Varied Sights on a Trip from Shang-hal to Hangchow—Thousands of People Living in Boats.

A correspondent writes an interesting account of a trip which he made by boat from Shanghai to Hongchow in China. He says: About 10 o'clock in the morning, after quitting Shanghai, my boat d Sikin, a straggling town boasting bridge built in the Gothic style-s single pointed arch. Our sail and mast had to be lowered, and we went through Sikin very slowly, the boat being propelled by a huge stern oar worked by the entire crew. I did not land at Sikin. My cook said that its principal street was about three feet wide, and I felt I could truth of this report. Two hours later brought us to Kasi, a large town on the This city certainly surprised me, for I found it a huge place, having the river and several of its branches running through it, and covering many square miles of ground. How many people it contains I do not pretend even to guess, but to me it appeared uncommonly ex-tensive. On the river approaching it thousands of sturdy-looking people were to be seen living in boats. Yet these were only the fringe of its population. The mass of people covered the ground as far as the eye could see; their houses field artillery. ran down to the water's edge, and their rooms opened upon it-not the perfunctory way in which a European room opens upon any place-that is to say, by a door or a window, but with a whole side, the room consisting only of three walls, with the river frontage for the fourth boundary. I was thus enabled to see the domestic arrangements of the Chineseabout which the less said the better. Our boat went through vast quantities

of timber and bamboo tied up in the form of rafts, frequently coming in collision with them, and causing much bad language in the Chinese tongue. Pariah dogs, very much like those which can be in India, barked at us; children stuck out their tongues and their fingers, and squeaked, "Fanqui!" (foreign devil) as we went by; but the boat happily stayed not. It was, perhaps, as well, at Kasi they love not strangers. They testify their dislike by hurling large pieces of pottery, of which there is plenty at hand, at visitors. Pottery, indeed, seems to vie with baskets in being the principal industry at Kasi. Pots of all sizes, shapes and colors, were to be seen on every side. At last we came in view of Kasi proper, the city within the walls; curious walls, too, they werehuge in height, surmounted by battlements, these latter pierced for arrows in the long time ago. At first I thought we had to pass under the curious bridge which spanned the river and led into the fortifications; but my boatmen made me understand that a branch of the stream skirted the walls, and that we could go out that way. Round we went, circling an immense city, full of people all as busy as bees, and surrounded, outside the walls, by numberless coffins and gravesa living center to a dead and decayed girdle. Presently we gained the open ampaign once more, and so flew away. by dint of large latteen sail, to the country beyond. A three hours' journey brought us to Kashin, or Casheen, a fresh center of agricultural industry.

Here again walls like those of Kasi fronted us, and the river was covered with boats; again the tongues and fingers of the children were pointed at the "forproved no such simple matter as I had ped: in an instant I was surrounde a great crowd, which behaved as though it had never seen such a curiosity before. It mattered little that I moved on; the crowd had nothing to do and came on, its more youthful members shouting out that a strange demon was ashore, its older ones eyeing me as though they thought I had come to run away with the principal pagoda. Attended by this motley assemblage I went on through the streets to the point where my boat was to pick me up. I found Kashin sin-gularly free from smells, very busy, hampered somewhat by its narrow, ill-paved streets, not more than five feet wide, but doing an uproarious business in entables,

baskets, books and bamboo. My boat, having taken me on board, moved forward at great speed, passing presently a treble-towered pagoda. Here it was my privilege to witness one of the ceremonies of the country. The mandarin of Kashin is, it appears, not a powerful person. He may be good, but he is not great, and, what is more to the point, he knows it. Up away at Hangchow lives a magnate compared with whom the governor of Kashin is but the grass of the field, which to-morrow may as "cast into the oven," or the prison. And this tremendous personage may descend the river at any time; so the governor of Kashin must needs be ready to receive him with state. With a view, then, to giving him a becoming welcome the Kashin mandarin maintains on the river a large number of junks full of soldiers, each armed with a cannon, and all plentifully bedecked with flags. Should the governor of Hang-chow come it is the business of these soldiers to wave the flags, beat gongs, and fire the cannon. Otherwise somebody's head must come off. When we passed the long line of flag-ornamented boats the governor of Hangchow was still expected. He had been looked for, we learned, for nearly three months; but he might arrive at any moment, and there the boats were ready to give him a proper reception. Up at the triple pagoda a great mass of soldiery were stationed, all provided with banners, gongs and cannon. These, too, were waiting for the Hangehow mandarin. "He may come to-day," said a "little" mandarin, addressing them; "and if he finds you asleep, may the Joss help you." The soldiers looked as though they would rather not rely up the Joss in such an emergency. As we passed the soldiers were placing sentries anew to look out

