Now in the sixth month of the reign of the good caliph, it was so that Mustapha said: "I am wearied with much work; thought, care and worry have worn me out; I need repose, for the hand of ex-

haustion is upon me, and death even now lieth at the door." And he calleth his physician, who felt his pulse and looked upon his tongue and said :

'Twodolla's!" (For this was the oath by which all physicians swore.)
"Of a crity thou must have rest. Fire unto the valley of quiet and close thine eyes in dreamful rest; hold back thy brain from thought and thy hand from labor, or you will be a candidate for the asylum in three weeks."

And he heard him and went out and put the business in the hands of the clerk, and went away to rest in the val-ley of q :iet. And he went to his Uncle Ben's, whom he had not seen for lo! these fourteen years. Now, his Uncle Ben was a farmer and abode in the valley of rest, and the mountains of repose round about him. And he was rich and well favored, and strong as an ox, and healthy as an onion crop. Oftimes he boasted unto his neighbors that there was no. a lazy bone in his body, and he swore that he hat da lazy man. And Mustapha wist not that it was

But when he reached his Uncle Ben's they received him with great joy, and placed before him a supper of homely viands, well cooked, and piled upon his plate like the wreck of a box car. And when he could not eat it all they laughed him to scorn.

And after supper they sat up with him and talked with him about relatives whereof he had never in all his life so much as heard. And he answered their questions at random, and lied unto them, professing to know Uncle Ezra and Aunt Bethesda, and once he said he had a letter from Uncle George last week.

Now, they all knew that Uncle George was shot in a neighbor's sheep pen three years ago, but Mustapha wist not that it was so, and he was sleepy, and only talked to fill up the time. And then they talked politics to him, and he hated politics! So about one o'c ock in the morning they sent him to

Now the spare room wherein he slept was right und r the roof, an . there were ears and bundles of ears of seed corn hung from the rafters, and he bunged his eve with the same, and he hooked his chin in festoons of deied apples, and shook dried herbs and seeds down his back as he walked along, for it was dark. And when he sat up in bed in the night he ran a scythe in his car.

And it was so that the four boys slept with him, for the bed was wide they were restless and slumbered crosswise and kicked, so that Mustapha slept not a wink that night, neither closed his eyes.

And about the fourth hour after midnight his Uncle Ben smote him on the back, and spake unto him, saying: "Awake, arise, rustle out of this and

wash your face, for the liver and bacon is tried and the breakfast waiteth. You will find the well down at the other end of the cow lot. Take a towel with

you"
When they had eaten his Uncle Ben spake unto him, saying: "Con.e, let us stroll around the farm."

And they walked about eleven miles And his Uncle Ben sat him upon a wagon and t ught him how to load hay. Then they drove into the barn and he taught him to unload it. Then they girded up their joins and walked four miles, even into the forest, and his Uncle Ben taugh him how to chop wood, and they wa ked back to supper And the morn ing and the evening were the first day, and M stapha wished that he was

And after supper his Uncle Ben spake once more and said: Come, let us have some fun" And so they hooked up a team and drove nine miles down to Belcher's branch, where there was And they danced until the second hour in the morning.

When the next day was come, which wasn't long, for a ready the night was far spent, his Uncle Ben took him out and taught him how to make railfince. And that night there was a wedding, and they danced and made merry, and drank and ate, and when they went to bed at three o'clock Mustapha prayed that death might come to him before breakfast time.

But breakfast had an early start and got there first. And his Uncle Ben took him down to the creek and taught him how to wash and shear sheep. And when the evening was come they went to spelling school, and they got home at the first hour after midnight, and Uncle Ben marveled that it was so early. And he lighted his tipe and sat up for an hour, and told Mustapha ail about the forty he bought last spring of old M sey Stringer to finish out that north half, and about the new calf that was loaled last spring.

And when Mustapha went to bed that morning he bethought him of a dose of strychnine he had with him, and he said his prayers wearily and he ate it. But the youngest boy was restless that night, and kicked all the poison out of him in less than ten seconds.

