

rented. nois upon the Liver. acts upon the Kidneyn. Begulates the Bowels Parifies the Blood. Queta the Norves System. Promotes Digestion. Neurishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. carrise of the Od Blood and unkeen sev. spens the porce of the skin and induces lithy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the heredilary taint, or poison in the Mood, which generates Scrotnia, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin discesses and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate baba, or by the aged and feeble, care only bring regained in at-tention to directiont.

~ ****	WE	TYPPINGUE	DULTIND,		87.00	12
PRICE	OF	SMALL	BOTTLES,		50	

Read the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS of Persons who have been CURED by the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, NORTHAMPTON CO. Dear Sir-1 was for a long time afflicited with Liver Complaint, and after the doctors failed to relieve me I began the use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup, which entirely sured me. MRS. FRED. VOGEL.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

GREEN PARK, PERRY Co., PA. Dear Sir-I was troubled with Dyspepsis for a number of years, and after a fair trial of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup, it has per-fectly oured me.

JACOB B. BURKEYPILL.

ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE.

GRIER'S POINT, PERRY CO., PA. Dear Sir-I have used your execlient In-

A Heartless Hoax.

A letter writer from Louisville to the Savannah News gives the following account of a beartless hoax : A few days ago a housewife, putting together one of those treasured mosaics, yclept a "quilt." overturned a shred of silk whereby hung a tale of no ordinary interest. It was a scrap of satin, of the TT W.3d St., New York City LABORATORY. TO W.3d St., New York City St. Paul's church in Louisville rejoiced TO W.3d St., New York City St. Paul's church in Louisville rejoiced TO W.3d St., New York City St. Paul's church in Louisville rejoiced TO W.3d St., New York City in the possession of a pastor who was the idol of his congregation. During his ministrations he lost his wife, and consequently, as an interesting widower, his most devoted and unswerving admirers, though personally unknown to him, was a maiden lady of uncertain age, many peculiarities and independent circumstances. The fact of her inten-e admiration for a man to whom she had never spoken became known to many, and a party of young people laid plans and a party of young people laid plans for what proved to be a heartless hoax. A letter was addressed to the young lady purporting to come from the reverend gentleman, containing professions of admiration and esteem, asking for a correspondence and requesting profound secrecy. The victim fell into the trap at once, and the correspondence thus begun continued until the pastor ac-cepted a call to a church in Savannah, marriage. This, of course, was readily accepted, and the final letter announcing his approaching departure and still enjoining secrecy, from unavoidable circumstances, also declared his probable return at any moment to claim his bride. In the meantime the minister, soon after entering upon his charge in Savannah, died of yellow fever, and the authors of the cruel jest, satisfied with its success, dropped the matter, but nothing could shake the perfect confidence of the expectant bride; her friends tried to reason her out of her infatuation ; members of the church visited her and endeavored to prove how impossible it was that her hopes could prospered until soon more than enough be fulfilled. She triumphantly showed her letters and refused to credit her lover's death, or anything other than the belief that he might arrive at any moment to claim her. As time passed she lost her friends, and her property dwindled to a mere pittance. She was thrown among strangers, but where-ever she went she carried her trousseau, taking it occasionally from the trunks to air it, and packing it up again with jealous care. At last her mental and physical imfirmities became more pronounced. She kept her room and ad-mitted no one but the landlady. On her death-bed she requested this attendant to inform her lover of her death,

and to robe her for burial in her bridal

trunks it was found that these trappings

were too ghastly for the corpse of a

ally found their way, piece by piece, into

Anecdote of John B. Gough.

introduced to their audiences have suf-

fered from the high eulogiums passed

upon them beforehand by their misjudg-

ing introducers. The natural effect is to arouse expectation that cannot be met,

and to produce marked disappointment.

ever lived, and

Most public speakers who have been

dress.

other hands.

When it was taken from her

A WORLD OF PAPER.