for the long-awaited mandarin. By the way we passed some scores of the armed junks, each carrying a piece of artillery capable of throwing, say, a seven-pound ball—of patterns, perhaps, but still artifery. As I looked at them the thought struck me how strangel useful they might prove to guard the river some day in case of an i-vasion.

A NOVEL VOYAGE BY BOAT, seemed stout fellows, and lived under a canvas awning. The small gunboats which a foreign power—like France, for instance—could send up Chinese rivers would find immense difficulty in dealing with such craft, and I doubt whether they could overcome the obstacles which junks could offer. A row took place just afterward between my boatmen and the people on board another craft. They explained the difficulty to each other and then best one another with their oars; but this, which was amusing to onlookers, seemed at last unsatisfactory to the combatants. The wind and tide finally separated them, and then we moved into the darkness and a rainstorm. The pelting rain continued all night, and by the morning the wind had changed, and left us able to advance only by means of oars and a draught line. Hangchow was still two hundred li distant. Midday did but live a little longer without tasting the bring us on to Sacon, a large straggling town, also ornamented by graves and battlements, like Kashin and Kasi; but a brisk breeze here springing up, we soon afterward came in sight of the blue mountains of Hangehow, and the vast plantations of mulberry trees which surround it. We were now entering the center of the silk district, and passing through the towns of Samen and Ting-si, arrived at Hangehow just as the day was closing. It was interesting to note that this city, too, was inclosed with a tall and strongly-built walk capable, in case of need, of making a long resistance to

The Monkey and the Baby.

Some time ago an English lady, who was living at Kingston, Jamaica, took passage on a homeward-bound vessel, taking her two-months-old infant with her. A large, strong, active monkey which was on board took a violent fancy for the child. The monkey would sit all day long watching the mother as she rocked and fondled the little one, and followed her from place to place. Several times the animal tried unsuccessfully to get possession of the baby. One beautiful afternoon a distant sail attracted the attention of all on board, and the captain politely offered his glass to the lady. placed her baby on the sofa and had just raised the glass to her eye when a cry was heard. Turning quickly she beheld a sailor in pursuit of the monkey, which had , grasped the infant firmly with one arm and was nimbly climbing the shrouds. The mother fainted as the animal reached the top of the mainmast, The captain was at his wit's end. He feared if he sent a sailor in pursuit the monkey would drop the baby and escape by leaping from mast to mast. The child in the meantime was heard to cry, but the fear that the monkey was hurting it was dispelled by seeing it imitate the motions of the mother, dandling, soothing and endeavoring to hush it to sleep. After trying in many ways to lure the animal down, the captain finally ordered the men below and concealed himself on deck. In a moment, to his great joy, he saw the monkey carefully descending. Reaching the deck it looked cautiously around, advanced to the sofa and placed the baby upon it. The captain restored the frightened infant to its mother, who was soon satisfied that her darling had escaped without injury.

Murderous Parrots.

The Standard has an amusing account of the kea, a variety of green parrot in New Zealand, which has lately been placed under ban by the legislature. Anybody is to have a shilling who kills a kea. It appears that the bird, which is naturally graminivorous, a few years ago, during a severe winter, found it impossible to procure food, and haunted the careass butchers' sheds to eat bits of mutton. It approved the mutton, though mutton is not indigenous to New Zealand, while the kea is, and presently discovered, whether by inductive ratiocination or experience, that sheep were made of it. So it attacked the sheep. Flocks of keas visit the folds at night, settle on the sheep, whose wool gives a bird a fine purchase, and peck and peck till they reach the kidney fat, which they eat, while the poor sheep dies in agony. English dogs, also, when they take to sheep-eating, always gorge themselves with the kidney fat, often neglecting the flesh, and killing sheep after sheep for their dainty. The shepherds in New Zealand sometimes lose a sheep a night, and the kea is declared to be as costly a pest as the rabbit .- London Spectator.

