ST WHITE WOMAN.

CURIOSITY OF SAVAGES AT THE SIGHT OF AN AMERICAN.

Mrs. David Ker Tells About Her Travels in the Heart of West Africa-Queer Customs of the People She Saw There. How the Sick Are Treated.

It is a queer sensation, to those not used to it, to be the center of attraction to hun-freds of people, to be surrounded by a sea of faces, and all staring bard at you with different expressions of wonder, curiosity and amusement. But then I was the first white woman that the Duallas of the Cameroons river, West Africa, had ever seen, and so it was no wonder that they were as-

tonished at my appearance in their village. Everybody left off their different occupations and followed us wherever we went, shouting and laughing, and all struggling to get near me. Crowds of them ran on in front, and then, turning round to stare for a few seconds, would rush on again to keep up with us.

But my embarrassment at being the cause of such excitement soon wore off, for I, in my turn, had much to see and wonder at in a West African village. The people were about the same height as Europeans, their skin very dark and sometimes nearly black. Neither men nor women wore anything but a waistcloth, which in the case of chiefs was of a rich material and bright color. Most of the people were tattoed, especially the young girls, whose cheeks, noses and foreheads were strongly marked, and thought very beautiful.

The most fushionable of these girls were their hair (which was crisp and woolly) cut into the shape of circles culminating at the top of the head, and between each two of the rows were bright colored beads and brass ornaments. Huge brass pins were stuck into the wool just behind the ears. They also wore very long and large brass parrings, and quantities of colored beads round the neck and wrists.

THE PEOPLE. The streets were straight and spotlessly clean, and the little bamboo houses with palm thatched roofs on either side the road were very neat and pretty; and here and there were lovely paim trees and huge

cottonwoods. "The families cook and eat under these trees," said Mr. A—, who acted as our guide, "for you see the houses have neither windows nor fireplaces. Just peep in here, and you will see the only furniture is the bamboo bed and these few stools and cala-

Just then a slim, good looking girl broke through the crowd, and rushing up to -, seized hold of his arm and began talking very fast and carnestly, as if begging some favor. Her great black eyes looked so sad and wistful that my heart went out to her, and I felt so glad to see Mr. A- smile as if willing to do what she asked. She just gave him one look of

thanks and then was gone. "Who is that girl; and do tell me what she is wanting you to do?" I asked,

"She says her mother is very ill, and she wants me to make her well. You know I have studied medicine for some time, and the people here think I cure by magic. The Duallas have a horribly cruel custom with their sick. If the patient does not get well in a week or two he or she is taken out into the bush about four or five miles from the town, placed upon a rude bamboo bedstead, and left utterly alone, a woman coming once a day to give the patient food and water and to light a fire. The poor wretch of course soon dies of fright at being left to the mercy of the wild beasts, whose growls and yells alone break the monotony of the long dreary night. THE SICK AND THE DEAD.

"But the Baptist missionaries have nearthe people to do away with this wicked custom, and the more horrible one of beating to death the unfortunate person who is said by the n'gambi man (fortune teller) to have bewitched the sick person. When we Europeans are kind and unselfish it is wonderful how much influence we get over these people. But the Duallas have some sentiment in them, for they bury the dead under the houses which they occupied when alive, and they would think it most cruel and unfeeling to cast the deceased out of their homes,'

A large, fat, important looking man, with a striped waist cloth, now came up to us and asked us if we should like to see a dance. He possessed four European chairs (for he was a great chief) and we sat down under the shade of a beautiful cottonwood and the dance began,

A ring was formed of boys of all sizes who, with their elbows drawn close to their sides, walked slowly round, twitching every muscle of the body, while the women and girls, forming an outer ring, stood around clapping their hands to a sort of measure. This dance was curious, but neither beautiful nor inspiriting. A PRIMITIVE TELEPHONE

We were next shown a big wooden drum, which Mr. A- called the Dualla telephone, and he explained to us how by different ways of beating it a conversation could be carried on by natives two miles apart.

Just as we were about to go (for the sun was setting, and we had to get down to the river where our boat was waiting for us) Mr. A- motioned to me to look at two girls standing close by, one of whom was doing something to the other's eye with what looked like a sort of bodkin.

"She is taking out an eyelash," laughed "Have you not noticed that none of the Dualias have eyelashes? They think they destroy the sight, so they pluck out the hairs as soon as they grow.

