

WISE WORDS.

We find beauty in itself a very poor thing unless beautified by sentiment.

Good housekeeping lies at the root of all the real ease and satisfaction in existence.

Gold can buy nearly everything in this world except that which a man wants most—viz., happiness.

Consult your friend on all things, especially on those which respect yourself. His counsels may then be useful, where your own self-love might impair your judgment.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is, when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, in her behavior modesty, and her life virtues.

A grateful heart will stand upon record against those that, in their prosperity, forget their friends that to their loss and hazard stood by and succored them in their adversity.

Not to know what has been transacted in former times is to continue always a child. If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must always remain in the infancy of knowledge.

Sympathy, without active energy, may degenerate into weak sentimentalism; without intelligence, it may produce much evil; without a sense of responsibility and duty, it may be a mere self-indulgent impulse.

Advice to the young by Peter Cooper: Knowledge, economy and labor are the shining virtues of civilized man.

Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said: "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen—never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

Do Dogs Bring About a Wedding. "As these boats always remain at one place with their occupants?" inquired a Cincinnati News-Journal reporter of a captain, upon seeing at the river bank a number of living boats.

Human beings in moments of passionate approach and denunciation, especially when their own anger is on their own account, are never so wholly in the right that the person who has to wince cannot possibly protest against some unreasonableness or unfairness in their outburst.

A Dog Brings About a Wedding. "As these boats always remain at one place with their occupants?" inquired a Cincinnati News-Journal reporter of a captain, upon seeing at the river bank a number of living boats.

The False Prophet's Warriors. The Arab sheiks who rushed unarmed upon General Graham's bayonets illustrated very strikingly one of the most ancient and picturesque of Oriental superstitions.

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A LOST ART REDISCOVERED.

THE ANCIENTS' BLACK MIRRORS MADE FROM FURNACE SLAG.

A Visit to Pompeii Results in Experiments Which May Revolutionize the Making of Glassware.

Pittsburg is the recognized headquarters of glass manufacture in the United States, and any new discovery relating to it is always of interest here.

Obsidian, it may be premised, is a species of volcanic glass, and one of the lost arts was the manufacture of various articles from this material, among them black mirrors, which are used in the making of optical astronomical instruments.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries mirrors were made from an obsidian stone, and used principally by the Peruvians. The first mirror for optical astronomical purposes was made from obsidian in the year 1870, by a Franciscan monk, Johannes Peckham, who called it Perspectiva Communis.

He gave the first satisfactory prescription for the manufacture of mirrors from this material. That they had been known at an earlier day is shown by their mention in Pliny's writings.

In the course of time the secret of their manufacture was lost. In the earliest ages mirrors were made from polished metal. Glass mirrors overlaid with silver were used in Europe to some extent in the thirteenth century, Venice being the seat of their manufacture.

From Venice the art went to Bohemia, at that time called "the mother of glass manufacture," and it was not until 1665 that it was conveyed to France by one Colbert, a chemist.

Mr. Enrico Rosenzi, of this city, who is entitled to the honor of having rediscovered the lost art, is a native of Italy, a chemist by profession and practice, having studied in one of the leading German universities.

He is now a citizen of Pittsburg, and here conducted the experiment which ended in his final success. His attention was first directed to the subject in 1879, while on a visit to Pompeii.

Here he found a fragment of a statue—an arm—made from obsidian, and its evident kinship to the lava there so abundant led him to think it might have been made therefrom.

Bringing away with him his trophy and a quantity of lava, he began an investigation and series of experiments which finally led him to a knowledge not only of the component elements of obsidian, but also as how it might be reproduced by artificial means.

Like all investigators he met with many obstacles and discouragements, all of which only served to make him persevere more energetically. His first experiments looking toward the reproduction of the material were made at a Pittsburg glass house, and others in the furnaces of several of our local steel works.

His first successful melt was made at the glass factory of George Duncan & Sons, in the latter part of 1881. He there made a number of ornamental articles and several slabs of the new glass, and later went to New York city and set up a small furnace for its manufacture.

He one day visited the best known manufacturer of optical lenses in the United States, Mr. Weiskopf, and asked what he would charge for polishing a slab of it, which he laid before the great man.

Mr. Weiskopf wanted to know what it was, and when he got the information curtly named a high price for polishing it. Much to his astonishment Mr. Rosenzi accepted his terms and a day was named when the work was to be completed.

