It is difficult, indeed, for one who has not witnessed it himself to understand the full meaning of the "midnight an." The idea of the long Arctic night seems to be much more generally comprehended. Nearly all writers upon the subject, whether those who have themselves experienced its effects, or whether their knowledge is derived from study, dwell with great force on the terribly depressing effect upon the physical organization of the natives of the median zones caused by the long Arctic night whenever brought within its influence. Though much less has been written or said concerning the interminable day its effects are almost as deleterious upon the stranger as the prolonged night. Indeed, to the sojourner in high latitudes the day is much more appreciable, for at no point yet visited by man is the darkness the total darkness of night throughout the entire day, while the " midnight sun" makes the night like noonday. Even when the sun passes below the horizon at its upper culmination-the daylight is as intense as at noon in lower latitudes when the sun's disk is obscured by thin clouds. The long twilight in the north, where sun's apparent path around the earth varies so little in altitude as its upper and lower culminations, takes some of the edge off of the prolonged night at the highest latitude ever attained by the Arctic explorer, but there is nothing to relieve the long, long weary day of its full power upon the system.

In this latitude tha sun goes down at night and we retire to our couches and sleep. In the morning the sun returns and we arise to the pursuit of our various daily avocations. But there in the morning and no night. It is one continuous day for months. At first it seems very difficult to understand this knows when to sleep. The world seems to be entirely wrong, and man grows nervous and restless. Sleep is driven and all the disagreeable results of protracted vigils are apparent. But gradaffairs, devises means to darken his tent and once more enjoys his hour of rest. In fact, he learns how to take advantage eling pursues his journey at night, or tinds the frost that hardens the snow a great assistance in sledging.

The sun's rays then, falling more obliquely, are less powerful, and he avoids somewhat the evils that beset his pathway at noontime. He is not so much exposed to sunburn or snow blindness. It may sound strangely to perhaps nowhere on earth is the traveler more annoyed by that great ill. The heat of ordinary exercise compels ings precludes his discarding, and not only his entire face becomes blised,t but, especially, if he is fashionable

Camp Daly, were so severely burned that not only their faces but their en were. Some had their faces so swollen that their eyes were completely closed upon awakening from sleep. When one could see the others he could not refrain from laughing, so ludicrous was the a laughing stock, and though he knew such mirth until he saw his face in a but his lips were so thoroughly swollen pression denoted amusement, anger or

The torture resulting from these impossible to sleep. The fur bedding, which also served the purpose of a pillow, irritated the burn, like applying a mustard plaster to a blister. Then it was that the night was turned into day for the rest of the journey, and during the heat of the day the party were com-paratively comfortable in the shelter of their tent. Straw hats would have been the proper style of headdress, but they had been omitted from the outfit, as was also another very important source of comfort, mosquito netting. It is in the summer, however, that the necessity for the latter luxury is encountered.

While the sun's rays pour down with all their force upon the devoted head of the traveler the reflection from the snow is almost as intense and still more disagreeable, for there is no possible escape from it. Not satisfied with producing its share of sunburn it sets upon the eyes in a manner that produces that terrible scourge of the Arctic spring-snow-blindness. It is a curious fact, persons who are near-sighted are generally exempt from the evils of snowblindness, while it appears to be more malignant with those who are farsighted in direct ratio to the superior quality of their vision. Lieutenant Schwatka, and his companion, the correspondent of the Herald, are both nearsighted, and during the two seasons that they were exposed to the disease were neither at any time affected by snow-blindness, while the other members of the party, and especially the natives, who have most powerful visual to the disease whenever exposed to its attacks.

It seems to be the only method of building is of logs and the tower is a guarding against it to wear what we tall fir tree which has been cut off forty home manufacture—that is, a piece of the tree showit to be 300 years old. wood with a notch o fit over the bridge

made to fit close to the eyes, and is held in place by strings passing behind and over the top of the head. It serves to shelter the eyes from the direct and reflected rays of the sun, but also interrupts the vision so much that they habitually push it up on top of their head, and run a risk which almost invariably results to their disadvantage, yet their goggles are so unsatisfactory that no amount of adverse experience is sufficient to serve as a warning to them.

