COSTUMES WHOSE CHIEF MERIT LIES IN THEIR COST.

Live Butterflies on Bouncts of Real Flowers-Some Tricks in a He-markable Trade.

"Don't sit there; there's a big beetle on the chair. Here, I'll get you a seat. What, something there also? Oh, that's only my big spider. Here-I'll soon flip So spoke a worker in feathers to a New York Sun reporter he had invited to look at what he called a new folly in dress. He took from a band-box a diminutive bundle of roses, from which the possessor was willing to take oath was a bonnet, "As it appears now there is nothing remarkable about it, but it is not ready yet. One moment, and I'll show you," and from a box on a shelf he took out magnificent butterfly, and by a dexterous movement attached it to the flowers on the bonnet, that now looked like an ordinary bonnet with the butterfly on the flowers.

"I am only experimenting," continued the man, but when this bonnet goes home it will be ready for use, not with dead insects, but with live ones. Under the petals of the roses I have a very delicate set of claspers, each lined with a soft wax, into which the feet of the insects fit, so that the animal is not hurt in the slightest. When the bonnet is used the insect is put in, and during the ride rests naturally, raising its wings as in nature. In fact, the bonnet, when ready, will be made of fresh flowers, set in and caught by the springs of the frame. Oh, yes, they are extremely fashionable. You see every lady can have her bonnet of violets entirely, and I have a butterfly from South America that will cost \$35 to

go with it as an exact match. "Alive? Of course. I have the think of, and can bring them out whenever I wish by increasing the temperature of the hatching box. A rich spring bon-net is made of daisies, and I have seen one made of buttercups. It had two and then answered: sulphur-colored butterflies upon it of the genus Colias. You see the bonnets are for either a single drive or for an evening entertainment where the head dress is to be worn. Some cost more than \$100, just for one night, and you can make them cost as much as you wish. Yes, animals of one kind or another are always in fashion, and the more they cost the better they suit. You know, among the people who make money suddenly the majority judge everything by this standard, and when I get one as a customer I always make all I can.

"A lady of this sort called on me some time ago. I knew she was a little fresh with her money; so when she asked me what I would make such and such a garment for, I bowed, and said \$500. This was \$250 more than it was worth. As I expected, she demurred and I immediately begged her to pay what she wished. I made the garment, sent it home, and received a check for \$400. I made, as you see, \$150. There are thousands like her. They won't wear anything unless it is expensive. Last winter a lady came to me and said: 'Mr. R-, there is going to be . a masquerade in Cleveland next month, and I wish to have the handsomest and most original dress there. Can you promise to supply it?' 'I can,' said I. What will be the character you would suggest?' said she. 'I think,' said I, 'that Madame-would-look well in a bird of paradise costume.' She gave me the order, and I made a train dress of the feathers of the red, superb, king, and other famous birds of paradise that cost \$500. That is, it cost her that. I had bought heskins the day before from a man got them from Mr. Holland at a loss. Between you and me, they cost me \$150. But after all I came near losing her as a customer. She had a friend who I imagined was something of a rival, and several days after I received the first order she came in and told me about the same story, and also wanted the best costume. 'You know what some of the costumes are to be, don't you?' she asked, looking me in the eye. I confessed that I did. 'Well," and here she handed me a bill, and a big one, 'this is a retainer that I am not outshined. You can wager she was not."

What was the costume?" the reporter asked.

"It was made up entirely of the breasts of humming birds, was a rich metal purple, and I don't know how many skins I used in it. But it was considered the prize costume. Of course the other lady came to me in a rage, and the only way I saved my hair was by telling her that her dress cost the most and was the richest and in the best taste. Feather dresses, of course, are not common, as the cost is excessive. The emperor of Brazil has a robe of state that cost nearly \$10,000, so I have been told. On one side it is made up of the selected feathers of the cock of the rock, and on the other of feathers from a hummer, so rare that there are hardly ten specimens in the United

"I occasionally get an order for tro-gon feathers. They are found in South America and Mexico, and are of a magnificent green. I made an opera cloak of them for a Mexican lady last winter. We have found a new use for the English sparrows. They are sold for about a cent apiece. The body sells as reed bird, and we take the wings, dye them red, yellow and sell them as South American birds. No one would know the difference."