When he called for it Mr. Rosenzi was surprised to find all of Mr. Weiskopf's brusquerie gone. "Do you know what you have done?" the latter inquired.

"You have rediscovered the lost art of making black mirrors. Don't get excited and think 'there's millions in it' for you, because but few of them are used, yet your discovery is of the greatest scientific importance."

When it came to receiving pay for his work he smiled and said: "No, I want no money. Just bring me a slab like this, or even smaller, and I will be paid." He got the slab and from it made a mirror which is now in his possession in New York city.

The first one he made for Mr. Rosenzi is now in St. Petersburg, whether it was sent by the consul-general of that country, to whom Mr. Rosenzi presented it.

The new material has been patented under the name of "ferrolite." Of course the articles entering into its composition are the secret of the discoverer, but the basic material is furnace slag.

It melts at 1,800 degrees to 2,000 degrees F., and can be worked in eighteen to twenty hours after the materials are placed in the melting pot. Its qualities are great hardness and strength far superior to glass, capability of being either cast like molten iron or blown or pressed like glass, and susceptibility to the highest possible polish.

It is opaque, the thinnest sheet of it successfully resisting the passage of light; it is not attacked by any kind of acid, and has a clean, highly-polished fracture.

Commercially it is well adapted for the manufacture of tops for tables and bureaus, slabs or plates for inlaying furniture, marble or wood mantels, for opaque bottles for druggists, fruit jars and for wall and other ornaments.

It will take the place of glass in many uses for which the latter is poorly adapted. Its cost is some greater than glass, but not sufficiently so to render its use for the above purpose too costly.

Mr. Rosenzi has not yet entered upon its manufacture except on an experimental scale, but expects to do so at no distant day. There are millions upon millions of tons of furnace slag in this country which can be converted by this process from a positive incumbrance to a useful purpose.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Maid's Revenge. The London Truth tells the following: A week or two ago one of our best known peccesses gave her maid a month's notice, accompanying the warning by a smack on the face.

The maid said nothing at the time, but brooded over her wrongs. On the day that her month was up, after she had received her wages, and her boxes had been placed upon a cab, she went up stairs and commenced to "do" her mistress's hair.

Having deftly fastened it to the back of a chair, she calmly proceeded to administer a series of slaps to the somewhat highly-colored cheeks which were ready to her hands. Then, with a low courtesy, she took herself off.

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NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

A Japanese woman dresses her hair once in four days.

Square bags filled with horse-hair are the favorite bustle.

Walking dresses continue the same length as last season.

Not a woman or girl works in the coal mines in this country.

Darning needles are popular ornaments on the summer hats.

New cotton prints for dresses show the fine India silk designs of last year.

Slippers, gaiters, boots and shoes of all kinds are still pointed at the toe.

The newest jerseys are fitted to the figure with darts, side and back seams.

Mrs. John Adams was the first lady ever presented at the British court as an American minister's wife.

Velvet dresses are fashionable, and when suitably worn nothing can be more becoming, even at the present season, when chilly winds still prevail even on bright days.

Velvet will continue the favorite trimming material for at least one season longer, and velvet cut from the piece will be preferred to velvet ribbon which, however, is still used.

Readers will remember the astonishing child-poems of the Goodale sisters, a few years ago. The elder of the sisters, Elaine, is now a teacher in the Indian school at Hampton, Va.

The highest prize attainable to English musical students, the Mendelssohn scholarship, has been won this year by a woman, Miss Mary Wurm.

A strip of figured Oriental lace, three-quarters of a yard long and half a yard wide, may be trimmed around with an edging of the same lace, and then gathered in at the throat the width of one inch, and left to hang loosely below the bustle.

She was a sweet girl-graduate of a female seminary. She had just been married and was preparing to keep house. Some one recommended her to buy some spring mattresses.

"Yes," said she, sweetly, "if they are in season we'd better have some."

Most of the long wraps are open at the seams so as to disclose the dress beneath, and although they look well enough when the wearer stands before her mirror at home, the smallest breeze that blows transforms her very disagreeably, and gives her the appearance of an awkward bird with flapping wings.

Among the favorite combinations of color in millinery are pale pink, with ruby, salmon-pink, with black or dark-green and old gold, or orange wit beads, these being generally in the same color as the material which they adorn.