And in the morning, while it was yet night, they ate breakfast. And his Uncle Ben took him out and taught him how to dig a ditch,

And when evening was come, there was a revival meeting at Ebeneze Methodist church, and they all went. And there were three regular preachers and two exhorters and a Baptist evangelist. And when midnight was come they went home, and sat up and talked over the meeting until it was bedtime,

Now when Mustarha was at home, he let his desk at the fifth hour in the after-noon, and he went to bed at the third hour after sunset, and he arose not un il the sun was high in the heavens. So the next day when his Uncle Ben would ake him out into the field and show him to take a post and rail fence, Mustapha would swear at him, and smote him with an axe helve, and fled and got him-

And Mustapha sent f r his physician and curs d him. And he said he was tired to death, and he turned his face to the wall and died So Mustapha was gathered to his fathers.

And his thysician and his friends mourned and said: "Alas! he did not rest soon enough. He tarried at his

desk too long."

But his Uncle Ben, who came in to attend the funeral, and had to do all his weeping out of one eye, because his other was blacked half way down to his was too awfully lazy to live, and had no get up about him.

But Mustapha wist not what they

said, because he was dead. So the divided his property among them, and said if he wanted a tombstone he might have attended to it himself while he was alive, because they had no time. - Burlington Hawkeye.

It is said grease may be extracted from silk by the following processes: Wet the part with eau-de-cologne and gently rub the silk upon itself, between the hands. When dry, the grease will disappear. This will also remove recent paint, and the grease from a wax

Ethiopian Minstrelsy. Ethlopian minstrelsy, as it is com-monly called, is not nearly so popular as it was twelve or fifteen years ago, says a New York paper; the public nave been somewhat satiated with its extravagances and sham negroisms. The kind of minstrelsy we have to-day is very unlike that of the past, being more refined and strictly musical than of yore. This sort of amusement once raged in all the cities and towns of the country, and had an extraordinary run for a quarter of a century. It is nearly forty years since the first troupe was formed here, and it is remarkable that most of the leading minstrels have, notwithstanding their pecuniary prosperity, died very poor. The burnt-cork performers have been prone to rapid courses, and have used up their financial and physical substance pr-maturely. Edvin P. Christy, who was the pioneer, founded the original Christy ministres at Buffalo in 1841, and played at Mechanics' hall in this city for several years to crowded au-diences. He made \$150,000 at the business, and finally committed suicide, after losing almost everything, by leaping from a third-story window. His put-tive son. George N. Christy (Harrington,) was the first representative of female parts, such as Lucy Long and Lucinda at the soiree; had a large salary and managed several companies successfully, but he died here in great poverty. Dan Bryant (O'Brien.) of Bryant's minstrels, the most noted of the three brothers, began in 1850, played for twenty years, made a fortune, and got entirely rid of it. After his death benefits were given and subscriptions taken up for the support of his amily. W. W. Newcomb (Combs), author of the burle-que lecture on woman's rights and other popular ab-surdities, member of the once very successful firm of Rumsey & Newcomb, visited England and German professionally, had a showy cottage at Sara toga and cut a grand agure in his way, He ran through his money, was obliged to depend on a salary as a subordinate performer and came to his end here in or nury The expenses of his ilness and burial were borne by his former agent, N. N Roberts. H. S. Runsey, his former partner, a famous buffoon and banjoist, went up and down also. Haying been paralyzed, he was taken care of by relatives at Newburgh, on the Hudson, and was aided by his fellow-show-men until the close of his wretched days. Sam Sharpley (Shurpe,) distinguished as a jester and end man, proprietor of Sharpley's minerals. Sharpley's minstrels, known as the ironclads, a great card in his day, made ducks and drakes of his large earnings by petroleum speculations, patents and other ventures, and died at Providence. R. I. G. Swaine Buckley, of Buckley's serenaders, a very versatile performer, and creator of burlesque opera, played in New York season after season to thronged houses. He gained and lost a fortune, went into bankruptcy, started again, and again failed. He died at Quincy. Mass. last year, almost penni-less. Eph Horn, of great note in vari-ous troupes in his day, commanded big salaries, but was so improvident that members of the calling had to bury him in one of the metropolitan cemeteries. Billy Manning, of Emerson & Manning's company, an eccentric delineator, filed his purse and emptied it, and when he went to his grave in Chi ago his friends paid for his funerai. Billy Morris, of Morris Brothers, mimic and vocalist, let all his profits slip through his fingers arifted into a lunatic asylum, was pro-vided for by his brothers until Boston farnished him with six feet of earth.