Crowds of people followed us to the river, and I found it very mortifying to my dignity to be snatched up and carried to the boat like a baby. Two other boatmen took Mr. Ker and Mr. A-on their backs and carried them also on board, for, to say nothing of the crocodiles, a chill in west Africa means fever, and we had had too much of that.

The natives, however, came wading out by dozens, struggling to get the last shake of my hand, with the flattering compliment, "Now that we have seen the white woman we can discontented."-Mrs. David Ker in Harper's Bazar.

The Goods Sold Themselves. The following interesting story is told by an old traveling salesman who formerly represented one of the large jewelry houses in London, England. His experience is one which, to say the least, is unusual, and will be fully appreciated by the representatives of American houses who have never enjoyed the good fortune of a similar oc-

"In the spring of 1876 I carried a line of goods which was unusually popular with the trade," said the drummer, "and when I reached Edinburgh, Scotland, I found it impossible to visit my customers as promptly as I desired. By the middle of the afternoon several jewelers had called on me and urged me to come to their places during the day. By 60'clock I was thoroughly weary, and was congratulating myself that I would be able to retire early and secure a good night's rest, when a customer whom I had overlooked gently touched me on the shoulder and reminded me that I had neglected to visit him. He stated that he desired to make a heavy purchase, and I made an appointment with him at

"I immediately repaired to my room, and settling myself in a large, easy chair fell asleep. I was awakened by a light and settling myself in a large, easy chair fell asleep. I was awakened by a light pressure on my arm. To my surprise the room was brilliantly lighted, and my costumer was sitting by my side. My sample case was open and its contents were spread on the table near me. I confess I was a little startled, and was sleepily wondering box. For sale by Matthews Bros.

whether I had been robbed during my nap, when my fears were allayed by my con

panion, who said:
"I came at the appointed hour and found you askep. Not desiring to dirturb you I have examined your samples and written out my order in your book.' Dazed by the statement, I took my watch from my pocket, and discovered that it was half-past 11 o'clock. I had been asleep nearly five hours. It was the easiest sale I ever made."-Jewelers' Weekly.

THE WAY TO SELL A HORSE,

The Granger Got a Big Price and Didn't

Have to Divvy on It, Either. Postmaster Sexton tells a story of a well known horse fancier and a granger who had a couple of fine horses to sell. This rustic, who lives in an adjoining county in Indiana, came to town with a letter of introduction to this connaisseur, who has an irresistible liking for fine horseflesh and the money to gratify it. The writer of the letter of introduction specially urged the city friend to take more than passing interest in the man from the country.

The farmer drove his horses to the gentleman's residence and gave him the letter. "Are your horses blooded?"

"Yes, they come of fair stock,"

"Can they make good time?"
"Yes, pretty fair time." "What do you ask for them?"

"Oh, I think that \$300 or \$400 will about suit me, because I am deucedly hard up

"My friend," said the city man, "I've just bought a pair of horses or I would take those off your hands, but let me say to you that you don't know how to sell your team. You ought to ask at least \$1,500 as a be ginner, blow about their wonderful speed and brag about their bearing and pedigree. I know a man who wants to buy a team, but you must not approach him as you did

me. He will never take your horses. If you are stiff in your price and do some bragging I think I can find you a customer. Drive past my office on La Salle street at 10 o'clock in the morning two or three times and come in when I shake my handkerchief."

In the morning the grangerdid as he was directed, the handkerchief was shaken and he was beckoned to come in. In the office was the man he had seen the night before

"That's a fine team you are driving; is it

for sale? "Well, I dunno?"

"Have they a pedigree?" "You bet they have. It's as long as the pedigree of Queen Victoria."

"Do they hold their heads high?" "Why, half the time they are way up it the clouds."

"Can they make good time!" "Greased lightning ain't a circumstance."

"What do you ask for them?" "Fifteen hundred dollars and not a continental cent less."

"Well," said the friend of the man to whom the letter of introduction was presented the night before, "I'm looking for just such a team. The price suits me, Come to my office across the way, and I'll give you a check and take the horses. The farmer was almost paralyzed, because he thought that \$600 or \$700 would be the ontside figure. And he went home to Lake county satisfied that "those fellows up in Chicago are smarter'n chain lightning."

The Conductor's Turn Came at Last. He was the chronic car joker on that line of road, and seldom boarded the train without guying the conductor, or left it without raising a general laugh at the company's or trainmen's expense. One day, however, he arrived late at the station and barely in time to swing on with-out a ticket. He had just caught his breath, after seating himself with the usual daily crowd of fellow travelers, when the conductor appeared.

