

WISE WORDS.

Labor is life. All true work is sacred. Doing nothing is the most slavish toil.

We wish for more in life, rather than more of it.—Jean Ingelow. Good food makes good blood, and good food is the life of the body.

To select well among old things, is almost equal to inventing new ones. Stay not until you are told of opportunities to do good.—Inquire after them.

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action. To correct an evil which already exists is not so wise as to foresee and prevent it.

Nature has sometimes made a fool, but a coxcomb is always of a man's own making.

The men who mix the least with their fellows become at least the most thoroughly one-sided.

It is always better to keep out of a quarrel than to make it up over so amicably after you have gone into one.

To have in general but little feeling seems to be the only security against feeling too much on any particular occasion.

Words are things; and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

There is a great difference between nationality and race. Nationality is the miracle of political independence. Race is the principle of physical analogy.

Life is a leaf of paper white; Whom each one of us may write His word or two, and then comes night: Though thou have time But for a line, be that sublime; Not failure, but low aim, is crime.

It is most certain that all tongues would be silent if all ears were not open; and hence it was an apposite saying of the ancients, that the teller and hearer of slander should both be langed—the one by the tongue and the other by the ears.—Robert South.

We all have to struggle manfully in the tide, and some of us almost float away and are found with feeble breath, but the Lord will provide. Of the man who is true to himself it can be said as of old it was said of Asher: "Thy shoes shall be of iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be."

I know not what the world may think of my labors, but to myself it seems that I have been but a child playing on the seashore, now finding some pebble rather more polished, and now some shell more agreeably variegated than another, while the immense ocean of truth extended itself unexplored before me.—Sir Isaac Newton.

The world's history is a divine poem, of which the history of every nation is a canto and every man a word. Its strains have been peeling along down the centuries, and, though there have been mingled the discords of warring cannon and dying men, yet to the Christian philosopher and historian—the humble listener—there has been a divine melody running through the song which speaks of hope and halcyon days to come.—James A. Garfield.

A Spider Draws Up a Mouse by the Tail. A very curious and interesting spectacle was to be seen Monday afternoon in the office of Mr. P. C. Clever's livery stable in this city.

About 11:30 o'clock Monday morning it was observed that the spider had ensnared a young mouse by passing filaments of her web around its tail. When first seen the mouse had its hind feet off the floor, and could barely touch the floor with its fore feet.

"I told you that this fence was to be covered with vines," he said, angrily. "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter, gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence so thorough in finish.

"How much do you charge?" asked the judge. "A dollar and a half," said the man, shouldering his tools.

The judge stared. "Why did you spend all that labor on the job, if not for money?"

"For the job, sir."

"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it."

"But I should have known it was there. No; I'll take only the dollar and a half." And he took it and went away.

Ten years afterward the judge had the contract to give for the building of certain magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among master-builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract and it made a rich man of him."

It is a pity that boys were not taught in their earliest years that the highest success belongs only to the man, be he carpenter, farmer, author or artist, whose work is most sincerely and thoroughly done.

Teeth as Producers of Near-Sightedness. Dr. Sexton, a leading ologist of New York, thinks he has discovered a connection between near-sightedness, impaired hearing and defective teeth; the teeth furnish the starting point for the disorder affecting the other two organs.

The "fifth pair" of nerves supplies at once the teeth, the tissue of the nose, those of the eye and ear, the integuments of the frontal and temporal region, etc. A defective tooth produces irritation of the whole region thus supplied, and in fact often occasions severe cases of neuralgia. Even when there is no pain felt in a tooth it may yet be the cause of grave disorder in the eye, ear or temple. Dementia, it is claimed, is sometimes due to a tooth having all the appearance of soundness to the unprofessional eye.

The Paper Product. It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of paper is produced annually, one-half of which is used in printing, a sixth for writing, and the remainder is coarse paper for packing and other purposes.

The United States alone produces yearly 100,000 tons of paper, averaging seventeen pounds per head for its population. The Englishman comes next, with about twelve pounds per head; the educated German takes eight pounds, the Frenchman seven pounds, while the Italian, Spaniard and Russian take respectively three pounds, one and one-half pounds and one pound annually, the consumption of paper being roughly in proportion to the education and political activity of the people.

Trichinosis in Man.

For some thirty years subsequent to the first description of the parasite by Hilton, and some twenty-five years after the identification of the parasite itself in man, the same were looked upon as mere harmless curiosities, and that, although Leidy discovered the parasite in the flesh of swine in 1847, still it was not until 1860 that the connection was established between them, appearing, as they had, in two totally different species (men and swine.)

