Giving up an Earldom for his Sweet-heart—Working as a Porter in New York—Faithful to the End.

A recent New York letter to the Phila delphia Times says: About twelve years ago Harriet Harrison, a bright, goodlooking young nursery governess of nineteen years, in the service of the Earl and Countess of Porth and Melfort, engaged the affections of her charge, the earl's grandson and heir of his ancient house. The boy, Lord Drummond, was but four years younger than herself and was left almost entirely in the care and company of his governess, in whom every confi-dence was reposed The household was suddenly startled one morning by the discovery that the young governess had run away with the heir. The young couple a few days afterward returned to Drummond eastle from London and begged the earl's forgiveness, but the proud noble, in a storm of indignation at what he deemed a degradation of his honored name, ordered his heir from his presence and forbade his ever entering the ancestral halls again. With romantic ardor the young lord vowed never to desert his bride or to return to Scotland until he returned as Earl of Perth, unless his wife was received as Lady Drummond, and took at once steerage passage for America at Glascow. At the instance of a lady belonging to an old and respected New York family, whose name is withheld at

This lady has been absent many years of Lord Drummond's mother, the widfriends. Recently her husband died, leaving to her a rich gold mine in Yucatan, now being worked with much profit. The marriage of her only daughter allowed this lady to return to New York and put into execution a long-cherished design, to find and befriend the young noble, who, despite the motto of his historic house, "Gang Warily," had loved not wisely but too well.

Your correspondent's investigation resulted in the discovery of this scion of an ancient house and kinsman of Queen Victoria at work as a porter in a wholesale clothing house in Broadway The noise of a constantly ascending and descending freight elevator and the calls of half a score of clerks and porters nailand thither made the shipping-room of Carhart, Whitford & Co a busy scene when the reporter descended into the basement in search of the long-lost heir to a British earldom.

"Is George Drummond here?" was asked of a perspiring youth, who was wheeling a load to the elevator in frenzied haste.

"Drummond?" he repeated, without stopping or turning his head. "Yes, George, here's someone who wants to see And out of the dark, hot and vou. dusty back ground a young man, coatless, heated and with collar loosened, came forward and extended a big, brown,

said the reporter. said he, a little surprised but in no wise disconcerted. Fully six feet tall and splendidly built, the young scion of nobility leaned back against a pile of boxes in an attitude of easy grace. He has a finely-shaped head and full regular features, with closely cut light hair and moustache. There was nothing in the expression of his large gray eyes or in the tones of his voice or his is rather pathetic. His eyes are large manner of speaking to suggest the least

chatted freely with the reporter about his romantic history. most penniless, the first care of the young couple was to have the marriage ceremony repeated. Then, in order to fully conceal his identity, the future earl as- loud liked a vexed child. sumed the plebian name of George shipping clerk in a wholesale flour house in South street. There he remained working steadily for about two the panie of 1873. would have fared hard during the follow- all sorts of ground. ing months but for timely remittances from the wife's family, which kept them above actual want. Giving up the city in disgust they finally took up their quarters in a hut on Yaphank meadows, near Brookhaven, Long Island. Here for about five years they lived a miserable, secluded life, "George," as the tall, awkward youth was generally called by his neighbors, supporting his wife and himself by his scanty earnings in fishing and shooting. The birth of a son and heir in March, 1878, caused a ripple in summer the young father meeting Mr. Carhart and some friends, who were spending a vacation in the vicinity, made himself known and enlisted Mr. Carhart's interest in his desire to obtain employment in the city. Mr. Carbart verified the young boatman's story on his return to town and soon afterward gave him a place in the brushing department, promising to advance him as the barnacles which had overgrown his early character and cultivation were rubbed off. Except while on a voyage to the West Indies in a schooner a year age, Lord Drummond has been in the employ of Carhart, Whitford & Co. ever since, advancing a little, but still half shipping clerk and half porter, and evincing much more in-

A garbled account of his discovery on Long Island six years ago, which appeared in several of the papers at the time, caused his family to take a renewed and of hisbrother, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Walter Campbell, then engaged in business here, repeatedly visited Lord him to give up his wife and return home.