### Man's Age.

William H. De chanty was one of the last of the negro comedians to be buried

by his guild, and yet ne had earned for

ears \$300 a week as dancer and singer.

He was the author of the popular trifle.

"Shoo Fly." Nearly all the ways of the Ethiopian minstrel seem to lead to

prodigality, dissipation and the need of sepultural benevolence.

Few men die of age Almost all die bodily toil, or accidents. The passions kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression, choked with passion, has little exaggeration in it; for, even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young; weak men live longer than the strong; for the s rong use their strength and the weak have none to use. The latter take care f themselves, the former do not. is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or, like the candle, to run; the weak to burn out. The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed number of years. The horse lives twenty-five, the ox fifteen or twenty, the lion about twenty, the dog ten or tyelve, the rab-bit eight, the guinea pig six or seven These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes grow to its full size. But man, of the animals, is one that seldom lives ils average. He ought to live undred years, according to physical aw, for five times twenty are one hun-red; but, instead of that, he scarcely aches on an average four times his abbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is ebvious —man is not only the most irregular and he most intemperate, but the most laon ious and hard worked of all the ani-He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections -Albany Journal.

Care of the Eyes. 1. Rest the eyes for a few minutes

when the sight becomes in the least painful, blurred or indistinct. 2. Have sufficient light; never sit facing it; let it come from behind or from one side. The writer considers too much light almost as bad as too lit tle. Hastrongly recommends a moder-ate light, so that surrounding objects may not be too much illuminated, and the wearing of a black shade, so large

that front and side light may not enter the eyes. With this protection the light may be safely in front—if reading, it is better that it be to one side.

3 Never read in horse or steam cars. 4. Never read when lying down. 5. Do not read much during convales-

ence from illness. 6 The general health should be maintained by a good diet, air, exercise, amusement and a proper restriction of the hours of hard work.

7. Take plenty of sleep. Retire early and avoid the painful evening lights. Ten hours sleep for delicate eyes is better than eight.—Christian at Work.

What an Editorial Room Looks Like. He opened the door cautiously and poking his head in a suggestive sort of way as if there was more to follow, inquired: "Is this the editorial rink-

"The what? my friend."
"Is this the rinktum—sinktum—sanctum or some such place where the editors live. "This is the editorial room, yes, sir.

A Pompellan House. At the celebration of the eighteened centennial since the destruction th Pomreii, last year, the excavation of an unexplored house was commenced Three skeletons were taken out at the time, and the house, the excavation of which has been continued, has proved which has been continued, has proved to be the largest and most interesting yet opened. It is called the "Casa del Centenario," and is thus described It occupies the entire space between three streets, and most likely a fourth, which has yet to be excavated. The vestibule is elegantly decorated, and its mosaic pavement ornamented with the figure of a dolphin pursu d by a sea norse. In the first atrium, the walls of which are adorned with small theatrical which are adorned with small theatrical scenes, the pavement is sunk and broken, as if by an earthquake, and there is a large hole through which one sees the celiar. The second atrium is very spacious, with a handsome peristyle, the columns—white and red stucco—being twenty-six in number. In the center is a large marble basin, within the edge of which runs a narrow step. On the pedestal at one side was found the statuette of the Faun lately described. The most interesting place in the house is an inner court or room, on one side of which ner court or room, on one side of which is the niche, with tiny marble steps often to be seen in Pompeiian houses The frescoes on the walls are very beau-tiful. Close to the floors runs a wreath of leaves about a quarter of a yard wide with alternately a lizard and a stork Above it, about a yard distant, droop as if from over a wall, large branches of vine or ivy and broad leaves like those of the tiger-iily; all very freely, naturally and gracefully drawn. At each corner of the room a bird clings to one of the e branches. Then comes a space -bordered at the top by another row of leaves-in which is represented a whole aquarium, as if the room were linked with tanks. There are different sorts of shells and aquatic plants lying at the bottom of the water, and swim-ming in or on it all kinds of fish, jellysepias, ducks and swans, admirably sketched with a light yet firm touch The ripples made by the swimming ducks are indicated, and one duck is just flying into the water with a splash. On each side of the niche this amus-ing aquarium is enlivened by a special incident. To the left - large octopus has caught a monstrous murena (lamprey) - which turns round to bite in its tentacles; to the right a fine lobster has pierced another murena through and through with its long, hard feelers or horns. These creatures are painted in the natural colors very truthfully. On the left wall of the room, above the fishes, are two sphinxes supporting on their heads square marble vases, on the brim of each of which sits a dove. Behind the niche and on the left side of the room runs a little gallery with a corridor underneath, lighted by small square holes in the border of hanging branches. The wall of this gallery behind the