The Nile Dike at Cairo.

A canal traverses Cairo from east to west. This canal is closed, when the inundation begins, at the junction with the Nile, by a solid and well-made dike, and remains thus closed until the watermark shall have reached a desired point. The mpture of this dike, which admits the water into the city, is accompanied by festivities in which all classes of the populatian share. - Harper's Magazine.

Philosophy of Finance.

The man who economizes saves, and

The Youngest Soldier of the Revolu LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA. tion.

Richard Lord Jones was born at Colchester, Coun., on May 15, 1767, He enlisted at Hartford, for the term of three years, in Captain James Watson's com-pany of the Third Connecticut regiment, mmanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, the father of the venerable General James Watson Webb, and was the youngest enlisted person on the pay-roll of the Army of the Revolution. He was immediately placed under the charge of Bandmaster Ballentine, and instructed

to play the fife. The regiment was at one time engaged in an enterprise having in view the destruction of a large quantity of lumber on Long Island. But the colonel and a number of men, among whom was Richard, were captured while returning, after a successful expedition, by the British sloop of war "Falcon" and taken

to Newport. Upon the arrival of the prisoners at Newport, they were taken before a British officer for examination. The colonel, being called forward, was followed by Dick, who was anxious to learn what his own fate was to be. The British officer, noticing the little fellow at the heels of the colonel, sternly inquired: "Who are you?"

"I am one of King Hancock's men," answered Dick, straightening himself

"What can you do for him?" asked the officer, with a smile, and so strong an emphasis on the "you" that Dick answered defiantly:

"hean fight for him." "Can you fight one of King George's

"Yes, sir," answered Dick, promptly, and then added, after a little hesitation, "if he is not much bigger than I." The officer called forward the boats-

wain's boy, who had been curiously lookcocoons of almost every kind you can ing on; then turning to the young continental, asked:

"Dare you fight him?" Dick gave the Briton, who was considerably larger than he, a hasty survey,

"Yes, sir," "Then strip," said the officer, and turning to the British lad, "strip, and do

battle for King George."

Both boys divested themselves of all aperfluous clothing as rapidly as possible, and went to work at once, and in dire carnest. It was a "rough and tumble" fight; first one on top and then the other, cheered in turn by cries of, "Give it to him, King Hancock!" and "Hurrah for King George!"

It was a memorable encounter for both contestants, but at last the courageous little rebel got the better of his adversary. The young Briton shouted "enough," and was rescued from the embrace of his furious antagonist,

With a generosity natural to great minds, but seldom displayed during the War of Independence, the British officer ordered the discharge of our young hero, for his pluck, and he was set at liberty. -St. Nicholas.

Protecting the Great Statue.

In erecting the great Statue of Liberty, two things had to be considered that seem very trifling, and yet, if neglected. might destroy the statue in one day, or cause it to crumble slowly to pieces. One is the sun, the other is the sea breeze. Either of these could destroy the great copper figure, and something must be ione to prevent such a disaster. The heat of the sun would expand the meta and pull it out of shape, precisely as it does pull the Brooklyn bridge out of shape every day. The bridge is made in four parts, and when they expand with the heat of the sun they slide one past the other, and no harm is done. The river span rises and falls day and night, copper statue is likewise in two parts, the frame-work of iron and copper covtring; and while they are securely fastened together they can move one over the other. Each bolt will slip a trifle as the copper expands in the hot August sunshine, and slide back again when the freezing winds blow and the vast figure shrinks together in the cold. Beside this, the copper surface is so thin and clastic that it will bend slightly when

heated, yet keep its general shape.

The salt air blowing in from the sea has thin fingers and a bitter, biting tongue. If he finds a crack where it can creep in between the copper surface and iron skeleton, there will be trouble at once. These metals do not agree together, and where there is salt moisture in the air they seem to quarrel more bitterly than ever. It seems that every joining of points of copper and iron makes a tiny battery, and so faint shivers of electricity would run through all the statue, slowing corroding and eating it into dust. This curious, silent, and yet sure destruction must be prevented, and so every joint throughout the statue, wherever copper touches iron, must be protected with little rags stuffed between the metals to keep them from puarreling. It is the same wherever two lifferent metals touch each other. Imagine what a tremendous battery the liberty would make, with its tons of copper surface and monstrous skeleton of iron. However, a little care prevents all danger, as provisions will be made, of course, for keeping the metals from touching each other. - St. Nicholas.

