STRANGE CONTRASTS OF BARBAR-ISM AND CIVILIZATION.

Lives of the Very Poor in the City of Mexico-A Specimen Home-Scenes of Squalld Misery.

A City of Mexico letter to the Boston Revald says: In a walk of five minutes from the door of a house in which are gathered treasures of art and splendid book collections, where the decorator and upholsterer have wrought their marvels of taste and comfort, you may go through a lane, hidden behind a high wall, where more than 150 Indians, clad each in two simple garments of coarsest woven blue cloth, live in adobe buts ranged each side of a dirty ditch which carries with its few bits of pottery for culinary use, and ready for the oven it has entirely ceased strange, uncouth creatures, with long almost always with a child as brown as female savages of a famous metropolis. of common laborers. The men, equally unkempt, with brutish faces, are carboneros-sollers of charcoal.

with whose real life they have no connection. They are the pariahs of society, lower than the lowest, living lives that the dishcloth. For cleansing the hands seem not human, and making one feel that the only justification of their existence is the Buddhistic doctrine of washed in. Be careful to dry them thortransmigration, or the Darwinian doctrine of evolution. What is so repulsive then to apply a little vaseline or cold as the human face lacking intelligence? cream, wiping the hands after the appli-A dog is respectable in comparison. He, cation, Oxalic acid, in a weak solution, at least comes up to the idea of what he should be.

One day, examining a house which der at a back wall, and, looking over, was paralyzed with astonishment-it was like a peep into the "dark continent" of Stanley-a whole narrow lane filled with savages, a swarming plague spot, a horribly repulsive conjunction of wild people. Then I began to realize what lay concealed beind the walls of the Aztec capital. Probably these people have not changed since the days before the conquest. They still talk their queer language, a curious jargon, filled with sounds unfamiliar to our ears. When you chance on a settlement of these people, it gives you an idea of how far our Caucasian race has traveled from its origin, and what civilization means.

A walk of only five minutes, at the most, from the lower end of the alameda, or public garden, will take you to a section rapidly building up with houses of a good class. It is a section where the land is, perhaps, two feet higher than in the centre of the city. These new streets are paved, and along one of them the electrict light gives nightly illumination. Being a new section-part of it the garden of the now configented convent of San Fernando-there are some vacant lots where a number of poor laborers have squatted, taking the left-over remnants of houses, blocks of refuse stone, etc., to make their huts, or jacales, as they are called. Here in this section, amid new houses, graceful, with pretty patios, filled with well-to-do people, live, in their huts, the families I will intro-duce you to. They are not the sort of Indians I have just been talking about, but a higher grade, and with some ambition to rise in the world.

ginning house building operations. A New England lad, playing at being a red pieces of half-rotten board, some refuse tin roofing, and a decayed straw mat. Its capacity is about that of four persons, packed close. This is the home coming there only to sieep, as Simona soup. find room to sleep in that tiny hut. Sitortillas, which the latter peddles on the streets of the poorer sections of the town. one a bright-looking lad of three, whose brown skin shows through his ragged cotton shirt, and the other a tiny girl of two, who is clad in a bit of an old cotton reboso of the mother's. The work which Jose has is precarious. In a neighboring street the residents hire him to sweep cents, equal to about thirty cents Amerfamily, when Jose is working regularly, consists of frijoles, tortillas and chile. When Jose is out of work, the women must earn enough to support the family, and Simona assures us that there is then added. 'muy poco," which could be translated "mighty little," Industrious woman! A day of steady toil does not bring her a profit of over twelve and a half cents. House rent they cannot pay, so they have to squat in vacant lots. They have no hope in life, and consequently no ambition. Sad is the death of the little children

of the city poor. A tiny coffin is hired, a few flowers brought, and the little funeral procession may consist only of the father carrying his dead baby on his head, the mother coming behind, and perhaps a brother of the dead baby, Often the women do not go out to the burying place, but only the men of the One day, in the great plaza, amid the din of holiday music and the life and animation of a crowded public place, I saw a poor woman, a widow, buying flowers to put on her dead child's coffin, which she, alone, was to take on her head to the graveyard. It was a pathetic picture, not to be forgotten.

the squatters on the vacant lots are the poor mechanics, the worst-paid people of

THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO. goes. And these people have no idea of NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. better in the world. That is perhaps the most hopeless aspect of the case. content is a spur, and may lead to work-ingmen getting a fairer share of what they create by their toil. But no Boston mechanic who should see these people I have described could consider himself anything less than a pampered son of nineteenth century civilization.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A Great Mistake. Sifting the flour and baking-powder together, as most recipes prescribe, is a great mistake. Baking powder should never be added until everything else is in the dish and the mass thoroughly beaten. The reason will be appreciated fifthy water more than the seventy stinks by every thoughtful person. The mo-of Cologne. The interior of these huts ment the milk or other liquid comes in contain only the simplest articles of use contact with the powder effervescence -a straw mat on the dirt for a bed, a begins and by the time the dough is that is all-absolutely all. The women, and the mass is likely to be as "dull, stale, and profitless" as a glass of sechair gathered in coarse braids, ond-hand soda-water. If all the other ingredients are well beaten, the powder burnt umber and as dirty as you can added at the last moment, and the cake think, strapped on the back, with faces put into the oven as hurriedly as possidestitute of intelligence-the faces of ble, the process of effervescence will be souls never awakened-these are the assisted by the heat and the dough will rise in a light, spongy mass. This is the These women make a coarse sort of tor- secret of the extra-fine cake and biscuit tilla, which they sell to a very low class | that many non-professional housekeepers

Care of the Hands.

They are a sort of squatters; their former homes were among the mountains, but they are now camped in a city these is more trying than their unsight-In cool weather comes the liability to chapped hands, and the discomfort of liness. With care the hands may be kept smooth even by those who handle oughly every time they are washed, and will remove stains, or what is better, a bit of lemon, for oxalic acid is poison and One day, examining a house which must not be permitted to touch an was under repair, I climbed a short lad- abraded part of the skin. At night rub oatmeal over the hands and wear a pair of kid gloves a size or two large. This is especially for those who, after their housework is done, sit down at the plano, or occupy themselves with fine sewing or silk embroidery.

Four Soups.

Helen Campbell says in the Omaha Bell: Here are four rules for four soups, each one flavorous, nourishing, satisfactory, yet not an ounce of meat required in either. They have been made for years, are instantly adopted when once tested, and yet, somehow, though they have been included in cook books and been taught in cooking schools, they are still unknown to the average housekeeper.

TOMATO Sour .- One quart can, or twelve fresh tomatoes; two small onions; one small carrot; half a small turnip; some sprigs of parsley; one clove; one quart of boiling water; all cut fine and boiled one hour. As the wat(r boils away add more, so that the quantity may remain the same. Put through a sieve; return to fire and season with one even tablespooonful each of salt and sugar and a saltspoonful of pepper. Cream a tablespoonful of butter with two of flour, adding hot soup until it pours easily. Pour into the soup; boil five minutes and serve with toasted crackers or dice of fried bread.

SALMON SOUP, OR PUBER OF SALMON. One small can, or a pound of salmon, freed from all skin, bones, etc. One quart of milk; one teaspoonful of butter and two of flour; one teaspoonful of salt Let us take this queer, tent-like hut in and a saltspoonful of pepper. Put over a vacant lot where workmen are just be- the milk in a double boiler, and when it boils add seasoning and the butter and flour, which have been creamed together Indian in his father's back yard, would and thinned by a half cup of boiling disdain such a wigwam. It is made of water. Run through a sieve with potato masher, return to fire for a minute and serve very hot. A small portion of the salmon will remain in the sieve, and makes a nice breakfast dish by adding of Jose and Simona, an industrious an equal amount of mashed potato, or married pair, who have in family a of cracker or bread crumbs, making in grown up daughter and her husband, the small cakes and frying brown. Moisten latter working away from the home and | them in mixing with a little of the

POTATO SOUP .- Six large or ten medium size potatoes; one quart of milk; mona and her married daughter make half an onion minced; one stalk of celery or a teaspoonful of celery salt; one tablespoonful of flour; one teaspoonful This daughter has two little children, of sait; one saltspoon of pepper; one tablespoonful of butter. Wash and peel potatoes, let them lie in water half an hour or so, and then boil till soft. In the meantime boil the milk in a double boiler with the onion and seasoning. Mash the potatoes after the water has been drained off and add to the milk. and water the pavement in front of their | Put through a sieve and return to saucedoors, and he sometimes earns three pan. Melt the tablespoonful of butter, reales a day, or thirty-seven and a half and when it bubbles add the flour; stir a moment and pour into the soup hot. ican money. The daily food of this should the soup seem too thick, add a cup of hot milk or water. This may be varied by using a tablespoonful of chopped parsley instead of celery, and two eggs may be beaten light and

BEAN SOUP .- One quart of any kind of dried beans soaked over night, three quarts of cold water, three onions, one large spoonful of butter or beef drippings, half a carrot, one tablespoonful of salt, quarter of a saltspoonful of red pepper, a stalk of celery or a saltspoonful of celery salt. Cut up the onions and brown them in the butter or drippings; then put all ingredients over the fire together and boil very slowly five or six hours. Run all through a coarse sieve: return to fire, and if there is any separation of the bean from the liquid add one tablespoonful of corn-starch or flour dissolved in a little water and boil for a minute. clove or two is often boiled with the beans, and a cup of milk or cream enriches the soup. A can of tomato added makes another change, and a little pork can always be used if desired, while the remains of baked beans make an excellent soup.