Discovering Where the Laugh Came In.

It is related of W. H. Fitzgerald, the young tenor with the Ford Opera company, that while playing a part in the comedy of "Wild Oats," with Edwin Adams, he had to speak the lines, "This is a singular episode." Not being overly familiar with Webster or other authorities on pronunciation, he caught up at the cue and sang out: "This is a singular e-pis-o-de." The audience was convulsed, and the young man, thinking that he had made a hit, repeated his blunder, to renewed laughter and ap-plause. As he made his "exit" he said to Mr. Adams:

"Did you hear them laugh; I didn't see anything so funny in that line, did you? "'Oh, yes," said Ned, "it's very funny,

I can assure you." "Do they always laugh in that way?" "Certainly," replied Adams. "They always laugh when it is so delivered. Keep it up and you'll make a reputation." And it was not until the pages of the unabridged were opened to his gaze by genial Ned several days afterward that the young man discovered where the laugh came in .- Cincinnati Gazette.

Zulu Head Pines.

Head-rings, worn by married men only, are made of the dark gum of the mimosa, and when well kept shine like a newly blacked boot. They are about the thickness of a man's thumb, fitting close round the top of the head, just above the forehead. As a rule, Zulus who wear the ring shave their heads. The unmarried men let their hair grow naturally, as alse F. W twist and plait their wool into the

Shefhantastic of patterns and devices. WH before marriage the Zulu women livil Engair of the scalp grow, which, w and Ray enough, is worked into a con-The men on board were well dre wed, til Best of and sparkles like mics.

A Curious Railroad.

A correspondent of the Nebraska State Journal writes: I wish I could give you a description that would do justice to a railroad I rode on in Oregon. There used to be some coal mines up at Coquille City, and a wooden tramway was run up from the head of Coos Bay. The mines gave out, but the tramway was I heard there was a railroad; and, when I got there, the train had backed up to the end of the track. Well, you would have laughed to see that train of cars. The old man who had appropriated the tramway had got an old engine out of the mine and mounted it on a hand-car, and connected the drivingshaft with the handle. This was the engine and tender. The baggage, mail and express cars, and the passenger coaches, were comprised in two rubble cars, such as are used in the section for carrying tools, rails, etc. The old man was a no less wonderful combination than the train. He was the company; and the working-force of the road. president, vice-president, stockholders, agent, conductor, engineer, fireman and peanut boy were all comprised in his lank form. He never had any trouble with the stockholders, and he carried the general office in his hat. My fellowpassenger raised an umbrella when he got on board, and, on my inquiry as to the need of an umbrella, said I had better raise mine-I would need it. When the train started I found out he was right. The puffing, wheezy old engine sent soot and water over us in a perfect shower. We got along, however, very well, and would have made the trip as quickly as we could have walked it, if the train had not stopped when we were about half-way, and waited half an hour for a man who wanted to go with us to finish his supper.

The Teeth.

Our teeth serve their purpose mainly by grinding on each other, hence they would soon wear away except that their exposed parts are coated with the hardest of all animal substances.

The food needs to be first cut and then ground, hence the cutting teeth (incisors) are in front, and grinding teeth (molars) are behind.

Teeth are not necessary to the infant, and would be a painful discomfort to the mother; hence the child is born toothless. As teeth never enlarge in size a first set is provided for childhood and a larger and fuller set subsequently appears, adapted to permanent use. Further, these latter, while still beneath the first set, are, by intelligent forecast. adapted to the jaw only in its mature

form and size. Hard a is the enamel, like glass it is affected by alternations of heat and cold. Hence ice and ice-water may fill it with numerous tiny cracks, through which acids and fungi may find their destructive way. Mainly consisting of lime it is often dissolved, and the teeth are thus ruined by medicines containing acid. Moreover, the natural secretions of the mouth are often rendered injurious to the teeth by disease itself.

