative offerings were too heavy to sustain the market and a weak feeling set in. A prominent local operator was credited with having fed the market with wheat most of the session, and as other oper, ators were all loaded with long wheat the decline brought most of this out, thus aiding in stablishing the decline. The opening was

ators were all loaded with long wheat the decline brought most of this out, thus aiding in establishing the decline. The opening was some 1/4c nigher than yesterday, advanced 1/4c and then declined 1/4c, advanced 1/4c and closed 3/4c lower than yesterday. There was a rumor that drought in India was doing damage to the crop there, and that shipments from Russian ports were cut off by ice. Some export demand was again reported at Baltimore.

Corn was in much the same condition as on yesterday, there being but little disposition among local operators to trade to any extent, and the pit at times was quits deserted. The feeling was notably steady and fluctuations limited to 1/4c range, the market closing about the same as yesterday.

In cats a good business was transacted early in the session. Offerings by several large traders were free and prices for May declined 1/4c. After the urgent sellers had withdrawn there was a little offered, a few buyers came in, and prices reacted to opening figures.

Only a fair trade was reported in mess pork, and the feeling was steadier. Little was doing outside of May contracts. Opening sales were made at 5c advance, and a further improvement of 5c was gained. Later the offerings were increased somewhat and prices declined 12/4@15c. Toward the close the market was stronger and prices railed 20@221/4c, closing comparatively steady.

Trading was only moderately active in lard, and the feeling was steadier. Prices ruled 7/4 @10 higher, and the market closed steady.

Only a limited trade was reported in short ribs and the market was comparatively steady.

Only a limited trade was reported in short ribs and the market was comparatively steady. Prices ruled about 74@10c higher and closed

quiet,
The leading futures ranged as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2, January, 98%c@\$1.00@98%@
98%c: February, \$1.00%@1

CORN—NO. 2 January, 33/4839/4839/48389/483 BOUGHT AND SOLD For cash or on margin, San Francisco, Philadelphia or Boston Ex-changes. Loans made at low rates of interest. Extablished 1878. Marwagelish Chemical 1878.

WASTE IN THE KITCHEN.

Carefully Guard Against. The table is, however, the place where most waste can occur, so guard it well and pay strict attention to the second serving of food. The people who prefer an economical table, which, in their own mind, means broiled steak and roast beef, are the most NEW YORK, January 5.—The stock market difficult to cater for. Study to make the was not so dull as it has been on some previous warmed-over dishes decidedly more than ordinary hashes. Employ judicious combinations and pleasant seasoning; for instance, use sage with warmed-over pork, parsley with poultry, sprig of mint with your mutton or lamb, and a little onion to stimulate tomato sauce with warmed-over veal. For warming over dark meats use brown sauces, made from browned butter and flour; for white meats, cream sauces, which, of course, can be made from milk. One or two potatoes, left from dinner, will make a comfortable dish of Lyonnaise potatoes for break-fast. The two tablespoonfuls of green peas left may be turned into an omelet for another meal. Boiled rice may be made into croquettes. Fish into scallops, cutlets or cream fish. Ham into croquettes, Beef into hash, meat balls, ragouts, rissoles, or warmed up inits own gravy. Soup meat may be pressed or potted. Game and duck, made over into salmis. Chicken and turkey, into salads, croquettes, rissoles, boudins and timbale. Pieces of bread, left at the table,

may be used for toast, croutons, bread pud-dings, or crumbs for breading. Veal, re-warmed, makes delicious blanquette or cromesqui.

Many vegetables suffer but little from a second warming, and even if only in small quantity, may be served as a garnish for a little meat dish, thereby rendering it palata-

ble and sightly.

In all these little points we must be on the alert, or the garbage bucket will devour our subsistance. Those who have the responsi-bility of the household management must, not forget the necessity of practical work in the kitchen. The power of giving direc-tions so clearly that the maid will from them produce the desired results, is, perhaps, all that is required in some cases, but to teach others thoroughly, so that no waste will occur, one must be able to do the thing one's self. It is well to give at least one hour a day to the study of cooking as an experi-mental science, also to study the chemistry and physiology of food, and I have no hesiand physiology of food, and I have no hesitation in saying that in three months you will be well repaid for the time thus spent. Look, for instance, at a combination like this—reast pork and mashed potatoes, such occurs frequently in families of some intelligence, but nothing shows one's ignorance so quickly as such menus. Pork and beans or peas show some sense, but port and potatoes none. No domestic art shows so much thought, care, judgment, intelligence, inventiveness and taste as good cooking.