The honor of this important discovery belongs to Dr. Zenker, of Dresden, Germany. The disease was discovered in a servant girl, admitted as a typhus patient to the City hospital in Dresden. She died, and her flesh was found to be completely infested with trichinae. Leuckart's and other experiments have shown that a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit is necessary to securely render trichinosis inert.

Direct heat applied to the slides holding specimens of trichinosis pork, by means of the Schultz heating table, has demonstrated under the microscope that a temperature of fifty degrees centigrade (122 degrees Fahrenheit) is necessary to the certain death of the trichininae. Leisner's experiments with trichinosis pork, made up into sausage meat and cooked twenty minutes, gave positive results when fed to one rabbit and negative by another. He sums up his experiment as follows:

1. Trichininae are killed by long continued salting of infected meat, and also by subjecting the same for twenty-four hours to the action of smoke in a heated chamber.

2. They are not killed by means of cold smoking for a period of three days, and it also appears that twenty minutes cooking freshly prepared sausage meat is sufficient to kill them in all cases.

The various kinds of cooking, however, are quite different in their effects on trichinosis pork. Frying and broiling are most efficient, roasting coming next. Boiling coagulates the albumen on the outer surface, and allows the heat to penetrate less readily; it should be kept up, therefore, for at least two hours for large pieces of meat. Whether boiled, broiled or fried, pork should always be thoroughly cooked. Practically speaking, the cooking, salting and hot smoking which pork in its various forms receives in the United States must be, in the vast majority of cases, sufficient to kill the trichininae and prevent infection of the person consuming the meat.

Everything like those reported in Germany are unknown here, and trichinosis in a fatal form is undoubtedly a rare disease. In the vicinity of the great pork packing establishments near Boston the "spare-ribs," containing the intercostal muscles, are very largely bought and eaten by the people near by, and trichinosis among them has not in a single case been reported, so far as I have been able to learn. The cuts being thin and well cooked any trichininae in them are quite certain to be killed. Even when trichininae are introduced into the intestinal canal, too, they are sometimes expelled by diarrhea, and the invasion of the system by a small number does no harm.

A Thorough Job. Judge M—, a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote. He had once occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep the cattle. There are some unplanned boards—use them. It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The judge went to dinner, and coming out found the man carefully planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for nailing.

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Snails.

The great vine snail has quite a history, and its loss of life should be a long one, if that may be measured by the powers of endurance. In 1774 the members of the Royal Society in England could not be brought to believe an Irish collector, who avowed that certain white snails that had been confined for fifteen years came out of their shells upon his son's putting them in hot water; but the possibility of the thing was proved in 1850, when, after four years' somnolence in the British museum, an Egyptian desert snail woke up, none the worse for its long rest and abstinence. It fed heartily on lettuce leaves, and lived for two years longer. Spallanzani asserted that he had often been deceived snails without killing them, and in a few months they were as lively as ever, having grown new heads in retirement.

Snail-eating has been in vogue for many centuries, and was considered by the ancient Romans one of their table luxuries. In Pliny's time Barbary snails stood first in repute, those in Sicily ranking next; and it was the custom to fatten them for the table by dieting them on meal and new wine. In modern Rome fresh gathered snails are hawked from door to door by women, who boil them in their shells, stew them, or fry them in oil. Snails are gathered off the vines by the peasantry in the wine district of France, and are sent up in cases and wicker baskets to Paris halls, where they are sold by auction, and are purchased by people who make it their business to prepare them for the restaurants and charcutiers. They are killed by being placed in scalding water, and after being removed from their shells by the aid of a piece of wire, are thrown into an immense copper and boiled for three-quarters of an hour in a mixture composed of water, vinegar, salt and herbs. They are then replaced in their shells, the mouths of which are closed with butter and parsley, and are ready for sale. To prepare them for the table, it suffices to place them in the frying-pan for a few minutes with a small piece of butter, and without removing them from their shells. They are sold at the wine shops and charcutiers at thirty and forty centimes the dozen.