"Haven't got any ticket," began the joker, in his usual vein, and the crowd awaited its daily guy. "All right; give me fifty cents," respond-

ed the official. "Never carry anything so small," and the

traveler picked out a twenty dollar bill, but did not pass it up.

"Make out your receipt first," he continued, "I'm all business today," Then as the receipt was duly punched out he took it and began a long and labored inspection of it, still holding on to his twenty dollar bill, at the sametime aggravating the busy conductor with superfluous questions: "Eugine all right? Air brakes or hand brakes? Newsboy chained? Any rebate on this ticket? Punched it all you want to? Any

top over allowed?" etc. As the conductor began to tire of the usiness, the funny man handed over his twenty dollar bill and suddenly drew it back, adding, "One question more: Is this a through train?" "Bet your life," replied the conductor, taking the bill; "and what is more," he added, pocketing the bill and deliberately moving away, "it's through without 'change," and the entire ear smiled at the funny man and his disappearing twenty dollar bill.—Buffalo Commer

Some Rare Shells.

The Cyprasas are a most attractive family to the shell lover, a large number of count. species being known. One is used as \$34.25. money in Africa, and in 1848 over six tons good specimen would command a large Thousands of the various kinds are brought into the United States every year | 584 days and the other for only 278 days. and sold for various purposes, the tiger

cowry being the most common. The great conch strombus is a common form in the cariosity shops. Their bome is on the great coral reefs of the tropical waters, and to show their numbers I have poled a boat along which I could have filled in the course of a few hours. In the Gulf of Mexico they are used for bait in the the concha is a staple article of diet there but this is hardly true. Couch meat is would result in a change of the dentition of the people: in a word, conch meat is tough.-San Francisco Chronicle.

Throwing Rice.

Throwing rice after a departing bridal pair is a custom as old as popular. A pleasant fashion has been for a little time in vogue of inclosing small portions of rice in bags made of Japanese crepe paper, and passing these to the guests. When the couple are leaving the house these are lightly thrown, the paper breaks, and a small shower of rice is scattered in a much more agreeable fashion than by the old method. The bags can be made quite ornamental. If it is to be a pink wedding, delicate pink crepe paper, tied with tiny pink or white ribbon, can be used. Or the bags may be tied with two colors and passed around in wide, shallow baskets, which should be tied with a handsome bow of satin ribbon.-New York Ledger.

Very True. "It's a great deal easier to write a poem to the first snow storm than to the last,'

remarked the post. "Why is that?" asked the friend. "Because," replied the poet, "you are never certain that the last storm is the last."-Munsey's Weekly.

SMALL PROFIT IN COWS.

EXPERIMENTS SHOW A SLIGHT MAR-GIN IN DAIRY FARMING.

Profitable Returns Are Generally so Meager That Great Care Should Be Used in Selecting Only the Best Animals-Success Depends on Manure.

The need of better cows for the dairy is coming to be very generally appreciated. The dairy commissioner of Iowa is reported as saying that the average cow in that state gives but 3,000 pounds of milk annually, while good ones yield from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds. The director of the Vermont station states that the average vield per cow in that state is only about 130 pounds of butter per annum, while there are thirty dairies in the state that average over 300 pounds per cow.

The director of the New York station says: "New York has 1,500,000 milch cows, probably producing, on an average, less than 3,000 pounds of milk per year, and the annual average butter product per cow for the state is undoubtedly less than 130 pounds. This should not be, when there are whole herds averaging 300, and some 400, pounds of butter per year for each cow. Animals producing these by no means phenomenal yields are not confined to any particular breed, and are often grades of our so called native or no breed animals. Proper selection, systematic breeding and judicious feeding have produced these profitable animals and herds."

The difference in the milk producing qualities of different cows is brought out very clearly by a series of experiments conducted at the Massachusetts State station, of which Professor C. A. Goessmann is director. They are especially interesting, because the cows and their feed and care were such as are found on the better farms of Massachusetts, and the results, obtained with the appliances of a well equipped experiment station, show in accurate and full detail the elements of actual profit and loss as they could not be found in ordinary farm experience.