Black jet, of course, is as largely patronized as of late. It is becoming, and brightens up black hats, dresses and mantles.

A great business has been built up in the town of Lubek, Germany, by Madame Charlotte Erasmus, a widow with six children, who a dozen years ago opened a shop for the sale of canned fruits and preserved meats and vegetables, and has now a branch house in London, and a large trade in New York.

Some of the handsomest skirts have the front either covered with flounces, one above the other, or else the front breadth is formed of solid embroidery or of alternate bands of tucks and embroidery, or tucks and lace.

These skirts are for wear with thin wrappers, or with tea gowns, which fall open below the belt to show the petticoat underneath, after the fashion of half a century ago.

Webster's Court Duane. Mr. Webster and Judge Duane Doty, then of Green Bay, Wis., were warm friends, and the judge at one time was a visitor at Marshfield. Mr. Webster was very fond of fishing—the only out-door sport in which he indulged.

While the judge was his guest it chanced that a fine day for his sport presented itself. He accordingly invited the judge to accompany him in his piscatory sport.

The judge didn't want to go, and tried his best to get off, saying he would much prefer, with his consent, to pass that rainy day in Mr. W.'s library among his books and papers.

Mr. W. wouldn't listen to him, said he could pass any and as many days in the library as he chose, but such a day as that for fishing might not occur again while they were at Marshfield.

The judge, as a last resort, said that he really could not go, as it would spoil his clothes, that the handsome black suit he had on was his best and all he had, and that to go fishing in it would spoil it.

To meet this objection Mr. W. directed his servant George to go upstairs and bring down the dress in which he was presented at court in England, which George did.

As soon as he appeared with it Mr. W. said: "There, Doty, is a dress for you; put it on, and come as soon as you can, for we are losing valuable time."

The judge replied: "Surely, Mr. Webster, you are not in earnest in what you say; that you want me to go fishing in that elegant suit, and spoil it?"

"Yes, I am," he replied; "that is what it has been brought down for." The judge still lingered, when Mr. W., to settle the matter, said to him: "Have no anxiety about injuring the dress, for to fish or hunt in it is the only way it can now be made useful.

Could I wear it in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston or even here? If I did, wouldn't everybody laugh at me?"

The judge was compelled to answer affirmatively to the question.

"Well, then," he said, "pray what it is good for but to go fishing in it?" This settled the matter. The judge put on the dress, and went fishing in Mr. W.'s court suit, and saved his own.

Thousands testify to the merits of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator as a cure for heart disease in all forms. It is known from Maine to California. Give it a trial for those distressed feelings.

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Statistics show that triplets occur only once in 7,000 births.

"THE THIRD HOUSE."

By Good and Bad Members—The Remarkable Experience of a District Congressman During a Long Residence at Washington.

No city upon the American continent has a larger floating population than Washington. It is estimated that during the sessions of Congress twenty-five thousand people, whose homes are in various parts of the United States, make the city their place of residence.

Some come here, attracted by the advantages the city offers for making the acquaintance of public men; others have various claims which they wish to present, while the great majority get or hope, as the crowd flees to the nation, for the purpose of getting a morsel of the public crib.

The latter class, as a general thing, originate the many schemes which terminate in vicious bills, all of which are either directed at the public treasury, or toward that revenue which the black-making of corporations or private enterprises may bring.

While walking down Pennsylvania avenue the other day I met Mr. William M. Ashley, formerly of your city, whose long residence here has made him a well acquainted with the operations of the lobby.

Having made my wants in this particular direction known, in answer to an interrogative Mr. Ashley said: "Yes, during my residence here I have become well acquainted with the workings of the 'Third House,' as it is termed, and could tell you of numerous jobs, which, like the 'Heavenly Chinese,' are peculiar."

"You do not regard the lobby, as a body, vicious, do you?" "Not necessarily so; there are good and bad men comprising that body; yet there have been times when it must be admitted that the combined power of the 'Third House' has overridden the will of the people.

The bad influence of the lobby can be seen in the numerous blood-bills that are introduced at every session."

"Can't you explain these?" "Easily enough, to the person who has made the thing a study. I can detect them at a glance."