Charleston papers suggest the cultiva-Above the grade of the Indians and tion of ramie in South Carolina, as it can be raised there as easily and profitably as in Louisiana, where it yields a net profit the class I have ever seen. I know good of \$69 an acre. The beautiful fibre from compositors whose daily earnings am this plant is now largely used in the fifty cents a day, or forty cents American money. I have seen a very pair carpenter, who did a neat job, who old repeated but fitty cents a day.

April of the finest laces.

Onyx and pearl jewelry is once more fashionable. Some of the newest fur boas taper from

the middle to the ends. Mendelssohn's sister wrote several of

his exquisite "Songs Without Words." The Women's Club of Milwaukee have raised \$25,000 toward building a clubhouse.

Queen Victoria is the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe excepting Emperor

Plush and velvet, with dots of contrasting color, are much used for millinery purposes.

One of the fancies of Queen Margharita of Italy is a strong preference for women physicians.

Mrs. Horace Helyar, the wife of the British Secretary of Legation in Washington, is a famous beauty. Women have been elected on the school boards of Springfield, Brockton, Malden,

and New Bedford, Mass. Short mantles with the back of jet are

very stylish. Passementeric and fur make the trimming of these garments. Some of the newest English tailor-made dresses and jackets are ornamented with

bands of leather machine stitched on. Many of the pretty and dressy short wraps are lined with a brilliant-hued plush which shows in the stylish shiny

A Japanese lady has recently been engaged on the editorial staff of one of the most important political newspapers in Tokio.

Some of the newest fans for full-dress toilets have a bracelet and bows and flowing ends of ribbon attached for holding them. Broadcloth in all the day colors, with astrakhan medallions of contrasting

tints, is used for panels for dresses of plain cloth. F. W. Kennie, of San Francisco, says that city has 300 young women who are heiresses to \$500,000 or more each, and

all are unmarried. Miss Allen, who has done much to promote physical development in young women, has established a gymnasium for

their use in Boston. A thick silk cord is used to finish the gathered waists of little children's dresses, instead of a belt, being sewed on to cover the join at the waist.

Some bonnets have the trimming so high and with so pronounced outlines that they resemble the helmets worn by the Hessians who surrendered at York-

White corduroy is used by Parisian ladies and children for party dresses. Valenciennes and other laces and bands of ostrich plumage are used to trim these

A traveling man who has made business of counting the people in rail-way stations makes the assertion that the women travelers outnumber the men two to one. Mlle. Heykel, after a rigid examina-

tion, has received the degree of M. D. from the University of Helsingford, in Finland. She is the first finnish woman thus honored. A lady who has been employed at the

office of the Municipal Commission at Moscow has been appointed chef du bureau, having given evidence of exceptional capacity.

Horseshoe muffs are a novelty. They are made of the material of the dress, in bag shape, and have a horseshoe of beaded passementerie or of plush or fur set upon the front. Gloves of dressed or undressed kid are

equally popular for street wear, and they may be plain or stitched in self or con-trasting colors. Tan, brown, olive or gray are the preferred colors. Tailors are making costumes exceed-

ingly plain. Vests of velvet, cloth of plush, or plastrons braided in military style, are the embellishments permitted in the severe style at present in vogue. Jerseys are still worn, but they have scarcely any resemblance to those formerly in vogue. They are now made to

fit the figure perfectly, and have all the seams arranged with whalebones like a dress bodice. Many of them are elaborately trimmed In the last census of Scotland the total number of females engaged in definite occupations, in 1881, was 498,271; the

proportion of these to the total female population of five years or upward was 29.6 per cent. The number of wives not engaged in specific occupations is not stated in the Scotch census,

"A most extraordinary and absolute cure for rheumatism and other bodily allments is St. Jacobs Oil," says Hou. James Harlan, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Louisv Ile Ky.

Chanceller, Louisville Ky.

THE English sparrow has become such a nuisance in South Australia that the fatners are betificing the Comains on raif Public Works for covernment legislation to rid the country of the little feathered pests.

Dr. Morse, physician at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., found Red Star Cough Cure a harmless and most effective remedy in the cure of coughs. He recommends it especially for children who are irritable and obstinate, pleasant to take and prompt in its effect. Price, twenty-five cents.