The Pecan Tree.

The pecan tree is found in a wild state in the woods of various sections of the South and West. It grows to a very large size, and bears yearly many bushels of tine-flavored nuts. Though little or no attention has been paid to these valuable trees, cultivation greatly improves them, the nut growing much larger and improving in flavor. The pecan tree lives to a great age, and continues long in bearing. There is no good reason why it should not be grown extensively in all parts of the United States. It is well dapted to almost any kind of soil, doing well even on rocky hills and waste land. There is no nut or fruit tree more valuable and requiring so little attention. Every farmer, in my opinion, should have shis nut orchard, and cultivate especially he who saves most can invest most, and | the pecan for home use or sale. The nuts he who lavests most reaps most in the always find ready sale at fancy prices. way of net profits. This is the law in a In planting the trees the only object is to country where all roads are free to the obtain good fresh nuts, and of a good citizen. All roads are free to the citizen early variety, of large size, from which in this country. Thrift is not the absorto grow the trees. If it is preferred to lute creatures of statutes though statutes may afford the means of thrift.— good variety, one to two years old.—J. North American.

VISIT TO CAPE TOWN AND THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

How the People Live—The Cost of Liv-ing—Working the Diamond Mines —A Hot Place in Summer.

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) traveler thus details his experiences during a three years' residence in South Africa: "I landed at Cape Town," he said. "This is a place 40,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are blacks or Malays. The Maylays have seven wives apiece; that is the most interesting and unfortunate thing that can be said against them. The other quarter of the population is European. small cottage there containing four or five rooms will cost \$45 a month; a goodsized dwelling will cost three times that sum. Coal is \$15 a ton; meat from 15 to 25 cents a pound; whisky is 20 cents a drink; imported ale \$1 a bottle. At the restaurant a good meal can be had for 25 cents, consisting of such things as roast beef, mutton chops, soup, bread, butter, coffee, rolls, etc. In October. November and December there are terrific gales that sweep over the town. The drivers of vehicles wear green spectacles on account of the dust, and the women at the approach of the hurricane, sit down promptly for fear of sailing skyward like so many balloous. "I went to South Africa as a trader,

speculator, and spent much of my timein fact the best part of it-in the back country. Of course, I visited the diamond fields. They are in the hands of the two companies, English and French, who have from the government the privilege of working the mines. They are not doing much in them at the present time on account of the prevailing dullness in the diamond market. The mines are worked by blacks, and I suppose there are about 2,000 at work at the present time, about a quarter the number that could be found there when times were good. The superintendents and better class of workers live in houses made of sheet-iron; the common delvers in small brushwood houses. Some of the houses have three rooms and a kitchen; some have only sleeping places or bunk-The Zulu Kaffirs live in the meanest kind of huts. They only work long enough to earn some money with which to buy guns; then they go back to the country. four hundred miles away, and engage in warfare with some of the branches of their tribes. There are twenty-one tribes of Zulu Kaffirs. The workmen have few chances to steal diamonds themselves, but they have been known to slip one of the valuables into the pocket of some visitor in the hope of seeing him later and arranging with him as to its sale, and the visitor has had the diamond found on him by some of the officers and been promptly sent off to the western coast, there to work from ten to twenty years on the breakwater they are building in that section. The workmen were once paid \$1 a day; now they do not get so much. The officers who oversee them used to get from \$25 to \$50 a week now they get from \$15 to \$25.

"I rode into the back country on a cart, keeping the west coast and endeavoring to trade with the natives for skins, ostrich feathers, and other goods, which I would dispose of to the arriving vessels at Cape Town. The country is dry and this monster is about four inches, and it barren; there are plenty of stones, but is, approximately, two inches wide. no trees, the tallest bushes are not over four feet high. At the numerous rivers, where they cross the roads, you will now and then find a tree or two standing to-gether near the banks. You will often porn in New York, in 1823. He remeet ards, hyenas, jackals, monkeys and elephants, but they will not molest you unless you attack them; ome notoriety as an author by writing a

tiger skins tanned being about \$9. moment wipes away everything within its immediate reach; but the country is as dry as ever within a few hours. In the hottest season it is 126 to 130 Fahrenheit; in the shade that is, such shade as there is-where the sun's rays strike directly it is from 150 to 154. The moment the sun rises it is hot; the moment it sets it is cool. People cannot, of course, work all day in such weather; they stay in the house from 10 to 3, but of course the heat does not effect them so much as it does a newly-arrived foreigner, and after awhile, if he is strong and healthy, can stand it pretty well.