ROMANCE, concluded to leave those of his wife. But he preferred his wife. The last communication he had with his family was when his cousin Frank, an Edinburgh barrister, who had assumed the surname Drummond in lieu of his patronymic Davies, visited New York two

years ago. This gentleman offered to start young Lord Drummond on a cattle ranche in Texas, but his lordship did not care to take his wife and baby away from the haunts of civilization and he declined. At another interview Lord Drummond took umbrage at a remark of his barrister cousin about his marriage, and losing temper, consigned his respective relatives to perdition. His violence was duly reported by Barrister Frank on his return to Drummond Castle, and the breach between the earl and his heir was wid-

ened. As matters are it is probable that on Lord Drummond's restoration to his place in society, now near at hand, it will be found that in his contact with the world and his experience of poverty and hard knocks he has acquired a freedom of manner and perfect savoir faire under most diverse circumstances, which will do more for his popularity than any other amount of learning and conventional refinement would be likely to.

Concerning Cork.

The cork tree belongs to the class of oaks, and there are two trees, quercus suber and quercus occidentalis, that from time to time shed their bark or outer coat-This coating is the cork of the her earnest request, your correspondent trade, but the bark shed by nature is not has been engaged in an investigation as marketable, because it does not contain to the whereabouts of Lord Drummond. any sap, which is necessary to retain the elasticity. Cork for industrial purposes In South and Central America with her late husband and made the acquaintance of Lord Drummond's mother, the widthe peeling would kill the tree. Trees of owed Lady Capel, during her sojourn at Lima, where she died in 1868. Traveling about the world a good deal in the and the quality increases until the tree meantime, this lady heard, while in has gained the respectable age of 100 or Mexico last summer, of the romantic and unwieldy. The circular incisions are and the abandonment of his family and made around the trunk of the tree and connected by perpendicular cuts, allowing the two half circles to be removed Care must be taken not to disturb the fiber or inner bark, which keeps the tree alive.

The peeling process can be repeated on the same tree at intervals of from eight to ten years, yielding cork plates from one to four inches in thickness. The half-round cork pieces are pressed into plates while still moist from the tree; then the rough coatings are removed and the plates are immersed in boiling water for several minutes and pressed again. After that they are piled into bundles, fastened by iron hoops, and are ready for the market. The raw material will sell from four to seventy cents per pound, acing up boxes and trundling them hither | cording to the quality and thickness, and is not subject to any import duty. The full-grown cork tree reaches a hight of seventy set and a diameter of five feet. It grows in the almost impenetrable forests of Spain, the southeastern part of France, and Algiers and Senegambia in Africa. The quality of the cork depends very much on the lay of the land, that exposed to the greatest heat being the finest. Each tree yields cork of two different dimentions, the bark on the northern side of the tree being the finest

Experiments have been made to cultivate the cork oak in Florida and California, but so far they have not resulted in success. There is a good prospect, however, that cork of a marketable quality "You are Lord Drummond, I believe?" may be obtained in the former State as the oak plantations advance in age .-Chicago Herald.

Camels.

The camel, says a writer, is the most perfect machine on four legs that we have any knowledge of A sacred treasure, indeed, to the Arab is this 'pudding-footed pride of the desert."

discordance in his surroundings as he cavities large enough to hold a hen's The aquiline nose, with long, slanting nostrils that he can close tightly His story, as gathered from himself, against the sand storms and hot, burning Mr Carhart and other sources, is as fol-lows: On arriving in Castle Garden, al- ful expression to the face. The under lip is pouting and puckering, and you are not at all surprised when the poor beast bursts into tears and cries long and

The feet of the camel are of very sin-Johnson and went to work as a gular construction, with a tough, elastic sole, soft and spongy as they fall noiselessly on the earth and spread out under his tottering weight. This form of the years, until his employers collapsed in foot prevents the animal from sinking in The youthful couple the sand, and he is very sure-footed on

The average rate of travel for a caravan is between two and three miles an hour; and the camel jogs on, hour after hour, at the same pace, and seems to be almost as fresh at night as in the morning when he started on his travels. The Arabians say of the camel: "Job's beast is a monument of God's mercy."