One-Third of the Product Made in America--The First Discovery in a Hornet's Nest--Paper's Wonderful Uses and Probabilities, The common wasp, the terror of the

small boy in the country, was undoubtedly the pioneer 'n the paper business, and to this despis d and abused insect same material and producing in his rude way a species of paper nearly as delicate as the finest tissue grades. Who consequently, as an interesting widower, developed new charms in the views of the feminine portion of his flock. Among of intricate webs before cloth was invented, the silk worm disclosed to the world a mine of industry and wealth which it is impossible to estimate, and the beaver gave to man his earliest and most valuable lessons in dam building. It is recorded in history that in 670 B. rus, and that this is probably the earliest authenticated use of this material. As far back as 1.800 years ago the Chinese are thought to have discovered how to make paper from fibrous matter reduced to pulp in water. About the year 706 A. D. an Arabian manufactory of paper from cotton was established. In 1151 the Spaniards manufactured from cotton various kinds of paper scarcely inferior when it culminated in a proposal of in quality to those made from linen rags. Linen paper scems to have been first used in England about the year 1342, and it gradually supplanted that made of cotton. The French crected their first paper mills in 1314, and the Germans began the manufacture at a not much later date. John Tate built the first paper mills of England at Hartford in 1498. But France supplied England with most of her paper until Louis XIV. drove out the Huguenot manufacturers, many of whom, after emigrating to England, began making a fine white quality of paper, not produced before in that country, where from that prospered until soon more than enough of the material was manufactured to cover home consumption. The ancient hangings of tapestry were superseded about the year 1640 by wall paper of beautiful designs.

In 1728 a patent was granted to erect the first paper mill in New England, which went into operation in Milton, Mass., in 1730, but was discontinued after several years, and revived again in 1760. The first paper mill in the United States, however, was erected near Phila-delphia in 1690. The Milton mill is supposed to have been erected by Daniel Henchman, an enterprising bookseller of Boston. About the year 1768 Christopher Leffingwell established the first paper mill in Connecticut at Norwich. In 1770 the number of paper mills in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware was forty, and the value of their white-haired woman, and they gradu- annual product estimated at £100,000. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war Massachusetts had three small

in Europe was substantially followed until 1759, when cylinders with sharp steel blades for tearing rags-invented in Holland-began to be used in other countries in place of the slow-working and tedious stampers heretofore employed to reduce rags to pulp. In 1790, John B. Gough relates how he once managed, before a London assembly, to while the wife of an English papermaker was busy with her usual washing, in avoid such a result. His introducer had passing a vat in which pulp for her hus-preparation, she accidentally dropped therein a bag containing powdered blue. The husband, however, made the Gough, knowing that the best effort he had ever made would, under such cir-cumstances, fall far short of anticipacolored pulp up into paper, which proved process of blueing paper was discovered. But the most important discovery, one opened by stammering and hesitating, destined to develop an epoch in the hisby beginning his sentences, and leaving them unfinished, until, as he said, the when Louis Robert, a common workman when Louis Robert, a common workman worst speaker in England could not in a paper mill at Essonne, France, first mastered the principle of making paper those on the platform whispering their disapprobation and censure, one man it was reserved for Messrs. Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, wealthy London booksellers and stationers, who, in 1804, purchased the patent-right for Great Britain, to make the invention widely known to the world and to greatly improve it; and to-day the principal paper had a background for his verbal pic-tures. Then he gradually adopted his natural manner, and as sentence after three months were needed, dating from sentence rolled out vivid and resonant the day the rags came into the mill, in which to complete the paper ready for delivery; by the Fourdrinier, the same amount of work may be done in a single day. John Ames, of Springfield, Mass. Those who heard him declared that in 1522 invented a celebrated cylinder they had never known a man to change machine, which is now used in all coarse papers. It is an indisputable fact that fully one-third of all the paper used in the world is manufactured in the United States, and a very large proportion of this amount is produced from mills in Massachusetts. After the Ames, Springfield, could no longer be called the largest paper makers in the United States, that honor fell to Platner & Smith, of Lee. At the present time, however, Holyoke enjoys the proud distinction. The talk there is all paper, the same as it is all ores and mines in Leadville, or wheat in Chicago, or politics in Washington. It was not until as late as 1853 that the first paper mill was erected in Ho.yoke, and to-day she makes more fine writing paper than any half-dozen cities and towns in the world combined. The annual product of the paper of the country amounts to 640,500 tons-about 1,830 tons daily. It is estimated that, of wood pulp paper alone, 52,000 tons per year are made. The total exports of the last fiscal year equaled \$1,293,312, having grown from the comparatively insignifi-cant sum of \$3,777 in 1860, while our imports, on the contrary, have dwindled down to the maximum of \$1,326.460 in 1873 to a total amount of only \$135.487 for papers of all kinds in 1878. Our paper mills-927 in number-represent a capital of at least \$100,000,000, and employ 22,000 persons, who are paid in salaries about \$10,000,000. The entire paper interest, including manufacturing, printing and publishing, gives employment, it is estimated, to 75,000 individuals The highest salaries paid by any American college are those of the pro-fessors of Columbia, who receive and wholly impossible to anticipate its amounts varying from \$7,500 to \$3,375. varied uses in the future. There are The University of California pays full now twenty-five or thirty different professors \$3,600; Yale and Princeton grades manufactured, ranging all the about \$3,500: Brown university from \$3,000 to \$2,500; Amherst, \$2,500; Washington university, St. Louis, \$2,500; Williams, \$2,200; Tufts, \$2,000, before, that, so common is the use of pawhich, however, is only a temporary per, so plentiful on every hand, so reduction from \$2,500; Harvard pays woven into the pathway of every walk per, so plentiful on every hand, so