The civilized visitors among them wear goggles of various patterns and degrees of excellence. Some are made of differently colored glass; from the various shades of smoked glass to blue and green of varying degrees of opacity; gauze, others of wire gauze without the glass, and some with merely a strip of bunting hanging from the peak of the cap. Of all the various kinds the general experience seems to be in favor of the wire gauze without glass. They inthe wire gauze without glass. They in-terfere very little with the vision and to the wall by each wrist. When the yet furnish a perfect protection for the yes. Glass of any pattern or shade subjects the wearer to constant annoyance by fogging from the breath, which congeals very rapidly upon the surface its cement, had evidently had not been of the glass and, apparently always at the most inconvenient time, as when the hunter is stalking a deer by crawling a long distance upon his hands and the light of their lan err, saw two iron knees, and just as he raises his rifle for a shot his goggles are like pieces of ground glass. The native spectacles give such a limited field of vision tained the skeleton of a human being, that it is impossible to use them in one of which had evidently been a wohunting, but the wire gauze seems to be free from all these objections. A well incurred anger of one high in authority, supplied expedition is provided with or rash political aspirations those vice every kind of snow goggles, as they are absolutely essential to the well being of the party. The superiority of the wire gauze pattern seemed to have been appreciated by the Franklin expedition, for many of them were found at the various barries and at other. spring the sun never sets. There is no the various burial places and at other points where relics were obtained. It is also said that painting around the had been broken by its fall to the eyes upon the upper and lower lids strange thing in nature. One never with burned cork or some other dark pigment is a protection against snowblindness, but it is doubtful if this method has been sufficiently tested to from his very eyelids, his appetite fails admit of its being relied upon. The symptoms of snow-blindness are inflammation of the inner coating of the ually he becomes used to this state of lids, accompanied by intense pain and impairment of the vision so as to disable the sufferer from the performance of his duties. A wash of diluted tincof the new arrangement, and when trav- ture of opium is probably the best remedy and gives almost immediate rewhen the sun is lowest, because then he lief. The patient should remain within doors for two or three days, by which time he will usually be sufficiently cured to resume his out-door labors.

utter barrenness of the Arctic landscape flowers never grew there. This would be a great mistake. The dweller in that desolate region, after passing a speak of sunburn in the frigid zone, but long, dreary winter, with nothing for the eye to rest upon but the vast expanse of snow and ice, is in a condition him to throw back the hood of his fur inhabitant of warmer climes the little hands down upon the table, she said: to appreciate beyond the ability of an coat, that the cool mornings and even- flowerets that peep up almost through the snow when the spring sunlight begins to exercise its power upon the white mantle of the earth. In little enough to wear his hair thin upon the patches here and there, where the dark- friends to dine with him, but on retop of his head, his entire scalp is affected about as severely as if a bucket of scalding water had been poured over his head. This is not an exaggeration.

patches here and there, where the darkfriends to dine with him, but on removing the cover from the dish found only a slip of paper, on which was written: "I hope you will enjoy your his head. This is not an exaggeration."

tions and care are not exercised? This is one moving the cover from the dish found only a slip of paper, on which was written: "I hope you will enjoy your must be faced. spring up at once to gladden the eye of meal; it is the same your family have During the spring of 1880 Lieutenant | the weary traveler. It needs not the Schwatka's entire party, while upon a technical skill of the botanist to adsledge journey from Marble Island to mire these lovely tokens of approaching summer. Thoughts of home, in a warmer and more hospitable climate, tire heads were swollen to twice their fill his heart with joy and longing as natural size. A fine looking party they meadows filled with daisies and buttercups spread out before him as he stands upon the crest of a granite hill that knows no footstep other than the tread reindeer, as they pass in single file upon spectacle. All dignity was lost. Even their migratory journeys, and whose the august commander of the party was caverns echo to no sound save the howling of the wolves or the discordant why they laughed at each other he could cawing of the raven. He is a boy not understand why he should excite again, and involuntarily plucks the dandelion and seeks the time of day by mirror, and then he too tried to smile, blowing the puffy edge from its stem, or tests the faith of the fair one who that the effect was entirely lost, and it is dearer to him than ever in this hour was impossible to tell whether his ex- of separation, by picking the leaves from the yellow-hearted daisy. Tiny little violets, set in a background of black or dark green moss, adorn the burns was so severe that it was almost | hillsides, and many flowers unknown to warmer zones come bravely forth to flourish for a few weeks only and wither in the August winds. Very few of these flowers, so refreshing and charming to the eye, have any perfume. Nearly all smell of the dank moss that forms their

A Texas Aplary.

bed .- New York Herald.