The camel sheds his hair regularly once a year, and carpets and tent-cloths are made from it; it is also woven into cloth. Some of it is exceedingly fine and soft, though it is usually coarse and rough, this lethargic life, and in the following and is used for making coats for the shepherds and camel-drivers; and huge water bottles, leather sacks, also sandals, ropes and thongs are made of its skin.

The Red Thread of Honor.

It is related of Sir Charles Napier's campaign of the Upper Scinde, that a sergeant with eleven men became separated from the rest of his command. An officer signaled an order to return, but they mistook the signal for a command to charge. There were seventy of the foe behind a breastwork at the summit of the mountain. They fell there, these brave eleven, after slaving twice their number.

There is, it is said, a custom among the robber tribe which these brave men fought, that when one of their great warclination for physical than for mental riors is killed in battle, they bind his wrist with a thread either of red or green -the red for the highest rank

When the British found the stark bodies of their eleven brave comrades, around both wrists of each they saw the red interest in the lost heir. At the solicitathread. These robbers and foes gave tion of his father, the Duke of Argyle the hero his own glory as best they

London has seventy-six guilds, en-Drummond and endeavored to induce dowed by wealthy benefactors, for the him to give up his wife and return home. benefit of the different trades, and their His grandfather's arms, he was told, trust property sione yields an income of were open to receive him whenever he £200,000 annually.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

The possibility of obtaining illuminating gas in considerable quantities from the droppings of cows and horses has been demonstrated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Gayot. The process does not lessen the value of the fertilizer.

The best way to ascertain whether flour has been made from sprouted wheat is to stir a sample up with water, filter, and test with corallin solution, rendered red with a trace of alkali. If the flour is acid it turns yellow. Methyl orange can be used. Litinus is less delicate in obtaining the reaction.

A factory has recently been erected in China for the manufacture of sulphuric acid on a large scale, and chemical studies now form a regular part of the curriculum at the imperial colleges. In translating the text-books many new characters had to be invented to express the technical terms and novel ideas of the new science.

More than 100 tons of human hair are annually bought and sold. Four ounces is an average clipping from a human head; so that 100 tons represent the product of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 heads. In Europe the heads of female criminals are shorn, and they supply a large market, but the greater part is bought by traveling peddlers. Between the ages of fifteen and forty, a woman can grow about seven crops of hair.

Doctor Dudgeon, the famous homeopathist physician of London, recalls the fact-apropos of Koch's investigations into the nature of the cholera germ-that Hahnemann in 1831 suggested that the contagious matter of cholera consisted of "excessively minute, invisible living creatures," and accordingly advised the free use of camphor, which he held to be a potent cholera bacillicide-to the efficacy of which treatment, adds Doctor Dudgeon, the statistics of every epidemic in Europe testify.

Hitherto it has puzzled eminent surgeons to account for sudden death caused by apparently inadequate wounds in the heart, such as those made by the prick, without penetration even, of a needle. Herr Schmey, a student of the physiological institute, Berlin, has, however, just discovered that when a needle pricks a certain small spot on the lower border of the upper third of the septum cordis, quite instantaneously the movements of the heart are arrested and forever set motionless in death. "It is now the task of anatomical investigation," says Professor Kronecker, who verified the discovery of his pupil, Herr Schmey, and communicated it to the physiological society of Berlin, "to demonstrate with accuracy this vital center, the existence of which has been proved experimen-

The Man in the Moon Heard From, At the astronomical observatory of Berlin, says a translation from Nua Pressen Helsingfor, a discovery has lately been made which, without doubt, will cause the greatest sensation, not only among the adepts in science, but even among the most learned. Professor Blendmann, in that city, has found, beyond a doubt, that our old friend, the moon, is not a mere lantern which kindly furnishes light for the loving youth and gas companies of our planet, but the abode of living, intelligent beings, for which he is prepared to furnish proofs

most convincing.