"Tell me, to what bills do you refer?" "Well, take the annual gas bill, for instance. They are introduced for the purpose of increasing the Washington Gaslight company's. They usually result in an investigating committee which never amounts to anything more than a draft upon the public treasury for the expenses of the investigation.

Another squeeze is the abattoir bill, as they are called, which late up a large number of the butchers and marketmen. The first attempt to force a bill of this description was in 1871, when a prominent Washington politician offered a fabulous sum for the franchise."

"Anything else in this line that you think of, Mr. Ashley?" "Yes, there is the job to reclaim the Potomac tains, which, had it become a law, would have resulted in an enormous steal. The work is now being done by the government itself, and will rid the place of that malarial atmosphere of which we hear so much outside the city."

"During your residence here have you experienced of the bad results of living in this climate?" "Well, while I have not at all times enjoyed good health, I am certain that the difference in late up as long as was not malarial. It was something that had troubled me for years. A shooting, stinging pain that at times attacked different parts of my body."

"One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, there would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts, and perhaps the next day the left arm and leg would be similarly affected. Then again it would locate in some particular part of my body and produce a tenderness which would not drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting kind of pain that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours. Then I would have terrible paroxysms of pain coming on at any time during the day or night, when I would be obliged to lie upon my back for hours, and sleep as motionless as possible. Every time I attempted to move a chilly sensation would pass over my body, or I would faint from hot flashes. I suffered from a spasmodic contraction of the muscles and a soreness of the back and bowels, and every my eyeballs became sore and distressed me greatly whenever I wiped my face. I became ill-tempered, peevish, fretful, irritable, and desperately despondent."

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your ailment?" "Consulted them, well, I should say I did. Soe to me I had neuralgia; others that I had in a nervous rheumatism, for which there was no cure, that I would be afflicted all my life, and that time would mitigate my suffering."

"But didn't they try to relieve your miseries?" "Yes they vomited and physiced me, bled me, and sweated, and everything but froze me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?" "I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a siml ar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery, and advised me to try the remedy which he used. I procured a bottle and commenced its use, taking a tablespoonful of each meal and at bedtime. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decrease of the soreness of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without pain, when I told my friends that it was Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?" "Certainly, I haven't been so well in years as I am now, and although I have been subjected to frequent and severe changes of weather this winter, I have not felt the first intimation of the return of my rheumatic trouble."

"Do you object to the publication of this interview, Mr. Ashley?" "Not at all, sir. I look upon it as a duty I owe my fellow creatures to alleviate their sufferings so far as I am able, and any communication regarding my symptoms and cure that may be sent to me at 506 Maine street will receive prompt and careful attention."

"Judging from your recital, Mr. Ashley, there must be wonderful curative properties about this medicine."

"Indeed, it is, sir, for no man suffered more from rheumatism than I did before this remedy gave me relief."

"To get back to the original subject, Mr. Ashley, I suppose you see the same familiar faces about the lobby session after session?" "No, not so much as you might think. New faces are constantly seen among an old one disappear. The strain upon lobbyists is necessarily very great, and when you add to this the demoralizing effect of late hours and intemperate habits and the fact that they are after four or five in their stans, their dispoasure is an activity to be desired for."

"What proportion of these blood-bills are successful?" "A very small percentage, sir. Notwithstanding the power and influence of the lobby, but few of those vicious measures pass. It is successful if it would be a self-complimentary upon our system of government, and would virtually annihilate one branch of it. The great majority of them are either reported adverse or smothered in committee by the watchfulness and loyalty of our congressmen."

J. E. D. James is to be taken to England early in October.

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California has about 80,000 tons of wheat for export.

Do you ever have acute pain in your left breast extending to your arm, do you ever have suffocating feelings in region of your heart? If so, you have heart disease. Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, a sure specific. \$1 per bottle.

Wyoming Territory has but eight organized counties.

Another Life Saved.

J. C. Gray, of Dadeville, Ala., writes us: "I have been using your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balm for the Lungs, and I can say of a truth, it is far superior to any other lung preparation in the world. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough, and had every attention by a good physician, but he failed to effect a cure; and when I got one bottle of your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balm for the Lungs, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth that it was the means of saving her life. I know of five cases that Dr. Wm. Hall's Balm has cured, and my mother is better than she has been for twenty years."