A century ago some 4,000,000 of snails were annually exported from Ulm in "cags" of 10,000, fetching from twenty-five to forty florins a "cag." In the Tyrol youngsters of both sexes are employed during the summer months collecting snails as stock for small gardens—small plots of land cleared of trees and covered with heaps of moss and pine twigs, separated from each other by moats, having gratings at their outlets to prevent any trants that may get into the water from being carried beyond bounds. The prisoners are supplied daily with fresh grass and cabbage leaves until their appetites fail and they retire into the moss heaps for their winter sleep—the last one they will enjoy; for when spring comes they are routed out of their beds, packed in straw lined boxes, and sent on to market. In a favorable season one of these gardens will turn out 40,000 snails. The consumption of them in South Tyrol must be great. Snails are often used, boiled in milk, for diseases of the lungs, and are sent to this country as a delicacy; they are very indiscriminate in their appetite, and even devour the dead of their own kind. Snails delight in warm moist weather; in dry weather their chief time of activity is in the night, and they hide themselves by day; but after rain they come forth at any hour in quest of food. At the approach of winter, or in very dry weather, they close the mouth of the shell with a membrane formed by the drying of the mucus substance which they secrete, and become inactive and torpid.

Where Some Eminent Men are Buried. The poet's corner in Westminster Abbey is indebted for its renown to the great names of the mighty dead who lie within its gloomy walls. Chaucer was buried in 1400 in the cloisters of the Abbey, without the building, but removed to the south aisle in 1555. Herbert Spencer lies near him. Beaumont, Gray, Rowe, Ben Jonson, Sheridan, Congreve, Charles Dickens, Campbell, David Garrick, all lie within Westminster Abbey. Isak Walton's grave is in Silkstede's chapel, near the city of Winchester. Shelley's body was cremated, but his heart, which would not take the flame, is now preserved in spirits of wine. Shakespeare was buried in the church of the churchyard of St. Patrick's, Dublin; Milton in St. Giles, Cripplegate; Chapman and Shirley at St. Giles', in the Fields; Fletcher and Philip Massinger in the churchyard of St. Saviour's, Southwark; Thomas O'way's burial place is not known; Samuel Butler in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; Marlowe in St. Paul's, Deptford; Edward Waller in Beaconsfield churchyard; Thomas Gray in the churchyard of Stoke Pogis, where he conceived his "Elegy"; William Cowper in the churchyard at Dereham; Oliver Goldsmith in the churchyard of the Temple church; William Falconer was drowned at sea; Lord Byron in the church of the church at Hucknall, near Newstead abbey; Sir Walter Scott in Dryburgh abbey; Robert Burns in St. Michael's churchyard, Dumfries; Samuel Coleridge in the church at Highgate; Kenworthy in Crosthwaite church, near Keswick; Chatterton in the churchyard belonging to the parish of St. Andrews, Holburn; Dr. Watts and John Bunyan in the vicinity of the celebrated chapel called the Tabernacle of Good Old Whitfield; Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerrold and William Thackeray are buried in Kensal Green cemetery; Wordsworth in the pleasant hills of Westmoreland; Thomas Carlyle in the churchyard of Ecclefechan, Scotland; George Washington at Mount Vernon; Audubon in Calvary cemetery, New York; Nathaniel Hawthorne under a group of pines on the brow of a hill in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass.; William Cullen Bryant in Greenwood cemetery, New York; Washington Irving at Sunnyside, on the banks of the Hudson, and Edgar Allan Poe in a cemetery in Baltimore.

SAVINGS BY GARFIELD.

Golden Words from the Lips and Pen of the Dead President. After the battle of arms comes the battle of history. For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict. I would rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong. Present evils always seem greater than those that never come. Growth is better than permanence, and permanent growth is better than all. It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow that it finds solace in the unselfish thought. Statesmanship consists rather in removing the causes than in punishing or evading results. Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality. Eternity alone will reveal to the human race its debt of gratitude to the peerless and immortal name of Washington.

I doubt if any man equaled Samuel Adams in formulating and uttering the fierce, clear and inexorable logic of the Revolution. Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward the higher and better estate. Occasion may be the bugle call that summons an army to battle, but the blast of a bugle can never make soldiers or win victories. It is as much the duty of all good men to protect and defend the reputation of worthy public servants as to detect public rascals.

An act of bad faith on the part of a State or municipal corporation, like poison in the blood, will transmit its curse to rising generations. Bad faith on the part of an individual, a city, or even a State, is a small evil in comparison with the calamities which follow bad faith on the part of a sovereign government. If there be one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man; it is a man who dares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil. We should do nothing inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our institutions. We should do nothing for revenge, but everything for security; nothing for the past, everything for the present and future.