Mr. John W. Fry, of Texas, has a model apiary and vegetable garden on Morgan creek, which suggests on a miniature scale the "happy valley" of Rasselas, if you connect with it honey, strawberries and general thrift and prosperity. The farm of a hundred or so acres is at the base, or rather upon the slope of one of the mountains. Mr. Fry has at present only about forty hives, and could keep hundreds, but he sells them off. Last season Mr. Fry robbed one gum five time, realizing 125 pounds of honey; another three times, realizing seventy-five pounds. The net proceeds of a single hive was \$41.25, the honey selling readily at fifteen cents a pourd. The vegetable garden is largely an artificial one, having been cut out of a hillside, terrace fashion. It is irrigated from the spring by means of a light but immense wheel, at least twenty feet in diameter, which is turned by two trained hounds, placed inside, treadmill fashion. The revolution of this wheel works a pump, which conducts water all over the garden .- Baltimore Ameri-

One of the youngest church edifices organs, were almost constantly martyrs in the United States has the oldest steeple. It is the Episcopal church at Tacumsa, Washington Territory. The called snow goggles all the time one is feet from the ground, on the top of out of doors. The natives use those of which is a cross and bell. The rings of

of the nose, and a narrow, horizontal slit opposite each eye. This rude broidery replace moss trimmings on spectacle, called by them igearktoo, is

An Old Florida-Fort,

Writing about Fort Marion, St. Augustine, some scribe says: This fort, con-structed of a shell conglomerate, known as coquina stone, was begun in 1696, and, built by Indian labor, was finished in 1756. It is a model of the military engineering of the time of its construction, and when garrisoned by British troops from 1763 to 1768, it was considered one of the finest fortresses in the British possessions. It covers an acre of ground, and the vaulted rooms, opening off from the central square, furnish accommodations for 1,000 men, and the fort will mount 100 guns. Over Fort Marion have waved the Spanish, English, Confederate and United some are of glass surrounded with wire | States flags. The American flag was first raised above its battlements in 1821. In 1836, while a beavy gun was being mounted on the northeast bastion, the terreplein fell in, and a hitherto unsuspected dungeon was revealed. Upon military engineer descended into this dungeon, he noticed a large stone in the wall, which, from its appearance, and from the comparative newness of a part of the original wall. On removing this stone the explorers entered a second and smaller dungeon, and by cages, one of which had fallen to the floor, but the other was still hanging by a hook to the wall. Each cage conman. For what crime, or unfortunately or rash political aspirations those vicmore sees the sunlight it is with a feeling of glad relief. It is said that one of these cages, with its contents, which ground, was buried near the fort, while the other one was sent to the Smithsonian institution. It is believed, however, that it was not allowed to remain in the museum long, but was removed. An old sergeant living near by is the only guardian of the fort, as its rooms are too damp to be inhabited. Therefore the visitor is allowed to roam through it at will, and at night these parapets, which to within a short distance of time have rung to the "all's well" of the sentinel for almost 200 years, now faintly echo the murmured words of fond ones lingering in the tender moonlight - sensible people avoid the malarial night air and stay in the house-or in the glare of the sun It might be supposed that in the the bastioned angles are the subjects of these remarks.

> Served Him Right. A woman at Cape Giradeau, Mo., who had suffered from a husband's neglect, traced him to a barroom where he was playing cards with several companions. "Presuming, husband, that you were too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought you yours," and departed. With a forced laugh he invited his

> During March, 1881, there were 162 sailing vessels and six steamers lost. Of the former sixty were English and twenty-four American. Of the atter three were English.

at home."

In the year 1880 the United States exported 144,493,007 bushels of wheat, of the stately musk ox or the antiered valued at \$171,420,195, and 1,128,164 barrels of flour, invoiced at \$39,613,-

We cannot analyze the zerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in egetable pharmacy enable us to counterac their malific influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is Hosterten's Stomach Birtrens, a pure botanical medicine, in which the finest anti-septics tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skilifully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the at-mosphere is surcharged with miasma, and whenever the specific virus of any infections disease is supposed to be present in the air, this famous corrective should be taken regularly a-a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and, in fact, to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure

Complaints are made that the oilcloths used for covering the tops of baby carriages contain poisonous pigments, and children have been made ill from breathing the poisonous exhala-

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hor Britins, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A Frenchman in business here advertises that he has a "chasm" for an apprentice. He had looked up the word opening" in the dictionary .- Alta California.

Ue want intelligent, energetic Lady Agents to sell to women only, an article of real hygienic merit. For particulars and liberal terms, address WAGNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

For preparate, indicastion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fovers, the Franco PHOSPHOBATED ELIXIR OF CALIBAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for tients recovering from fever or other sickness

VEGETENE .- It extends its influence lists every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy form-ation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its allotted task.