Precautions should be taken to neutralize the effect in both cases. As dental science has made such progress of late years that all decay taken in time may be arrested, people should have their own teeth and those of their children examined by a good dentist as often

at least as once a year. Teething is a source of much danger and suffering, especially in the delicate children and in children of peculiar susceptibility. According to a paper read at a late meeting of the American Medical association, the mortality from teething and its accompanying diseases is greater than from all other diseases to which children are subject. The growing root pushes against and irritates the nerve below, while the tooth is working its way through the flesh and skin above. The danger is increased many fold from the influence (reflex) on the nerves of the brain, stomach and bowels. The common remedy is to lance the gums and restrict the child to a diet of milk .-Youth's Companion.

The Little Model Republic.

VALPARAISO, CHILI.—Senor Ricardo Stuven, a leading commission merchant of this city, after having exhausted all other remedies has been completely cured of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-banisher. He makes this public.

The difference between a bakery and a printing office lies in the fact that in the former the pie is formed, while in the latter occasionally the form is pied .-Somerville Journal.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving away of the whole system. Failing to find relief in remedies a scribed, I tried your "Go den Medical Inscovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Yours truly, L. B. McMillan, M. D., Breesport, N. Y.

THERE are only 262,000 Indians in the nited States.

Startling Debility, both Nervous and General, Lack of Self-Con-idence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Weak Back, and kindred affections, are common results of youthful follies and peruicious practices, pursued in solitude. Means of unfaling and perfect cure are sugsested in large flustrated treatise, sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Distensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BERLIN for lourteen "People's Kitchens,"
Walterboro, S. C.—Col. A. L. Campbell,
snys: "A member of my family used Brown's
Iron Bitters with good results."

ARKANSAS IS filling up with saw mills. My wife used Dr. Grave's Heart Regulator with great relief, it is the only relief from Heart Disease. I cheerfully recommend it. J. B. Miller, P. M., Mulberry Grove, III. \$1.

FLORIDA turtles lay 150 eggs a day.

Walnut Leaf Hair Resserer. It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates as perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruif, immediately free the head from all dandruff, vestore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It foes not in any manner affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded huir in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for in Each bottle is warranted. Smith, Kline & CO., Wholessie Agents, Philadelphia, Pa., and C. N. Chittanton, New York.

MEMPHIS has ten cottonseed oil milis.

THE PATHER OF FISH CULTURE. Seth Green's Ideas About the Finny Tribe and Some of His Varied

Experiences "How did you ever come to device this 'I have been working at it ever since I was

large enough to bend a pin."

The above remark was addressed to Mr. Seth Green, the veteran fish culturist, who is known to the entire world, and his reply indi-

known to the entire world, and his reply indi-cates the extent of his labors.

"When I was quite young," he continued,
"I would lie on the limbs of trees that reached out over the water entire afternoons, watching the movements of fish and studying their habits. In this way I discovered many characteristics which were before unknown. I saw, as every observer must see, the de-strictive elements, that are warring against structive elements that are warring against fish, and I realized that unless something was done the life in the streams of this country would become extinct. To counteract this disastrous end became my life-work, and I am happy to say that I have seen its accom-

Were you successful on the start [" "No, indeed. Up to that time all artificial attempts to hatch and raise fish from the spawn had failed, and I was compelled to exspawn had lailed, and I was compelled to ex-periment in an entirely new manner. The work was a careful and tedious one, but I finally succeeded, and to-day I am able to hatch and raise fully seventy-five per cent. of

all spawn."
"Enormous! Why, that is a larger percentage than either the vegetable or animal kingdoms produce in a natural con-

I know it, but we exercise the greatest care in the start, and guard the little fellows until they become able to care for them-

The foregoing conversation occurred at Caledonia, where the representative of this paper was paying a visit to the State fish natcheries. It has been his privilege to report very many interesting sights within the past twenty-five years, but the view presented here exceeds in interest anything ever before attenued. before attempted.
"How many fish are there in those pends,

Mr. Green !" "As we have never attempted to count them it will be impossible to say. They extend way up in the millions though. We shipped over three millions out of the ponds this year and there seemed to be as many afterward as before. We have nearly every variety of the trout family and many hybrids."

brids."

"You speak of bybrids, Mr. Green. What do you mean by that?"