A Mains woodsman sawa labbit on the lee, and it did not run away as he drew near. It had hopped into a shallow p ddl: of water and had stood still till its leet were friniy frozen in the lee.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS will pay for a \$3 Family Story Paper for one year. Sample copies free. Address The Chicago Lebgers, Chicago, III. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle

After Diphtheria

The patient recovers strength slowly, as the system a weak and debilitated, and the blood poisoned by the ravages of the disease. What is needed is a good reliable tonic and blood purifier like Bood's Sarasparith, which has just the elements of strength for the body, and vitality and richness for the blood which soon bring back robust health. After scarlet fever or pneumonta it is also of great benefit "After recovering from a prolonged sickness with diphtheria, and needing something to build me up, I took two bottles of Hood's Saranparilia. I felt good results from the first dose. It seemed to go from the top of my head to the ends of my toes. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good thing."-G. H STRATTON, Druggist, Westfield, Mass.

"Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scar let fever, the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla was mos marvelous, entirely removing the polson from her blood and restoring her to good health. Hood's carsaparilla deserves our highest praise."—E, O

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all drugglets. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. f. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Henned upon a Noved Englishman for His Open Houesty.

WM. ED. Robson, M. D., L. R. C. S. L., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, bas got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London Family Poetor:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy cian to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havon; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

ferer."
"Physicians and scientists have long been "Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance are the kidneys, and that when they once fall, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

disease."
"In my hospital practice in England, India and Scath America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent, much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness. and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control

no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment,—which is very limited,—couplicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply mar-velous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent, of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the

man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice, I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxions that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce

value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

be true physicians,"
"I am satisfied that more than one-half of "I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uricand kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflam nation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years experience in my profession, I conscientionally and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly let-'Isn't that a straightforward, manly let-

'Indeed it is." "Mell, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so! What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school,' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to this they have a school in the public to th

to think they have a mone curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's affective only

tients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods had failed, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the Famila Bostor. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retra t the facts as written to the

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retra ted they should cut him off, woich would naturally debar him from again practicing his profession, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty and the contemptible prejudice and higotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

Long, Short, Heavy and Thin. A Washington letter to the Boston Traveler says: The smallest man in Con-

gress is General Wheeler, of Alabama. Wheeler is a little fellow with a long, gray beard and hair that falls down al most to his shoulders. He was one of the bravest officers on the Confederate side of "the late unpleasantness," and at one time commanded the entire cavalry of the South. The tallest man in Congress is Stewart, of Texa-, a member of the House. He measures fully six feet three, and weight about 250 pounds. Stewart is a brilliant and accomplished lawyer, of whom great things were expected when he first came to Congress. As soon as he fairly landed in his sent, however, he bored down into the centre of a big chunk of silence, and with the exception of his work in committee he has taken no active part in the deliberations of the House. Stewart is the long, Wheeler the short. Barnes the heavy, and Senator Ingalls the thin in Congress.

Why He Shouldn't Laugh. Old Mr. Jones, of Austin, who has lost

nearly all his teeth, was visiting the famly of a neighbor, and pick ng up little Tommy, he began dancing him on his knee, laughing gally as Tommy laughed. Suddenly Tommy looked very carnestly at Mr Jones and -a-d: "Why do you laugh of"

"Oh, I laugh because you do."
"You mustn't. Mister Jones, for when you laugh you show all the teeth you haven't got."-Siftings.

Dark men, it has been observed, make

the best constructors of plots: fair men

the best delineators of character. "The mind," a little fellow says, "is something that turns round in your head

and makes up stories."

"Delayaare Bangerens."

If you are pale, emandated have a backing cough, with night-aweats, spitting of blood and shortness of breath, you have no time to lose. Do not heelfate too long till you are past cure; for, taken in its early stages, consumption can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" as thousands can testify. By druggists.

NORTH CAROLINA has twenty colored me who are worth from slotted and are each.

who are worth from \$10.00 to \$20.000 each.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding herarms and looking defiant. "It is really too much trauble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and take like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is discusting." "Don't break the chroscement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remeily. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other requests he's quite to charming." Of course, it cured his catarrh.

THE Portland (Ore.) poundmaster has a do which a ds him to calcure other dogs.

"Women and Her Diseases" is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (800 pages) sent, postpaid, for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffain, N. Y.

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PARDEE MEDICINE CO.,

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After one week's use of Dr. Pardee's Reme dy I was able to walk with a cane. I continued its use and can now move around without assistance of any kind, and am better in health than I have been for years. It has effected a permanent cure and I take pleasure in recommending it. C. R. FINNEGAN. Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph, City Building,

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Probably no other woman in the world receives se Probably no other woman in the world. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass, Mr. B.— of Kofield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. It has done me Worlds of good." Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegeable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. They are a regular God-send. All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

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Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

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