A great improvement has recently been made in that useful product, Cannotane, a deodorized extract of petroloum, which is the only article that reall cures baldness. It is now the finest of hair dessings. A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Sugges-

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. GEAS, CRAIG REPORE THE METRO-POLITAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

"The public speaker of the present day labors under difficulties of which the speakers of the last century never dreamed, for while the audiences of the past received what was said without question, those of the present day are usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning metau aged colored. a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an agod colored man. 'Well, Uncle, do you ever go to hear the young preacher?' asked the unfledged doctor. 'No, Massa,' replied the negro, 'dis chile don't lef none o' dem students practis on him.' The darkey had begun to think. The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE, while people seem investigating and advancing while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposably scientific people were only a few years ago as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain came in the lower chest he lungs were affected and consumption was the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause on the pain be great by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY that General Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. Aphysician was called who bled him coplously. Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was salled, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physi-cians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who pre-maturely died—murdered by mulpractice— bled to death. That was the age of medical

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from ki-mey and liver troubles to-day

who do not know, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes seprettimes used to them, its closest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precau-tions and care are not exercised? This is one

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the

PAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty l thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the

be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system." After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly

cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to

the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this tendent. fit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began, in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in coloring the same of the severe kidney. in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remody that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward pro-prietary medicines, and that such projudice is too often well-founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable projudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this proju-dice should extend toward all the doctors who are carnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to sup-pose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as

How to restore the health when broken, and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study.

That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the disnovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

St Louis makes the salaries of her firemen as follows: Chief, \$3,000; first assistant, \$2,000; four assistants, \$1,600; clerk of the department, \$1,350; engineer, \$1,200; foreman, \$1,020; firemen' \$960 - watchman, \$840.

"Dencon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hor Birtrans in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See

"Glass silk" is largely used in Germany for filters. It is made by winding threads of glass on heated cylinders, and under the microscope the threads appear as fine as the ultimate fibers of silk or cotton.

Drowning Men May Catch at Straws. But sensible people when sick take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

It is only fair, we suppose, and in keeping with the eternal fitness of things, that the lady who has put her house plants out into the garden should now lay for the hen that has been laying for her all winter and summer,-Somerville Journal.

RESCUED FROM DEATH. William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1874 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Whalam Hall's Balsam FOR THE LUNOS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, Leonmoneed to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dn. Wil-LIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that cox-CMETIOS CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has lone more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness

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AND NEVER PAILED To CURR Croam Spasms, Diarrhea, Desenter and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cans, Bruises, Chronic Rhomatism, Oil Sores, Pains to the limbs, back and chest, Such a remedy is Da, TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

15" No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

### GENERAL DEBILITY.

Debility is a term used to denote a deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than their regular proportion, while the watery part is in excess. Debility is of frequent occurrence. It is incident to a variety of diseases. The lower limbs are apt to be swollen. The patient is feeble and cannot bear much exertion. The circulation is irregular, but almost always weak. Palpitation of the heart is a very common symptom. Violent emotion often throws the heart into the most tunnituous action. The vital functions are languidly performed. The nuscular strength is diminished; fatigue follows moderate or slight exercise. The breathing, though east when at rest, becomes harried and even painfully agitated under exertion, as in running, ascending heights, etc. The nervous system is often greatly disordered. Vertigo, dizginess, and a feeling of faintness are very common. Violent and obstinate neutralic pains in the head, side and breast, or other parts of the body, are also frequent attendants upon the disease. The secretions are sometimes diminished. In females the memes are almost always either suspended or very partially performed. The bile is scanty, and castiveness, with unhealthy evacuations from the bowels, and dyspeptic state of the stomach, are extremely common symptoms.

### Disease of the Blood.

DR. H. B. STEVENS: Dn. H. B. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I have suffered for about two years with a disease of the blood, and after using different remedies, but finding no relief, I was induced to try Vegetine. After taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I have recommended it to all my friends, and believe it to be the best medicine of the kind in use.

Yours truly,

LEANDER LUSHY LEANDER LUSBY.

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For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, etc., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nestrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be ab-worked, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

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There is a Balm in Gliead. There is a Balm in Gliead.

The success which has marked the introduction ere of Cream Balm, a Catarri esmedy, prepared by ly Bros., Owero. N. Y., is indeed marvelous. Many ersons in Pitiston are using it with most satisfactory essults. A lady down-town is recovering the sense of mell, which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years, inough the use of the Balm. She had given up her uses as incurable. Mr. Barter, the druggist, has used it in his family, and commends it very highly. In another column, a young Tunkhunnock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testines that he was tured of partial desiress by the flalm. It is certainly a very efficacious remody.—From the Pitiston iPaul Gusche, August 15, 1879.

Price—50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents, will mail a package free. Send for circular, with full information.

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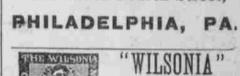
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