"The country is sparsely populated, mostly by the Dutch and Germans. The Dutchmen do not till the soil, but confine their attention to the raising of sheep, oxen and ostriches, making it a special business.

"If a farmer is rich the children get their schooling from a private tutor he hires to live on the place. Of course there are no public schools, and the farmers are generally many miles apart at a distance say of half a day or a day's walk."

The Telephone Fifty Years Ago.

A little more than fifty years ago the employes of the Arms Shoe manufactory at South Deerfield beguited their leisure hours by kite flying. Kites large and small were sent up daily, and the strife was to see who would get the largest. The twine which held them was the shoe thread spun and twisted by the ladies of the village. One day to the tail of the largest kite was attached a kitten sewed in a canvas bag, with a netting over the mouth to give it air. When the kite was at its greatest height-some nine hundred feet or more—the mewing of the kitten could be distinctly heard by those holding the string. To the clearness of the atmosphere was attributed the hearing of the kitten's voice, and no telephonic patent was applied for .-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Some Freaks of Nature.

A cat had caught a mouse on a lawn and let it go again in her cruel way in order to play with it, when the mouse, inspired by despair and seeing only one hole possibly to escape into, namely, the round, red throat of the cat, very visible through her open mouth, took a bold spring into her jaws, just escaping between her teeth, and struggled and stuffed herself into her throat, with the result that the cat was suffocated.

There is a negro woman in Marietta, Ga., who is gradually turning whitewhite spots cover her face and other parts of her body. This bleaching process of nature has been going on for some time. The woman is working for one of the best families of the place. She is apparently in good health, and the white spots, which keep enlarging and spreading over her body, cannot be accounted for upon any other hypothesis than that she has a peculiar skin disease that is working out this wonderful transformation. It gives her no uneasiness whatever, because it is painless.

A very good spider-and-fly story is told on the authority of Mr. Thomas Bell, the naturalist, who witnessed the act. "A very strong, loud, blustering fellow of a bluebottle fly bounced accidentally into a spider's web. Down rushed the old spider and threw her long arms around his neck; but he fought and struggled, and blew his drone, and batted and tore the web into holes, and got loose. spider would not let go his hold, and the flew away with the spider!"

When snakes are shedding their skins they will not cat at all, as they go blind, and a snake will not cat anything it cannot see. When they are about to shed their skins they give a great blow at their mouths and this loosens their skins, and it comes off from the head and they crawl out. Then they are very hungry and will eat anything. Some snakes won't cat in the daytime; others won't

eat when there is a crowd looking on. In the 'Travels in Spain,' by the Marquis of Zangle, he speaks of a parrot that retained a quantity of things-an incredible number of stories and anecdoteswhich it related and articulated without hesitation. It spoke Spanish, murdered French, knew some verses of Racine, could say grace, repeat the fable of the crow, and count thirty louis. They dared scarcely to hang its cage at the windows, for when it was there and the weather was fine the parrot talked ceaselessly. It said everything it knew, apostrophized all passers-by, except women, and talked politics. To one of these birds Prince Leon owed his life. He had been condemned to death by the father, and the parrot took it so much to heart he kept repeating, 'Alas! my master Leon,' and the sorrow of the bird made such an impression on the brutal father that he re-

leased his son. A vessel has brought North quite a surjosity. It is a double turtle; or, in other words, two turtles connected, a la Siamese twins. The animals are joined together at their extremities, and where the connection is made the fleshy part is nearly as thick as at any other portion of the body. There are two separate, nearly st each extremity of the combined animal a little head projects, while there are three legs on a side, makmg six in all. The entire length of

Henry Bergh.