"I have experimented for years in crossing the breed of the various fish and am still working upon it. We cross the female salmon trout with the male brook trout, and thus produce a hybrid. Then we cross the hybrid with the brook trout, which gives us three-quarter brook trout, and one-quarter three-quarter prook trout, and one-quarter. brid with the brook trout, which gives us three-quarter brook trout and one-quarter salmon trout. This makes one of the finest fishes in the world. He has all the habits of the brook trout, lives in both streams and lakes, develops vermillion spots on his sides, rises readily to a fly, is far more vigorous and fully one-third larger than ordinary brook trout of the same are. The reschilities of trout of the same age. The possibilities of development in the fish world are great, and

we are rapidly ascertaining what they are."

As the man of news watched the countenance of Mr. Green while he was giving the above account, he could not but feel that he was in the presence of one of the few investigators who, from a rich and life long experience, bring great benefit to the world. Let the reader imagine a strong and stalwart frame, surmounted by a head strongly re-sembling that of Socrates, and covered with a white silky beard and luxuriant gray hair. Seth Green, the father of fish culture, is a picture of health, and the reporter could not help remarking so.

belp remarking so.

"If you had seen me the last winter and spring, young man, you might have thought differently," said the veteran.

"How is that t One would think, to look

at you, that sickness was something of which you knew nothing."

"And so it was until last winter. I went

down into Florida in the fall to see what kind of fish they had in that State and study their habits, and was attacked with malaria in its severest form, and when I came home I re-alized for the first time in my life that I was alized for the first time in my life that I was sick. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wifelly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of malaria can appreciate my condition. I went to bed and remained there all suring and of these ever was a sick man. spring, and if there ever was a sick man I

was the one."
"It seems hardly possible. How did you come to recover so completely?" ome to recover so completely?"

"My brother, who had been afflicted by a
severe kidney trouble and threatened with
Bright's disease, was completely cured by a
remedy in which I had great confidence. I remedy in which I had great confidence. I therefore tried the same remedy for my malaria, and am happy to say I am a well man to-day, and through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, which I believe to be one of the most valuable of medicines. Indeed, I see it is indorsed by the United States medical college of New York, and that Dr. Gunn, dean of that institution, has written a long article concerning its value."

"And are you now as well as formerly!"

"Apparently so. I keep the remedy on hand all the while, though, and do not hesitate to recommend it to others."

"One question more. How many ponds of

"One question more. How many pends of fish have you here, and how are they divided!" "Well, we have forty-three ponds, which are divided up as follows: Twenty-two pond, of brook trout, two ponds of salmon trout four of McCloud riveror rainbow trout, two four of McCloud river or rainbow trout, two ponds of German trout, three of Califor-nia mountain trout, two ponds of hybrids, four of one-quarter salmon and three-quarters brook trout, two ponds of gold fish and one pond of Carp. Then we have what we call the centennial pond or 'happy family,' consisting of crosses of dif-ferent fish, including Kennebec salmon, Land Locked salmon, California salmon, brook trout, salmon trout and hybrids. These fish range in size from minnows to eighteen-pounders, and in age from one and one-half months to eleven years. I forgot to say, also, that we have a 'hospital' pond, which is entirely empty, which speaks pretty well for a community of many mil-lions. Indeed the whole secret of fish culture can be summed up in four things. Impregna-

tion,—using no water. Plenty of food, Plenty of pure water and cleanliness." The numerous fish exhibitions which are taking place in all parts of Europe and the unusual interest which is being manifested in this subject throughout the world all owe their origin to the process above described as originated and conducted by Seth Green. originated and conducted by Seth Green. It is certainly cause for congratulation to every American that this country produces so many men whose genius brings value to the world, and it is proof positive of the greatest merit that a remedy even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have should be so strongly indersed and recommended by one so reputable and reignly as Seth Green. reliable as Seth Green.

Oven \$100,000 a week is paid to Lynn (Mass.) shoemakers. A true assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to

resist disease is Brown's Iron Bitters. KEY WEST turned out 75,000,000 cigars

Could Hardl. Stand on Her Feet.
R. v. Pierce, a. D., Buffalo, N. V.: Dear Sir—I must tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly stand on my feet, but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly, Mas. Connella Allison, Peosta, la.