A CHILD'S EARLY EDUCATION.

Sensations and Feelings That Influence the Future Life of an Infant. James Donaldson in the Forum. 1

We take little note of the education which goes on in a child's mind during the first years of his life. Indeed, we take little note altogether of what we may call unconscious education, and the unconscious action I walked the other day along a crowded

thoroughfare for a few minutes, and I counted the people that passed me. There were upward of 300. Each one of these in-dividuals I noted. I recognized, at least, parts of their attire. I saw the features of their faces, their mouths, their noses, their eyes. In moving along I noticed the stones of the pavement on which I was walking. I avoided the lamp posts; I observed the houses and shops, and, indeed, a wide range of objects came within my view. It would be difficult to say how many things, and thoughts connected with these things, passed before my mind during this short walk, but

before my mind during this short walk, but at least there were many thousands.

All these objects and thoughts, there is reason to believe, found a permanent place in my memory, produced a certain effect on me, and became, as it were, a portion of myself, but not one of these can I recall. They were all for a single moment on the surface of consciousness, and sank forever into the deeper and wider abysses of unconsciousness. But doubtless they give some color to my whole life. So it is with the infant. He sees and hears and feels thousands of things during the period of his infancy. These sensations and feelings have an incalculable influence on his future powers and character. And it is here at the commencecharacter. And it is here at the commence-ment that we may expect an indefinite im-provement in the future of mankind,

through an improvement in the unconscious influences that work on the child.

It has often been observed that children have nearly all finely developed foreheads, and no one who takes an interest in chil-A Break in Wheat Caused by Speculative
Offerings—Corn Neglected—Oats Active
Pork Steadler—Lard Firm.
CHICAGO—There was a very fair aggregate trade in wheat to-day and the feeling was unsettled. The news was of a variable character and generally made to appear favorable to the bull side, and although prices ruled higher at and no one who takes an interest in children can have failed to be struck with the exquisite beauty that characterizes very many children of the humblest classes who are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humbler classes as the children can have failed to be struck with the exquisite beauty that characterizes very many children of the humblest classes who are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humbler classes as the children can have failed to be struck with the exquisite beauty that characterizes very many children of the humblest classes who are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humblest classes who are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humblest classes are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humblest classes are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humblest classes are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humblest classes who are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humblest classes as the children of the humblest classes are brought up in healthy places. In fact, a sad degeneration takes place in the looks of the humblest classes and the place in the looks of the humblest classes are brought up in healthy places. this degeneration be arrested? Surely this is possible to a large extent. Everything depends on the treatment of the child in his earliest years and on the character of the persons with whom he comes in contact.

Monday's Trial Lists.

Common Pleas No. 1-Bakewell et al va Nellis Company: Schlitz Brewing Company va Delp: Harter Medicine Company va Delpt Gerrard et ux vs Metropolitan Insurance Com-pany: Masters & Co. vs Lander; First National Brahm: Adler et al vs Furgeson; Albeitz vs

Brahm; Adler et al vs Furgeson; Albeiti vs Keystone Brewing Company.
Common Pleas No. 2—Hutchison et uz vs Macoubrey (2); Fisher vs Haden Gas Company; Koenig et al vs Chartiers Valley Gas Company; Francis, executor, vs Large et uz; Jones vs Weigle; Center Street M. E. Church vs Pittsburg Light Company; Kay et uz vs Citizens Passeager Rallway Company; Martin vs Speeri Jones vs Quinn.
Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs George Anderson, J. A. Cook, John Rollinger, P. Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs George Anderson, J. A. Cook, John Rollinger, P. Rosenthal, Johanna Elsholz et al, Mary Get-sock, alias Gesta; Dora Schuman et al, Henry Mehrling, Karl Grimp, J. H. Shannahan, John Gruber, William Miller, Thomas Stewart, John Terio, Pat Deskin, John Robinson et al, Charles A. Murray, Thomas Kane, Lilian Sloan, Teresa Lee, W. Pittgor, Joseph Mamion, Henry Harris, James M. Durmore, James Mill, George Riley, alias Smith; Joseph Thalma.

Monday's Audit List. Accountant zabeth Rust. Ann Sheehan.
John Konnedy, Jr.
J. W. Campbell, et al.
J. W. Campbell, et al.
John M. Kennedy.
Geo. Shirns, Jr., et al.
J. McF. Carpenter.
J. C. Dicken.
D. Hostetter, et al.
S. C. Miller.

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