way is painted respectively a graceful doe and a bear. The other rooms are also very beautiful; one with a specially elegant design on a black ground; in another a small fresco representing a man pouring wine out of an amphora into a large vessel. The bath-rooms are large and elegant, the cold bath spacious and of marble. In one room a corner is dedicated to the lares and penates, and in the fresco decoration, among the in the fresco decoration, among the usual serpents, etc., I noticed the singular figure of a Buchus or bacchante, entirely clothed with large grapes. In one of the mosaic pavements is a head of Medusa, the colors very bright and well preserved. As some of the rooms well preserved. As some of the rooms are only excavated to within two or three feet from the floor, it is possible that many valuable ornamen's or statu-

niche is decorated with a woodland land-

scape, in which, on one side, is repre-

sented a bull running frantically away.

with a lion clinging to its haunches; on

the other, a horse lying struggling on its back, attacked by a loopard; all nearly the size of life. On each side of the door-

to some rich citizen. Birthplaces of the Presidents.

ettes may yet be found, as everything in-dicates that this splendid house belonged

Seven of the nineteen Presidents were born in Virginia. They were Washington, J. fferson, Madison, Monroe, H. rrison, Tyler and Taylor. Of these Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler were graduates of college. Monroe was a de-scendant of the old Virginia cavaliers, and was almost anything and every-thing, from a colonel in the Revolution to a justice of the peace, including such offices as governor of Virginia, minister to France and Spain and England, secetary of state and president. Tyler and Jefferson were also both governors of Virginia. Zuchary Taylor had only the education which he picked up on his father's plantation, where he served until he was twenty-four, and from there he was sent out on the military career which paved his way to the greatest honor in the power of the nation to bestow. It was said of him that he was so ignorant of, and cared so little for, poli ical affairs that he had not voted for forty years when he became President; and like General Grant, he began life as a farmer, distinguished bioself as a general, and was never identified with any office or affair of govtrate. Of the eleven remaining Presi-dents, Jackson, Johnson and Polk were born in North Carolina, the two Adamses in Massachusetts, Filmore and Van Buren in New York, Grant and Hayes in Ohio. Lincoln in Kentucky, Pierce in New Hampshire and Buchan an in Pennsylvania. Polk and Johnson were both gov rnors of Tennessee. The former began his career with a scanty education, as a clerk in a country store, but eventually graduated at the University of North Carolina, and the latter, following the trade of a tailor, married early and went to school to his clever wife. Franklin Pierce learned the fuller trade and never saw a grammar or geography until he was nineteen years of age, and Jackson, whose parents were scantily paid linen weavers of Scotch-Irish descent, was much dis-tracted in his youth between his predilections for firearms and his love for cockfighting and horseracing .- Chee-

Perseverance With the Drowned. In a recent communication to the French academy, Professor Fort asserts that he was enabled to restore to life a child three years old, by practicing arti-ficial respiration on it four hours, comm-neing three hours and a half after apparent death. He mentions also a case in which Dr. Fournol, of Billan-court, reanimated, in July, 1878, an apparently drowned person by four hours of artificial respiration begun one hour after the patient was taken from the water. At this season, when cases of drowning are apt to be frequent, the possible benefit that may come from a persevering effort to revive victims of drowning, should encourage friends not to despair of their resuscitation, even after several hours of seemingly fruitless

To stiffen a crape veil, always keep it folded and pressed under a heavy book, and when it looks gray, take alcohol enough to wet it thoroughly, then shake it dry, fold it nicely and press.