This question has agitated humanity from time immemorial, and has been the object of the greatest interest. But the opinions have always differed very widely, and no two minds held one and the same. Already in ancient times the belief prevailed that the moon was inhabited with some higher organized, intelligent beings, somewhat resembling man, and in order to communicate with them the earthly enthusiasts planted rows of trees several miles in length so as to form the figure of the Pythagorean theorem. The celebrated astronomer, Schroder, in the beginning of the present century, fancied that he could detect places on the surface of the moon which periodically grew lighter and darker, and from this fact he derived the conclusion that the phenomenon was a proof of existing vegeta-tion. During the last few decades, however, the idea of life on the moon has been held up to ridicule, and totally scorned by men of learning. But nevertheless, it has now been proved to be correct.

By accident Doctor Blendmann found that the observations of the moon gave but very unsatisfactory results, owing to the intensity of the light power of the moon's atmosphere, which is that strong that it affects the correctness of the observations in a very high degree. He then conceived the idea to make the object-glass of the refractor, less sensitive to the rays of light, and for that purpose he darkened it with the smoke of camphor. It took months of experimenting before he succeeded in finding his right degree of obscurity of the glass, and when finally found he then with the refractor rook a very accurate photo of the moon's surface. This he placed in a sun microscope, which gave the picture a diameter of fifty-five and one-half feet. The revelation was most startling. It perfectly overturned all hitherto entertained ideas of the moon's surface. Those level plains which formerly were held to be oceans of water proved to be verdant fields, and what formerly was considered mountains turned out as deserts of sand and oceans of water. Towns and habitations of all kinds were plainly discernable, as well as signs of industry and traffic. The learned professor's study and observations of old Luna will be re peated every full moon, when the sky is clear, and we venture to predict that the time is not far off when when we shall know more about the man in the moon than as being an agent in English politics.

Everything Useful.

Fipps, who has been lunching with a friend upon frogs' legs: "Everything you see is of some use in this world, even the frog." Friend, who is disputatious: "I don't agree with you. Of what use is the mosquito to us?" Fipps: "Ah! my dear fellow, you take a wrong view of things. Just think how useful we are to the mosquito.

The volcanic dust with which the islands of the Indian archipelago were so thickly covered by the recent terrible eruptions, has proved highly fertilizing to the crops.

HER SECRET TROUBLES. dured Without Complaint Why They Vanished.

Vanished.

Near the close of one of the most trying of the few hot days of the present year a pale, care-worn woman might have been seen at the window of her dwelling apparently in a condition of complete exhaustion. Her efforts to meet the accumulated duties of her household had been great but unsuccessful, while the care of a sick child, whose walls could even then be heard, was added to her otherwise everwhelming troubles. Nature had done much for her and in her conthetin days as had been not only beautiful youthful days she had been not only beautiful but the possessor of health such as is saldom seen. But home and family duties afti the but the possessor of health such as is addom seen. But home and family duties and the depressing cares which too often accompany them had proven greater than her splendid strength and she felt at that moment not only that life was a burden but that death would be a grand relief. This is no unusual experience. It is, in fact, a most common everyday occurrence, and a great prayer is constantly ascending from thousands of homes for deliverance from the deadly power which is emslaving so many wives, mothers and daughters. And yet these duties of life must be met. No woman can afford to turn aside from the proper care of her home and the ones who are committed to her care, although in doing these duties she may sacrifice her health, and possibly life itself. The experience of one who successfully overcame such trials and yet retained health and all the blessings it brings is thus told by Rev. William Watson, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, residing at Watertown, N. Y. He said:

"My wife became completely urn down through overwork and care of a sick member of our household, and I entertained serious approphysions at to her future. She was languaged.

through overwork and care of a sick member of our household, and I entertained serious apprehensions as to her future. She was languid, paie, utterly exhausted, without appetite, and in a complete state of physical decline. And yet she did not, could not neglect her duties. I have seen her about the house, trying courageously to care for the ones she loved, when I could tell, from the lines upon her face how much she was suffering. At times she would rally for a day or two and then fall back into the state of nervous exhaustion she back into the state of nervous exhaustion she felt before. Her head pained her frequently, her body was becoming bowed by pain and all hope or enjoyment in life seemed departed. What to do we could not tell. I resolved, how-What to do we could not tell. I resolved, however, to bring back her life and vitality if possible and to this end began to treat her mysoil. To my great relief her system has been toned up, her strength restored, her health completely recovered, and wholly by the use of Warner's Tippecanoe, which I regard as the greatest tonic, invigorator and stomach remedy that has ever been discovered. I was led to use it the more readily as I had tested the health-restoring properties of Warner's Safe Cure in my own person, and I therefore knew that any remedy Mr. Warner might produce would be a valuable one. I have since recommended be a valuable one. I have since recommended both Warner's Tippecanoe and Warner's Safe Cure to many of my friends, and I know several doctors of divinity as well as numer-ous laymen who are using both with great