EXPERIMENTS IN MASSACRUSETTS. These experiments have been made with twelve cows, and have continued over five years. Grade Jersey, Ayrshire, Devon, Durham and Dutch and native cows were used. They were secured for the experi ments a few days after calving, and fed until the daily yield fell below five or six quarts, when they were sold to the butcher. The length of the feeding period-i. e., duration of the experiment with each cow -varied from 261 to 599 days. Hay, fodder, corn, corn silage, green crops, roots and cornmeal, wheat, bran and other grain

The daily ration per head consisted of eighteen to twenty pounds of dry fodder, or its equivalent of green fodder, and from 614 to 9% pounds of grain. Careful accounts have been kept of the history of each cow, including breed, age, number of calves, length of feeding period, amounts and kinds of fodder, yield of milk, chemical composition of feed, milk and manure, cost of cow and feed and values of milk

The following is a recapitulation of the financial record of the cows. The milk was reckoned at the price paid for it at the neighboring creameries. The value of the manure produced is calculated by assuming that of the total amount of food 20 per cent, would be sold with the milk and the remaining 80 per cent, saved as manure.

As farmers in the region buy commer-cial fertilizers for the sake of their nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, it was assumed that these same ingredients would be worth about as much, pound for pound, in the manure as in the better class of fertilizers, and accordingly the value of the manure was computed by taking the nitrogen as worth 16% cents, phosphoric acid six cents, and potash 4% cents, per pound. The return for feed consumed represents what the feeder receives for labor, housing of cattle, interest of capital invested, risk

of loss of animals, etc. RESULTS IN FIGURES. The most profitable cow was bought for \$60, fed 584 days and then sold for \$28, making her actual cost \$32, and the feed cost \$135.05, so that the total cash outlay was \$167.05. The milk brought \$203.37 at the creamery, and the manure was estimated to be worth \$56.93, making the total value received for feed consumed, \$260.30. Subtracting the total cash outlay of \$167,05 from this, there remains \$93.25 as net re turn for feed consumed. Deducting the

estimated value of the manure, the remainder "return in excess of estimated value of manure" is \$86.32. In the average for the twelve cows, the net return was \$50.43, and the return in excess of the estimated value of the magure only \$15.18. With the least profitable cow, the cash outlay for cow and feed exceeded the value of the milk and manure by \$3.97; in other words, the net return for feed consumed was \$3.97 less than nothing.

Subtracting the value of the manure, the total loss was \$34.25; that is to say, allowing for the value of the manure, the results with the twelve cows varied from a gain of \$93 to a loss of \$3.97, or, if the value of the manure be left out of account, from a gain of \$30.32 to a loss of

It is noticeable that the profit or loss did were shipped by Eugland alone. The not depend upon either the breed or the orange cowry, the name suggested by its length of the feeding period. The most color, is a rare form, and a few years ago a profitable cow, and the least profitable but one, were both of the same breed. Of the two most profitable cows, one was fed for

Two things, then, are brought out very clearly by these experiments. One is that in such localities as this the value of the manure goes far to decide the ptofit in feeding dairy cattle. Another is that cows which would ordinarily pass for good ones

may differ widely in product. To the practical dairyman these experi-ments teach clearly the difference between Havana fisheries. A portion of Key West cows which are profitable and those which is called Conchtown, from the belief that the best cows for his dairy and getting rid of the poor ones. In a larger sense they sometimes eaten, but a steady diet of it illustrate to every farmer the importance of knowing accurately the condition of his business. Upon this its success or failure largely depends.-Farmers' Bulletin No. 2, United States Department of Agricult-

An Enthusiast in a Company.

Did you ever chance to sit in a room where every window was closed and all the sashes woel listed; where a steam radiator cooked the do id air as boiling water cooks a chicken? V'here people sat around with bulging eyes and flushed cheeks until some blessed "craue" suddenly walked in and threw open a window? Oh, how the splendid ozone rushed in and set all the air a sparkle! Everybody straightened up, didn't they, and even the old cat gave a sigh of relief. Well, just what the fresh air is to a stuffy room is the right down, honest enthusiast to any company he enters. He exhilarates, purifies, quickens and makes alive. Blessed be his coming for ever and ever .- Chicago Herald.

Literary Fads a Hundred Years Ago. One might suppose that the period in which we now live has some pretensions to originality in its literary fads at least. But here is a century old newspaper declaring that "4,073 novels are now in the press from the pens of young ladies of fashion." In spite of the hyperbole, it is quite evi-dent that novel writing was positively epi-demic. "At Mrs. D——'s school," says The Times, "all the young ladies write novels in the fourth class." It might be some consolation to the literary pessimist to dis-cover something in proof of the assumption that the present generation is the most irreverent in history, but here is The Post (a few years earlier) asking: "What is

'Life and Letters' of the great lexicographer, the Atlas of obscure sentiment and pompous phrascology?" We are not even original in condemning the redundancy of Johnson.—Harper's Bazar.