Merited Praise. The universal praise bestowed upon Kidney-Wort as an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is well merited. Its "virtu a n" is universally known and its cures are reported on all sides. Many obstinate cases have succumbed to it after they had been given up by the doctors, and a thorough treatment will never fail to cure. Sold by all druggists. See adv.

I am cured of Catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf in one ear. After using the Balm a few times her hearing was restored. F. D. Morse, Insurance Broker, Elizabeth, N. J. Not a liquid or a snuff.

We recommend Ely's Cream Balm where a cure for Catarrh is called for, and considered that we are doing the public a service by making its virtues known to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, for which it is in most instances a perfect cure. Peck Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich. 50c. See adv.

Wisely Adopted by Dairymen. The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United States of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best in regard to purity, strength, permanency and perfection of tint.

"Rough on Corns," "Rough on Corns," 15 Cents, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions. For DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calaisa," made by Carwell, Hazard & Co., New York, is sold by all druggists, is the best tonic and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Do it at once. For 10 cents get a package of Diamond Dyes at the drugist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 33 colors, and book of directions for Dye stamp.

"Rough on Coughs." Knocks a Cough or Cold aside. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

The Indian of falcon glance and lion bearing, the theme of the touching ballad is gone; but the petroleum they discovered, now made into Carboline, the Natural Hair Restorer, will live forever.

"Rough on Coughs." Knocks a Cough or Cold aside. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

RHEUMATISM—"Wilson's Wonder" cures in 10 hours, or money returned. Sent on receipt of \$3. Medicine depot, 99 Park street, N. Y.

"Ruchu-Palms." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

"Rally sleep" is denied to nervous sufferers, unless they use Samaritan Nervine. I suffered with paralysis 7 years. Samaritan Nervine cured me. Jos. Yates, Paterson, N. J.

Phoenix Cough cures cold and cough. 25 Cents. Peck Bros. Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich. 50c. See adv.

"As a Last Resort"

A Little Girl in Albany, N. Y., Terribly Afflicted, Wonderfully Cured.

One of the most remarkable cures of scrofula on record is that of the little daughter of Mr. J. Quinn, No. 285 First St., Albany, N. Y. She was afflicted with scrofula from birth, and physicians said it would be better for her if she was dead. Her father says: "She had thirteen running sores on her body, besides being absolutely blind for months; she lost the use of her limbs and could not walk; in fact, was a mere skeleton wasting away. The smell from the sores was terrible. Seeing in a newspaper some cases of scrofula cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, I said to myself, 'I will try a bottle as a last resort.' When she had taken the first bottle I could see a change in her, and when she had taken the second she was almost entirely healed with the aid of Hood's Olive Ointment, which I used as she is the first I ever used. I kept on giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, until she is well and healthy, running around. She has a splendid appetite. The neighbors don't know what to make of it."

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. N.Y.N.U.-17

100 Doses One Dollar

STOMACH BITTERS

LIFE LOANS AT 4 PER CENT.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA.

\$12 CAPITAL AND A LIVING

DEMOCRATIC MAGAZINE COMBINES EVERY

ASTHMA CURED on a new principle, to

EPISOP'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

CONSUMPTION

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

Statement of a Gentleman of Rochester, N. Y., Showing the Power of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, (of Rondout, N. Y.) over Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

No pain which man has to endure surpasses that of gravel. "It would rather die," exclaims the patient, "than live such attacks very often." It caused the death of Napoleon III. Mr. R. Dennis Parsons, of 261 Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., recently had a remarkable experience with it. He is a well-built, smiling, hearty-appearing gentleman. One day he was prostrated with pain from the small of his back to the abdomen. For some time previous his appetite had been feeble, his bowels inactive, and he had felt sore above his hips. After voiding water he had a severe pain and gnawing sensation. "For some time my disorder mystified me," he said, "but one day I read of a case very like mine in a paper. I wrote the person whose name appeared, and he confirmed it fully. From that little incident I discovered I had stone in the bladder and gravel in the kidneys. I was greatly alarmed, but the disease has not yet left me. I am now, for I am fully recovered, under the treatment of Dr. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, (of Rondout, N. Y.) which I most cordially commend to all persons suffering from kidney disorders, pain in back, stone or gravel. My wife also regards it as especially excellent for women. Dr. Kennedy has performed many surgical operations for stone, which also prevented removal through the natural channels, and he has never lost a case!

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