If all the overworked and duty driven wo-men of America could know of the experience above described, and act upon the same, there can be little doubt that much of the pain, and most of the depressing influences of life might be avoided. Such truths are too valuable to remain unknown

The Distribution of Fish.

One of the most marvelbus and successful achievements of modern enterprise is the introduction of new fish food into the streams and lakes of the various continents. The salmon of the Pacific coast has been successfully introduced into the streams of the east coast of North America. The delicious shad of our waters is now to be found in the seagoing rivers of the Pacific coast. California salmon were successfully introduced in 1877 into Australian rivers, where that fine fish had never before been seen. The re-stocking of streams with fish is going on all over the world, and will eventually increase the supply of fish food a thousand-fold. In England, our American trout, black bass and white fish have become naturalized, while the German carp, a fast-growing and food-producing fish, is already widely known in the United States. This country leads the world in fish culture. Our experts do not despair of being able in time to vastly increase the swarms of fish on our sea-coast. It is known that from time to time there is a short supply of salt-water fish, but experiments are now being made with the spawn of cod, haddock, sea bass, Spanish mackerel, and other denizens of the ocean, which will undoubtedly be successful. It is said that an acre of water can be made to furnish many times the quantity of food produced annually by an acre of land .-Demorest.

Public story-tellers earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio alone over 600 of these street improvisators ply their trade, provided with a small table and fan, and paper-rapper to illustrate and emphasize the points of their tales.

The latest novelty in dentistry is teeth-shaping, or denticulation, as it is called. By means of a liquid application the teeth are softened and pressed into desirable

The fact that no love-making is complete without a little ice cream is probably why courting is sometimes alluded to as spooning.

No woman can live without some share of physical suffering; but many accept as inevitable a great amount of pain which can be avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was invented by one who understood its need, and had the rare skill to provide a simple, yet admirably effective remedy.

THE average of fires in London is not quite

No disease can show such quick results as Heart Disease; do not delay, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. \$1 per bottle at druggists.

THE last wife of the sultan of Morocco is the thousandth.

You have tried everything for your Heart Disease? No, sir. Allow me to show you Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, been in Market thirty years, great many good testimonials from its use. Only \$1 per bottle at druggists. THE streams in California are golden with

N Y N U-25

RHEUMATISM.—"Wilson's Wonder" cures in 8 hours, or money returned. Sent on receipt of \$2. Medicine depot, 39 Park street, N. Y.

"Rough on Toethache."
Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for Rough on Toothache. "15&25c.

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. New York Horse Book Co., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is a certain cure for that very obnoxious disease

A Thing of Beauty. The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by Diamond Dyes. Unequaled for brilliancy and durability, 10c. at druggists. Send 2c. for 32 sample colors. 10c. at druggists. Send 2c. for 32 sample colors Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Vital Questions 1111

Ask the most sminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the
world for quieting and allaying all irritation
of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous
complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always!
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops!!!"
CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER L

Ask any or all of the most eminent physi

or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

Women gone nearly crasy !!!!!

have been cured.

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver com-plaints, severe coughs, called consumption,

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to

People drawn out of shape from excruciat-

ing pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas I
"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, in-digestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is beir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of

which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

When the world without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their

THE NARROW ESCAPE

Of a Massachusetts Engineer-Timely Warn-ing of Mr. John Spencer, Baggagemaster of R. & A. R. R.

of B. & A. R. R.