A Substitute for Bone. "The first food of man" has been put to many uses and converted into many forms by human ingenuity, but its latest application is perhaps the most remarkable. An inventor has just taken out a patent to protect a substitute for bone or celluloid, and the material which is to substitute these substances is produced from milk. Casein-the solids in milk-are in the first place reduced to a partly gelatinous condition by means of borax or ammonia, and then it is mixed with mineral salt dissolved in acid or water, which liquid is subse

quently evaporated. The method of procedure is to place the casein in a suitable vessel and incorporate under heat the borax with it, the propor tions being ten kilograms of casein to three kilograms of borax, dissolved in six liters of water. When the casein becomes changer in appearance the water is drawn off, and to the residue, while still of the consistency of melted gelatine, one kilogram of mineral salt, held in solution of three litres o water, is added. Almost any of the salts of iron, lead, tia, zinc, copper or other minerals which are soluable in acid may be used. When the mixture is effected the solid matter is found separated from the greater portion of the acid and water and is then drawn off.

Next the solid matter is first subjected to great pressure to drive out all possible moisture, and then to evaporation unde great heat to remove any remaining moist ure. The resulting product is called "lac-tites," and can be moided into any desired form. By the admixture of pigments or dyes any color may be imparted to it, but the creamy white color natural to the substance is the most beautiful, being a very close imitation of ivory. Combs, billiard balls, brush backs, knife handles and all other articles for which ivory, bone or celluloid are employed can be made of this new product of milk.-New York Tele-

Following Instructions.

A Swedish girl who has not been over very long is employed by a family residing in Normal park. She understands but little English, but she is intelligent and quick to catch the meaning of those who converse with her. The place she has now is the first she has ever filled in a city, and many things are new and strange to her. The home at which she is employed stands in the middle of a block of fine residences, between which are no dividing fences or marks to indicate separate ownerships.

One morning just after she had come to the place she is now filling the lady of the house made her understand that she wished the snow swept from the walks about and in front of the house. The girl went at the task, and nothing more was thought of it until her prolonged absence caused a search to be made, when she was found up the street nearly half a block working in dustriously to clear the walks of the whole neighborhood. Then the sphere of her use

after a prolonged absence, returned and remarked, "Mrs. Smith wasn't up yet, but we looked in the family Bible, and as near as we could figure it out she's sixty-one years, seven months and twenty-two days old."—Chicago Herald.

A Prevarieating Driver.

An old 'bus driver is renowed for his prevarieating propensities whenever he gets a Cholera Morbus.

observe on the right. The cellars-over Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and which I am drivin' at the prisint moment without any hextra charge—is chock full o' sov'rins. They empty the bags down holes in the pavement just like yer do coals.

"The Mansing 'ouse, where Dick Vitting ton was born; Bow church, which, as you all knows, is where the tells is wot Dick heard at 'lghgate harehway. Why, good gracious, they're just going to ring now. Yer see, I knows the chap as rings 'em, and he allus likes to obledge me when I am carrying such a respectable party as this." The old fellow gets many a tip.-London Tit-Bits.

When Reptiles Were Rampant. At the close of the coal forming period there occurred a great emergence of land from the water, and reptilian life rapidly spread and grew. The reptiles which had previously existed were all of one kind. Their remains are found in this country estuaries have been calculated for their preservation. From this point of time, wever, began what may be appropriately

called the epoch of reptiles. The paleozoic period was brought to a a great upheaval, due to contraction of the earth's crust, by which the Alleghenies and the Ural systems were up lifted. Then began what is called the "mesozoic epoch," during which the reptiles may be said to have run creation.

AND A That is to say, they were the highest order of beings at that time alive. What man is now the reptile was then-that is, lord of all existing things. Reptiles walked upon land, navigated the water, flew through the air, and, in short, pursued every avenue of existence that is zoologically conceivable -Professor Cope in Washington Star.

Rigid in Death.