THERE are only six rum distilleries in the United States, and all in Massachusett

OWENTON, Ky.—Rev. J. W. Waldrop says: "Brown's Ir. in Bitters greatly relieved me of general debitty and indigestion." 's the three far districts of Japan 100, o sons make faur,

Read the evidence of a worthy mechanic who was obliged to leave work, who has been

who was obliged to leave work, who has been cured, and is now able to again attend to his labors and support his family.

Mr. Henry Williams was recently spoken to about his general health. He replied by making a general statement, which is in substance as follows: I was formerly employed in the sewing machine works at East Bridgeport, Conn., until I was taken sick and obliged to leave work. After a counte of months of to leave work. After a couple of months of bard battle I am about well and ready to

return.

I feel impelled, from a sense of duty, to make known my case, with the hope that it will be made known to every suffering man and woman with diseased kidneys, that there is a medicine called Hunt's Remedy capable, as I believe, of curing any case of the most extreme form, and when no other relief can be obtained. I will give you some of the details of my case, observing at the same time that language could hardly describe my sufferings.

afferings.

About two months ago I caught a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys, and the pains in the small of my back were something fearful. I was unable to work, and suffered the most when walking or standing for any length of time; had two doctors, but received no benefit from either. I had a patrial anticathy against restart residence. natural antipathy against patent medicines, but I tell you that is all gone. I saw Hunt's Romedy advertised, sent and got a bottle, and with the first dose I began to get well. I continued the use of it, and am now around as you see me, and am perfectly well, and am about to go to work. I consider it the greatest medicine for kidney complaints ever-yet discovered. If my statement will be of service you are at liberty to use my name.

ONE of Brigham Young's numerous daugh

Dr. Grayes' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness, sleeplessness. CONSTANTINOPLE has thirty printing offices.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only MENSMAN'S PERTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Only Two Borrles. Mesers, Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Phil-adelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good entarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentle-man told them that both officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. (Not a liquid or snuff. 50 cts.)

The Frazer Axle Grease
Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as we of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other. Hon. H. C. Crossman, Jersey City says:

"I suffered with rheumatism for years; unable to leave the house for mohths; tried almost everything without relief; finally took Dr. Elmore's R.-G., which soon cured me.

The solvent properties of crude oil are so well established that it is unnecessary to quote examples. Carboline is made from crude oil devoid of smell, and is guaranteed to remove scurf and dandruff. Mrs. Cole, of Windham, N. H., declares that her life was saved by Hood's Sarsapa-rilla. She had 37 terrible scrofulous sores,

THE habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners

Why don't you use St. Patrick's Salve! Try it. Use it. 25c. at all druggists.





other obstinate dis Stomach Bitters is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring
the strength and vital
energy of porsons
who are scaking under
the debilitating effects of painful disorders, this standard
vegetable invigorant
is confessedly unoqualed.
For sale by all
Druggiets and Dealors generally. a means of restoring

A gents Wanted for the Best and Fastest colling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 23 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MEN Learn telegraphy here and we will VALENTINE HROS., Janesville, Wis, \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Andreas THUE & Co., Augusta, Mr. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Sifred. Mo., Portland, Mo. PRICEITA PECTORAL will cure your couge. Pripe the A Sure Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 nours. Free to poor. Dn. Knuzz, 2844 Areenalst., St. Louis, Mr. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 85 outlit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH. Full particulars frue. Address J. H. D., Box 104, Buffalo, N. Y.

A ROTED HEF UNTITLED WOMAN. (Front Ather Doctors Office.)



The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pink ham, of Lynn, Hass., who above all other human belings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is scalously devoted to her work, which is the outcome

as sealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome
of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady
sintelants, to help her answer the large correspondence
which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special
burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Hes
Vegetable Compound to a medicine for good and not
well purposes. I have personally investigated it and
an estimated of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, is is recommended
and prescribed by the best physicians in the country,
One says: "It works like a charm and saves much
pain. It will ours entirely the worse form of falling
of the utsus, Leucorrhom, irregular and painful
Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, inflammation and
Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to
the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the cystem, and gives

the Change of Life."

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