Sleep after fatigue, and health after disease, are two of the sweetest experiences known to man. Fourteen years is a long time in which to suffer, yof Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had led a miserable life for that period through the prosence of stone in the bladder. That he sought in all directions for a cure is an almost superfucious statement. He did obtain temporary relief, but nothing more. Last January he called on Dr. David Konnedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who said, after examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have stone in the bladder. We will first try DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Rondout postoffice:

before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Rondout posterfice:

Dear Dr., Kennedy—The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now.

Dr. Kennedy now has the stones at his office, and they are sufficiently formidable to justify the claim that KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter Air. Lawier mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter Air. Lawier mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY also cured him of rheumatism. The subjoined certificate tells site own story:

OLD BERKSHIR! MILLS.

Mr. Peter Lawier mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY in the past seventeen years, and in our employ for fifteen, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of the town and community. He has had some chronic disease to our knowledge for most of the time, but now claims to be, and is, in apparent good health. CRAS. O. Brown, Pros.

De. Kennedy—Dear Priend.—Thinking you might like to hear again from an old patient, I am going to write you. It is now (3/6) years aince first I went to see you. As I told you then I was troubled with Kidney Disease for about (15) years, and had (7) of the best doctors to be found, But I received only temporary relief multi I visited you and commenced taking your FAVORITE REMEDY. I continue taking your FAVORITE REMEDY. I continue taking the Remedy according to your directions and consider myself a well man. Very gratefully yours.

Peters Lawiers.

Our letter of April 27, 1882, holds good so far as Mr. Lawier's testimony is concerned regarding his health.

CHAS. O. BROWN.

DALTON, June 9, 1884.

NYNU-25

NYNU-25

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

WALNUT LEAF

It is entirely different from all others, and as its name indicates in a perfect Vegotable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. Smith, Kins & Oo, Wholesale Ag'ts, Phila., Pa., and C.N. Crittentou, N.Y.

Paynes' Automatic Engines and Saw-Mill-

We offer an 8 to 10 H. P. mounted Engine in. solid Saw, 50 ft, beiting, cant be and

AGENTS WANTED for the LIVES

PIONEER AND DARING

The thrilling adventures of all the hero-explorers and fighters with Indians, outlaws and with beasts, overous whole country from the earliest times to the present. Leves and finness explosits of DeSoto, LeSalla, Standish, Roose, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Howie, Houston, Carson, Outer, Wild Bill, Buffals Bill, Gens, Melles and Crock, great Indian Chiefs and source of others, GORGEOSSIV HIUSTRATES with Histone engrevings. AGENTE WHITE, Low prices and beats anything to sell. SCAMMEL, & CO., how prices and beats anything to sell.

HAIR RESTORER

Dalton, June 9, 1884.

"Rough on Itch," cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, sait rheum, chilbiains.

when you have tried everything else and failed try our Carbolins and be happy; it will prove its merits. One dollar a bottle, and sold by all druggists.

If you are losing your grip on life, try"Wells' Health Renewer. Goes direct to weak spots.

Mensman's Perronized here to weak spots.

Mensman's Perronized here tonic, the only preparation of beef containing is entire nubticious properties. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prestration, and all forms of general dability; 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.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, rotention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and aliments peculiar to Women—"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, 'Buchu!'/!"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspopsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelica!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmiess for the most frail woman, weak-Another Lite Saved. Mrs. Harrist Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: " Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from ber lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend, who had been cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured." bottles was entirely cured.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Try "Wells' Health Renewer."

THE Rothschilds own \$400,000,000 of United

Profit by Experience

The medicine which thousands of people have tried and found more than satisfactory is certainly estilled to your confidence. Such a modicine is Hood's Saras parilla, and it is true economy to profit by the expresses of others, and use that which has proven universally successful. For all blood diseases there is needleine equal to Hood's Sarasparilla.

"Our Favorite Medicine"

"I cannot tell of any marwious cures, but I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a great deal of good, and we esteem it is our family an old and valued good, and we esteem it in our family an old and valued friend. My husband has been subject to severe head aches, but is greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son suffered from spring debility and loss of appetite, and was restored to health as soon as he began to take our favorite medicine. We are thankful for the good Hood's Sarsaparilla does, and we recommend it to all our friends and neighbors,"—MBS, THALIA E. SMITH, Scipiorille, N. Y.

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