Come in."

"No. I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."—New Haven Register.

Sour apple sauce is greatly improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter to a quart of sauce, and, moreover, there is much less sugar needed. A little lemon peel makes a fine flavor. butter to a quart of sauce, and, more-over, there is much less sugar needed. A little lemon peel makes a fine flavor.

A Young Sergeant's Exploit.

In seeking to capture the city of There has lately been introduced into M xico, the American army was oblig d the Pennsylvania Railroad company's to take first the town of Churubuser, about six miles from the city. After that the main approach was by a large causeway, with a ditch on each side, and, at one place, a fortified bridge. So the American forces, under General Worth, had to gain the bridge and fight upon the causeway; and, at one point in the battle, the general found himself separated from a part of his troops, whom he wished to rejoin. In the middle of the causeway among other wreck stood a baggage wagon on fire, and as the general and his staff approached the blazing cart they su denly discovered that it was laden with gunpowder! They drew up with a start and waited results very anxiously. In a moment, how-ever, Sergeant A. M. Kenaday, then of the Third United States dragoons, mowithout a word the four brave men

dashed on to the wagon.

Although they could not tell how soon one of the powder boxes might explode, this men determined to clear a passage for their chief. The gunnybag covers of the boxes were smoldering, and some of them were already aftime, but Kenaday and another soldier mounted into the midst of the blazing boxes and fell to work in dead earnest-quickly tossing them one by one to the two other troopers, who as quickly rolled them into the wet and muddy ditch. Each wooden case, moreover, weighed about seventy pounds, so that to empty the

eart was no light labor. Within a few minutes the cover of the wagon had burned entirely off, and the gallant four, almost exhausted with heat and exertion, were soon after stopped by General Worth, who rode up to the wagon and ordered them out. This command was instantly obeyed, and then the general and his staff spurred their horses and made a rush past the wagon at full gallop, while the sergeant and his comra es collowed at a pace that soon put them out of dan-

But they had not yet caught up with the general's party when they heard a loud report behind, and looking back saw no trace of the wagon, even when the smoke had cleared. It had been

blown to atoms by the few cases of powder which they had left in it. And this was not the only act of bravery performed that day by the young sergeant, for later in the same afternoon he joined in the famous charge, led by General (then captain) Philip Kearny, on the San Antonio gate of the city of Mexico. In this reckless onslaught twenty resolute dragoons cut their way into the city through 6,000 of the ene my's panic-stricken soldiers. Scott, the American commander in chief, said it was the bravest charge he had ever seen or read of, and a full account of it may be found in almost every history of the M xican war .- St. Nicholas.

Dress Mad.

Behold her at eleven. Her limbs unfettered by long skirts of conventionality, she runs, she romps, she slides on the ice ponds, she rolls hoop, she climbes fences, she leaps, she kicks, she runs races and is as fresh and fleet of foot as the boys. Her appetite is good, her cheeks rosy, and her move ments unconsciously graceful. Behold her again at twenty.