India's Population. The recent census of India, which foots up 272,541,210, includes 50,000,000 of people in the independent states, so that the population of British India proper is about 200,000,000. The census figures for the larger divisions of this immense empire are as follows: Bengal, 68,800,000; Assam, 4,800,000; Bombay, 29,900,000; Madras, 50,800,000; No. West Prov., 33,400,000; Mysore, 4,200,000; Central Provs., 11,500,000.

An article appears in one of our exchanges on the "Free Importation of British Pig." If the British pig is coming to reside among us, we presume he intends to make his living by his pen.—New York Commercial.

This is the sort of advice we would give to a nervous, dyspeptic sufferer. Infuse more vitality into your muscles and brain, my attenuated friend! Do it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In the face of its unbounded popularity and the concurrent evidence in its favor, you can scarcely doubt that it is potent for good. Use it, use it, use it persistently and regularly, not spasmodically and for a few days. A remedy with such a reputation deserves a fair trial. If you are dyspeptic, your malady will eventually yield to it; if you are feeble, lack flesh and feel deponent, it will both build and cheer you up; if you are constipated, it will relieve you; and if bilious, healthfully stimulate your liver. Don't despond, but make this effort in the right direction. It will eventuate in your relief, and pay you physically, mentally and financially. Take our advice and act up to it without delay, before some serious malady lays you on your back.

Charles Bell, of Stroudsburg, Pa., has succeeded in making a boat from chemical wood fiber. This is said to be the first of the kind known to have been made. The boat is fourteen feet long, eighteen inches wide, and "rides on the water like a daisy."

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics in France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hostetter's. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

It is estimated that there reside in London, England, not less than 32,000 thieves. Send your address on a postal card to E. H. Hardy, Chelsea, Mass., and you will receive gratuitously a beautifully illustrated book of 36 pages, not containing much valuable information and interesting reading, and besides learn about something by which you can double your income. A small outlay only required.

25 Cents Will Buy. A Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Bound in 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DENTON'S BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

Use RED HORSE POWDER for Horses and Cattle. WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS AND NEVER FAILED.

TO CURE CRUPE, SPASMS, Diarrhea, Dysentery and 600 Sores, taken internally, and GUARANTEED strictly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Old Sores, Pain in the limbs, and Chast. Such a remedy is Dr. FODDIE'S VENEREAL REMEDY, which will ever be without it, over 600 physicians use it.

25 Cents Will Buy A Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Bound in 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Garfield and Family, about engraving, 1924, Sent for 25 cents. Chesley & Co., 25 Nassau St., N. Y.

We Believe.

That if every one would use Hop Bitters freely there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, since families keeping well and thriving owe it to us. We advise all to try it.—U. S. A. Rochester, N. Y.

In whatever you are called upon to do, endeavor to maintain a calm, collected and prayerful state of mind. Self-recollection is of great importance. "It is good for a man to wait quietly for the salvation of the Lord." He who is in what may be called a spiritual hurry, or rather who runs without having evidence of being spiritually sent, makes haste to no purpose.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all of the other oils in market.

There is but one real cure for baldness—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural Hair Restorer. As recently improved, CARBOLINE is free from any objection. The best hair-dressing known.

Vegetine FOR DROPSY.

I Never Shall Forget the First Dose.

PROVIDENCE. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was unable to move except by means of a chair, and around my waist I suffered all a man could have. I tried all the remedies for dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all advised me to give up; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day. I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain weight fast. After taking some 10 bottles I could walk from one part of my room to the other. I was getting good. The dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by using Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say I have cured a number of my wife's relatives, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any dropsy for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for cancer humor. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor. It is a great cleanser of the blood. It is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is 80 years old, and he says there is nothing like it for strength and life to an aged person. I cannot be too thankful for the use of it. I am Very gratefully yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, why not try different physicians, many remedies and suffering for years, if it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured. Who is this medicine for? It is for the blood. It is the great blood purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Vegetine.

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An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption. By the accidental preparation of an East Indian herb Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally cured his only child of CONSUMPTION, and now cures to the afflicted this recipe free for two stamps to pay expenses. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

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AROMATIC MILK FOR PILES.

A pleasant, speedy cure for PILES. One package—50¢—cures. 100 packages—\$10.00—will cure in every case. Price one dollar. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address DR. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, and all other affections of the Lungs. It stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition. A STANDARD REMEDY IN MANY HOMES. IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES. It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five per cent." are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

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