necessary and important it is, and must ever be, in all the works of human ex-istence. What would the world be without the ability to command a sheet of paper? It is the chief foundation-IN stone of all business structures, and is an actual and necessary component part of the ordinary conduct of social, political. iterary and religious life as well. While paper manufacture has reached a notable height, no one will believe that it has yet reached the zenith of its advancement and power. In the articles which enter into the product there are new discoveries every few days. Formerly it was believed that only rags could be used as the chief body of the material, but now straw and wood largely take their place, and hence a reduction in price, and a consequent more useful facor is obtained in the dissemination of intelligence among the masses .- Boston Herald.

Stop coughing at once by the immediate use d Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; 25 cents a bottle

In Powder Form. Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 60c. package con-taining the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will clady avail themeuron of the will gladly avail themasives of this oppor-tunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every pack-

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all lruggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens. Boston, Mass.

A Household Need. A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent iree. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Bilionsness, Hesdache, Constipation, Dyspep sia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanlord, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltate Belt Ca. Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltain Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their adver-tisement in this paper neaded, "On 30 Days Trial."

Prevent crooked boots and blistened heely we ring Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Kast India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Comsumption, Bronchitis, Catarth, Asthma, and all Throat and Lama Affections, all Nervous Complaints, after naving tested its wonderful unally enverse in thousands of cases, has fell it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will gend free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for pre-paring and using. Sent by mail by addressing with tanny rman, Frence, or Shart by mall by addressing with stamp ing and using. Sent by mall by addressing with stamp ming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers naming this paper, Block, Rochester, N. Y.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and

then you will want to know How to Get Well, Which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters! See other column .--Express.

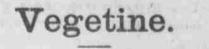
When exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.



Vegetine. POWDER FORM 50 CTS. A PACKAGE. Dr.W. ROSS WRITES:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STRWERR, Botton: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsis, Rheuma-tiem, Weskness, and all damages of the blood, I have useer found its equal. I have sold Ynawrits for seven years and have never had one bottle re-turned. I would hearithy recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier. Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.



One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

86 BREMEN ST., East Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1879.

Sept. 20, 1879. (Mr. H. R. STRYRNS-Drest Sir: My little daugh-er Steila has been afflicted a long time with Scrof-uls, suffering everything. I employed different thrsheam in East Boston, but they beloed her one. Thought some of your Powraw Form VROR-rism, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the disc clions, and we were surprise in a for thight's time to see how the child had gained in d sh and strength. She is now gaining overy lay, and I can cheer thily recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried. Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.

Vege ine is Sold by all Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. AY FRIEND YOU THAT IS JUST FRAZERSAXLE WHAT I SHALL GREASE OD AFTER THIS VEADS MARY FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS, rded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Center Chicago, FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., New York WARD'S Fine Shirts for **§**9 00.00

Printed directions for self measurements

and Price Lists free by mail E.M. & W. WARD 381 BROADWAY.





CATARRH POND'S EXTRACT. No remedy so rapidly and effectually arrests the ritation and discharges from Catarrhal Affections as

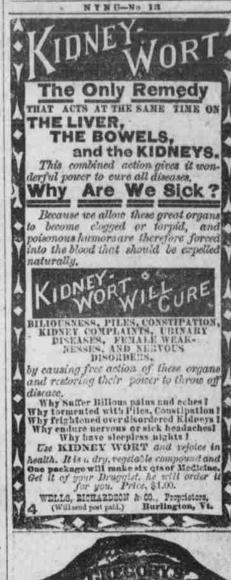
POND'S EXTRACT. COUGHES, COLDS In the HEAD, NASAL and THROAT DRSCHARGES, INFLAM-WATIONS and ACCUMULATIONS in the LUNGS, EYES, EARS and THROAT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c., can-not be cured so easily by any other medicins. For scusilive and severe cases of CATARES use our CATARERS CLERE (75c.). In all cases use our NASAL SYRINGES (25c.). Will be sent in tots of \$2 worth, on receipt of price.