No more does she run or jump or roll

hoop, run races or slide on the ice. is not proper now nor lady-like, and she couldn't if she would, for she is fettered by long skirts, tight shoes and tighter stays. Her movement has no longer the freedom and unconscious grace of childhood, for now when she walks abroad she walks to be looked at, which now in her estimation is the main ob-Ject of walking. She is already in deli-cate health, and has a doctor who prescribes expensive advice and prescrip-tions for her, and ascribes her complaint to anything and everything but the real cause. This is simply the fettering of her body with fashionable clothes. Physically she is now a prisoner. At eleven she was free. The doctor advises travel, but he does not advise her to take off her (ashionable fetters. She woulan't do so if he did, and he wouldn t advise her if he knew it would bring reief, for she would no longer believe in a doctor who would make her dress like guy, and being dressed like a "guy is dressing different from the style pre-scribed by a Paris modiste. Dana never could hunt in a traveling skirt, narrow, tight, high heeled gaiters, and a pinched, corseted waist, but Diana with belted tunic and unsettered would be bounced off Broadway by the nearest policeman. Dressed for health and freedom of limb is one thing, and dressing for fashion quite another. A man couldn't endure the pinching and encumbrances peculiar to feminine attire for an hour, and a pretty spectacle he'd make rushing about in such during business hours. Yet the "weaker sex" wear double the incumbrances of the so

called stronger. To dress at all after the style uses up half of a woman's time and two-thirds of her strength.—New York Graphic. Ulcerative weaknesses and debilitating numors of females cured by Malt Bitters.

Some women c n see through their own brinds what is going on in the paror of a private family in the other end of town. - Valleja Chronicle.

A tood and a medicine are combined in the most perfect manner in Malt Bitters. The society lady never sheds tears.

She knows enough to keep her powder dry. - Boston Transcript We often wondered what induced Dr. Bull to invent his celebrated Baby Syrap, but we understand now, that he was a married man.

Colonel F. D. Curtis says that a bull

nust never be patted about the head. A firm command, promptly enforced, is the only treatment he should receive. Over-kindness makes a bully of him. Are You Not in Good Health?
If the Liver is the source of your trouble,
you can find an absolute remedy in Dr. San-

road's Liver Invigorator, the only vegeta-ble cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cores all Bilions diseases. For Book address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Bett Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' tral. See the r advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial." Dr C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, tree of charge, a valuable little book on dealness

and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrb, and their proper treatment—giving reterences and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a floritions appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the atomach

to a healthy action. Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot. Straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

ALWAYS get C. Gilbert's Linen Starch.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the arrors and indis: ettens of youth nervo's weakness, variy decay note of motherost, stc., twill as nd a Recipe that will cure you, PLENE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered: a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed: styslop to the Ray. JOSEPH 1. INMAN, Ratios 16 New York Chy.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers,
Ds. MARCHISTS (TERRINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Wealness such as Falling of the
Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of
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Suppressed and Irrepular Membratico, &c. An oid and
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An Ingenious Machine.

machine shop at Altoona, Pa., a small invention used for separat ng the iron and brass filings which fall from the lathes. When mixed they are comparatively of little value, but when separated they are worth several cents per pound. The machine for this purpose is about three feet high and two feet square. On top is a hopper into which are emptied the mixed filings of wrought and cast iron and brass. These pass through a rough below and on to a comb which distributes them in a thin even layer on a cylinder. In this cylinder is the mechanism which displays the ingenuity of the inventor. It is well known that a common magnet will attract wrought iron strongly, cast iron slightly and brass not at al. On the inside of the cylinder is a continuous row of mag-nets. As the mixture of metal falls slowly, the drum revolves and into a box in front the brass filings and bits are dropped, the iron being held by the magnets. Further around is a light brush which sweeps off the cast iron bits into a convenient receptable, while the wrought iron, of which there is very little, adheres in bunches to the drum and has to be cleaned off occasionally. Although there is not constant vork for the separator, it has been used con-siderably, and found to perform its work in a satisfactory manner. It will take a very few weeks to pay for itself in the saving of valuable metal rendered well nigh useless by being mixed with foreign substances .- American Manufacturer.

Bad eggs always float on top. You

	THE N	TARKETS.		
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Skims. 65
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Beautiflers.

Ludies, you cannot make fair skin rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or b autifiers of the world, while in poor hearth, and nothing will give you such good health. strength, busyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters -Telegraph.

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once and speedily cured by Kidney wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the re-

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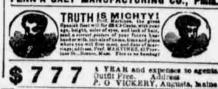
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