General Sherman narrated a very striking battle incident. He had rallied his troops and led them to a charge which was everywhere successful. As he rode into the enemy's camp he saw a soldier lying on a barrow and an officer standing over him with an uplifted knife. He shouted to the officer not to strike, and spurred up to the group to discover that the men were both dead, the only solution being that the officer, who was a surgeon, was in the act of performing an operation for the extraction of a bullet upon the soldier when the concussion of a cannon ball passing near them had killed them both, and they had stiffened in the attitude they occupied at the moment when their lives went out-

CURES OTHERS



Mrs. J. H. Lansing, of South Glen's Falls, Saratoga County, N. Y., writes: "After my third child was born, I barely gained strength enough in two year's time, so as to be able to crawl about to accomplish the little house work that I had to do, and that only by lying down to rest many times cach day; had sick headachte very often, many pains and aches all the time. After I had taken one bottle of your 'Favorite' rescription 'I could see a great change in my strength and less sick headaches. Continued taking the medicine until I had taken seven bettles of the 'Favorite' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I am now able to do hotsework for myself and Mrs. Lansing. I also take dressmaking, and enjoy walking a mile at a time, when I can have the time to do so. And I am sure it is all due to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as I know I was failing fast before I commenced to take it." Sold by medicine dealers everywhere.



Dr. & Mrs. J. E. LOSEE, Upper Red Hook, N.

"My husband has deputed me to convey to you his opinion of Bovinine, which I do with pleasure, as I cannot say too much in its praise.

"I commenced taking

The Original Raw Food when I could take no other food. I lived on it exclusively

for three weeks. I know of no other food so nutritious and yet so light a tax on the digestive organs. My husband uses it in his practice, and cordially endorses all I say in its favor." Mrs. J. E. Losee.

Sold at all druggists.
THE BOVININE CO., NEW YORK.

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; if threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be made before the family doctor would ordinarily reach the house, CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes Not one hour after read-ing this advertisement need any one SUF-FER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS

For headache (whether sick or nervous), fulness was more clearly indicated to her.

The incident recalls to mind another. A lady, whose neighbor had been ailing, said to her Irish servant girl, "Norah, go over and see how old Mrs. Smith is." The girl, after a prolonged absence, returned and see for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Dysentery, Diarrhea,

load of country excursionists on his 'bus. He points out the objects of interest on the line of route.

"That, ladies and gents, is the Rile exchange. So called because George III was in the 'abit of goin' there once a week and gittin rid of all the bad sixpences as came into the rile trisuary. I has 'eard as 'ow Queen Elizabeth used to do the same with her ole clothes. The bank, gents, you'll observe on the right. The cellars—over Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and

There is not a remedial agency in the world that will core fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and all other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLA, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIBE.

Travelers should always carry a bottle, of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

wherever the deposits in lagoons, lakes and ALWAYS RELIABLE. PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S FILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Eowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Deziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles, SICK HEADACHE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs. Constipution, inward piles, fullness of blood in the bead, soldity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of fool, in these of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, chok ng or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the had, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the fiesh.

A few doese of RADWAY SPIL S will free the system of all the slove-named disorders. the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c, per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail-Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 805, New York, for Book of Advice.



FRENCH REMEDY produces the above results in 30 days. It act nowerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using BFVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nuktity Emissions, Lost Power, Falling Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which units one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nexve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale checks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By meil \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund he moduly. Circular free. Address

"VAL MEDICINE CO. 53 River St., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by Matthews Bross, Draggists, produces the above results in 30 days. It acts For sale by Matthews Bross Druggists, Scranton, l'a.

Ladies Who Value A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Pow der. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.



From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 1, 1893,

The Flour Awards

"CHICAGO, Oct. 81 .- Fhe first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on flour has been made. A medal has been awarded by the World's Fair judges to the flour manufactured by the Washburn, Croaby Co., in the great Washburn Flour Mills, Minneapolis. The committee reports the flour strong and pure, and entitles it to rank as first-class patent flour for family and bakers' use,"

MEGARGEL & CONNELL

The above brands of flour can be had at any of the following merchants, who will accept THE TRIBUNE FLOUR COUPON of 25 on each one hundred pounds of flour or 50 on each barrel of flour,

of flour or 50 on each barrel of flour.

Scranton—F. P. Price, Washington avenue of Gold Medal Brand.
Dunmore—F. P. Price, Gold Medal Brand.
Dunmore—F. D. Manley. Superlative Brand.
Hyde Park—Carson & Davis, Washburn St.
Gold Medal Brand, Joseph A. Mears, Main avenue, Superlative Brand.
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Providence—Fenner & Chappell. N. Main avenue, Superlative Brand. C. J. Gillespie, W. Market street, Gold Medal Brand.
Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
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Clark's Green—Frace & Parker, Superlative.
Clark's Green—Frace & Parker, Superlative.
Clark's Summit—F. M. Young, Gold Medal.
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Factoryville—Charles Gardner, Gold Medal.
Hophottom—N. M. Finn & Son, Gold Medal.
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Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber
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