EMMA AMBOTT. --" Valuable and beneficial." HETWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R. C. P., of England--I have used it with marked henefit." H. G. Pateston, M. D., Hrooklyn, N. Y.--" I know in or remedy so generally useful." ABTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of Eng-and.-" I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with reat success."

Cantion.-POND'S EXTRACT is sold only to other with the name blown in the glass. The is uneafor to use other articles with our di-ections. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT Sefuse all imitations and substitutes.

TO OUR NEW PANPILLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR DEPARATIONS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO





N

Send pos-cures and s, to How-

paper mills, New Hampshire none, and Rhode Island one, out of repair. Paper was very scarce, and poor in quality. The process pursued for generations

boommanded. ELIZABETH SMEE

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. LEBANON, LEBANON CO., PA. Dear Sir-This is to certify that your valu able Indian Blood Syrup has completely cured

me of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. MRS. GOSERT.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SHARON, MERCER CO., PA. Dear Sir-This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has greatly relieved me o Chronic Liver Complaint, of tour years standing. I do not hesitate to recommend it. WILLIAM WILKS.

IJVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

SHARON, MERCER CO., PA. Dear Sir-I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and have derived much benefit WILLIAM MCGIM.

REMEDY FOR WORMS. BUSHKILL, PIKE Co., PA.

Dear Sir-I have used your great Indian Blood Syrup in my family for Worms and Complaint, and it has proved effectual in all cases. THOS. CORTRIGHT.

DYSPEP3IA AND INDIGESTION. BUSHKILL, PINE CO., PA.

Dear Sir-The use of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup has effectually relieved me of Dyspepsis. I have also used it in my family for Sick Headache and Worms, with the most beneficial results. SAMUEL ESHBACK.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. WHAVER'S OLD STAND.

WESTMORELAND CO., PA. Dear Sir-I have used your excellent in dian Blood Syrup for Dyspepsia and Indiges-tion, and think it the best medicine known. It is not possible for any other remedy to have the same modicinal virtue.

JOHN CLENDENNE.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. ALLENSVILLE, MIFFLIN Co., Pa.

Dear Sir-This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has entirely cured my wile of Dyspepsia and Pain in the Stomach. SAMUEL L. BYLER.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.

The following persons have used the Indian Blood Syrup, and add their testimony in its favor:

Moses Strome, of Lebanon, says : "It muirely oured me of Rneumatism and Head-

Joseph Biner, of Cornwall, says: "For years I suffered with Pleurisy and Liver Complaint, and a short trial of the Syrup cured me."

Mrs. Rouben Eskerd, of Lebanon, cured of Dyspepsia in its worst form.

Henry Smith, of Lebanon, says: " My wife ad child have been entirely cured of Scrotula by the use of the Blood Syrup."

Wm. Douley, of Bismark, says: "It cured-my son of Rheumatism."

Mrs. Levi Young, of Manheim, relieved of Weart Disease, after the doctors failed.

eulogy by telling the people to prepare themselves for such a burst of eloquence as they had never before listened to. tion, determined to practice a ruse, and the ruse was to affect stupidity. He have done worse. He soon overheard saying: "Oh, this will never do here, you know. It may be all very well in America, you know; but in England, you know, it is quite a different thing." He still continued in his dull, disconnected way until he had seen that he had a background for his verbal picfrom his lips, his audience grew enthu-siastic and fairly roared with applause. He had never been more rapturously greeted than he was then and there. so after he had once warmed up.

d ended a fulsome

The First American in New Mexico.

The first American who seems to have penetrated to New Mexico was James Pursley, an adventurous fur trader who found his way up the Arkansas, traveled extensively through the mountains of what is now Colorado, and finally worked his way down to Santa Fe, where he went to work as a carpenter. growing rich through high wages, but suffering always a feeling of restraint. An occasional Frenchman had appeared; but Pursley (who, by the way, is credited with being the first intelligent man who discovered gold in the Rockies) was the sole citizen of the United States who was there to welcome the immortal Pike when, on that bleak March day in 1806, he unwillingly tramped into Santa Fe at the head of his Falstaffian band, hatless, bootless and trouserless through a year's cam-paigning on the plains and in the mountains.

The Mexicans were greatly alarmed by this sudden realization of the proximity of the progressive and well-armed Yankees, and their consternation resulted very unhappily for the few lead ers of that conquering tide that finally should overwhelm the effete rule of Spain in the new world; yet for a long time after Pike's expedition nothing occurred to frighten further the proud and indolent hidalgos .- Ernest Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine.

from \$2,000 to \$2,500.,