wild animals, tigers, loop- seived his education at Columbia college, on the contrary, they are afraid of a drama entitled "Love's Attractions," a human being, and will, unless ravenously | poem cattiled "Married Off," and several hungry, run away from you. There are lales and sketches. In 1863 he was made plenty of poisonous snakes there six feet secretary of the United States legation to ong, which jump at you and bite you Russia, and subsequently vice consulquickly, if you are not on the lookout liteturning to this country, he founded for them. The natives eat the meat of the American Society for the Prevention the buffalo and the buck, and hunt the of Cruelty to Animals, which was incorwild animals for the sake of their skins, porated in 1866. This association has grown into considerable magnitude, hav-'It is very hot there in the summer ing branches in most of the States and season, and in some parts there is a great scarcity of water. Within one hundred zens. The society endeavors to prevent miles of Cape Town you will find a nice cruelty to all kinds of animals by securing country and water enough, but beyond the passa e and enforcement of laws to that it is very dry. In the winter time, accomplish that object. It also takes into when the rains come and swell up the consideration things which pertain to rivers like a flash, as you might say, you the health of the people, such as purity would think you would be drowned. of meat, milk, etc. As a minor illustra-The water comes quickly, and at the tion of its good work, a few years ago sportsmen were accustomed to shoot pigeons at shooting matches; but by an effort of the Humane society glass balls have been substituted .- Inter-Ocean,

The President's Daughter.

Miss Nellie Arthur reigus supreme in the White House, with French tutors and waiting-maids her only encumbrances; and her merry laughter and clear, silvery voice often ring through the spacious rooms and halls. Little Miss Nellie is not an aristocrat; in a bevy of playmates she is almost as conspicuous as the most plainly attired. Her toilet is always designed with a view to stand the rough usage to which its somewhat impetuous wearer subjects it. Upon the lawn ten-nis grounds Miss Nellie is in her element, and proves herself a graceful and accomplished player. In all the charitable entertainments and movements in which fashionable little folks can take part the President's daughter is prominent, and in the gatherings among the children of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps and prominent official circles "Little Nell" is a leading spirit.—Rambler,

The Red Man's Wall.

A live Indian is lecturing in this country on "The Red Man's Wail." We have it-the wail, not the lecture. Most earnestly do we hope never to hear it again, It is unlike any other wail in the Zoo. When the red man wails it is a sign of grief. He is sorry that you are so far away. And as he wails he tries to edge up a little closer. And when you discover that when you get clear down to your inside record you can only hitch away at the rate of twelve miles an hour, while the wailing red man is oashfully edging up an eighteen mile gait, with plenty of reserve force still left, there is in the sobbing cadence of his wail a longing, a weird, fitful yearning, a wild thrill of pathos with hair on it, that makes you recklessly willing to trade off the whole Cour d'Alene country for just a ten minutes' right of way inside the New York State line. - Burdette.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

SILK is now grown in twenty of our States. A Remarkable Cure of Scrutcha. William S. Baker, of Lewis, Vego county, Ind., writes as follows: "My son was taken with scrofula in the hip when only two years old. We tried several physicians, but the boy got no relief from their treatment. Noticing your Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, recom-mended so highly, I bought some of it of you in the year 1852, and continued taking it till the seres finally healed up. He is now twen-ty-one years of age, and, being satisfied that your medicine did him so much good when he

and write to you to get some more." Life Preserver.

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

ned it, we want to try again in another case.

Come. Gentle Spring,
and bring malaria, dyspepsia, bilicusness,
torpidity of liver and a train of kindred maladies. Fortunately Kidney-Wort is at hand.
It may be had of the nearest druggist and
will purify the system, correct the stomach
and bowels stimulate the liver and kidneys
to healthy action, remove all poissmous
humors and make you feel like a new man.
As a suring medicine, tonic and blood purifier As a spring medicine, tonic and blood purifier it has no equal.

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.

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

There is but one best color for butter, and that that is Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, no candid investigato doubts. It is the best butter color in the world; is free from sediment or impurity, always ready for instant use, and it imparts to butter that rich dandelion yellow, without a tinge of red, which is the acme of desira bility in any butter color.

that an oil devoid of all irritating properties, that never becomes rancid, should make an excellent Hair Dressing. Such is Carboline made from pure Petroleum. All druggists.

"Rough on Itch." cures humo "Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, chilblains.

The simple and perfect dyes. Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as Diamond Dyes. Far better and cheaper than any other dye. 10c. Druggists sell them. Sample card for 2c. stamp. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Pretty Women-Ladies who would retain freshness and vi-acity. Try "Wells' Health Renewer."

For a cold in the head, there is nothing so good as Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.

The cotton crop of Mississippi is put at 905,508 bales for 1884-85.

Secure from Scrofula

If you suffer from that terribly disagreeable and painful disease, scrofula, you will be cured if you rill take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purp fier. We can give hundreds of testimonials as to pos-flive cures of scrofula, some of them cases given up as absolutely incurable. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be secure from scrofula.
"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over

a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider mysels entirely cured." C. E. LOYEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

Purify Your Blood

"Thave been troubled with scrofula a great deal, and was advised to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have own taken three bottles and have nearly eradicated he scrofula from my system." W. A. Panay, Bourne,

Three years ago scrofula broke out on my face, head and ears so they were one solid sere, my hair fell off, my sight and hearing were impaired. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in one year was entirely cured." Mrs. Many H. Parkman, Dexter, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1 six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



rrect diagons of the same and can be saide I upon. Sec.



OUR LEADER.

We offer an \$10,10 H. P. mounted Engine with Mill,
50 in. solid Naw, 50 H. belting cant-hooks, rig complete
for operation, on cars, \$1,100. Engine on skith \$100
less. Sond for circular [40]. B. W. PAYNE &
SONS, Manufacturers of all styles Automatic Engines, from 2 to 5 at H. P. also Pulleys, Hangers and
Shafting, Elmira, N. V. Box 1850.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Thirty-Three Years among OUR WILD INDIANS by Gens. DODGE AND AS ARREST AND AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SERVICE ASSESSMENT OF day. a. Soud for Entra Terms, Specimen Plate, vic... A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Con TEACHERS WANTED-10 PRINCIPALS, 13 Assistants, and a number for Music, Art and Specialties. Application form for postage. School Supply Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

Patents Thomas P. Simpson. Washing ton, D. C. PATENT LAWYER. Write for Inventors' Guide. BEAUTIFULLY CONTRASTED COLORS On to plain eards 10c. Soud for Samples. Agent Wanted, JOS. CUSTER, Jackson, Mich. Pensions to Soldiers & Hair. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BING HAM, Atty, Washington, B.C. A sents Wanted for the Best and Fastest-selling Pricories Books and Bibles. Prices or Autom 33 pecent. National Printing Co., Philadelphia, Pa PATENTS Send stamp for our New Book in Patents. L. BlNGHAM, Patents. L. BlNGHAM, Patents Lawyer, Washington, D. C.



Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style.
"Then run it into some advertisement that

we avoid all such "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as pos-

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything lie,"
"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all

the papers,
Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hopplant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability.
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die!

"She lingered and suffered long, pining

"The doctors doing her no good;"
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cared by this Hop Bitters
the papers say so much about."
"Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that medi-

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a

bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various nam

"But no relief,
"And now slie is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it." -THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say: "My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he no Hop litters."
"He is getting well after his long sufferli

from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bit ters."-A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

HUDSON RIVER R. R. Conductor Melius Sava Something of Inter-est to Ali Travelers.

POUGHERPSER, N. Y., Peb 23, 1854.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondow, N. F.;

DEAR NER: I have used your medicine called Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, for indigenous and Dizziness to which I was subject at times and know from experience that is worthy of a hat can be said of it for disorders of that kind.

Respectfully.

hat can be said of it for disorders of that kind.
Respectfully,
W. S. MELIUR, 59 Harrison street.
That Dr. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE
REMEDY is extensively used along the line of the
fludson River Railroad, is shown by the following,
roun Tarrytown. The writer is none other than
Mr. DeRevere, the Station Agent of the Hudson,
River Railroad Company at Tarrytown, a man well
enova in that community:
Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1884.
Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.;
DEAR SIR: For a long time I was troubled with
severe attacks of Dizzinses and Blind Sick Headsches. I thought it was due to impure blood and a
disordered state of the system. I was advised to
try FAVORITE RESELDY. I did so, and have
been completely cured. It's the best thing I ever
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