Striking Events of the Past Thirty Years-An Ever-Shifting Pano-

rama-Broadway at Night. What was the most striking scene you have seen on Broadway," was asked of several old New Yorkers the other day. Each had looked at the rapidlyshifting panorama to discover something that the other did not seem to have no-"The most remarkable scene I ever held beheld there," auswered one, "was Stephen A. Douglas, speaking from the balcony of the Irving House, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, in 1854, just after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. There was sion in 1861 in honor of Abe Lincoln, in which 'Wideawakes' from every State participated. Those from Maine were six feet in height. There was a spectacle and the gloomy sight at Lincoln's funeral. Never have buildings been so heavily drapped in black as they were then. The parade of the Atlantic Cable celebration in 1859 was another notable scene on Broadway, and as the crowd moved along they looked up to see the dome of the City Hall afire from the illuminations. A procession two and a half miles long moved along Broadway at the World's Fair parade. A storm came up and swept over part of the city. Half of the men in line were drenched to the skin while the other half of the column escaped without having the dust laid on their garments. The funeral cortege that followed the remains of Fanny Parnell was a weird sight as it moved along Broadway at Then there was the carnival, which proved a failure. The Rex of the pageant was a young brewer, who is said to have paid \$5,000 for the privilege of assuming the role as an advertisement of

He said: 'It was Lucille Western, walking up the street and rehearsing her part as she went. People who did not know her took her to be crazy, and her violent gestures and earnest mutterings were well calculated to create that impression. You would be surprised to note the number of persons who talk to themselves as they walk along Broadway. They are as oblivious to their surroundings and as much alone as if they were in a forest."

The student of Broadway walked up

the street one forenoon last week looking

for striking modern scenes. The side

walks have never been so blockaded with

boxes and bales and the ever welcome rural visitors. The latter are mentioned advisedly. You can tell a stranger to New York by the slow and confused manner in which he makes his way along the street, Your New Yorker keeps to the right and goes with a rush, slipping in and out of the crowds with skill born of experience. A stranger will take the wrong side of the walk, stop to look in at a window and impede e progress of a thousand hurrying pedestrians. Owing to one of these blockades the student turned out into the street. A truck loaded with barrels of Prussian blue had been mixed up in a blockade there and a barrel of the powder scattered on the street. student trod on it and frescoed his boots a gaudy blue. A few blocks farther on a boy carrying a paper of red lead was en-countered. He let it drop on the sidewalk and some of the stuil decorated the student's boots, which were thus given a truly startling effect. He stopped to have his boots cleaned at a stand kept by an Italian who wore a cap with a tortoise shell forepiece, a head covering, by the way, that certain Italian dudes greatly crave. The Italian had polished only one boot, when he looked up, saw people running in all directions and followed their exdashing along the street. The student went away from there. Miraculously enough, a policeman managed to shoot the dog at the second shot and peace was restored. The student finally got his other shoe polished and continued his march. The ruins of a big toy store on the north side of the street that recently burned with loss of life are being removed. In front of this place stood 200 Italian women and children. The woen wore the awning-like head covering of their native costume, and great gold hoops or pendants in their ears. When the workmen would throw a piece of charred wood or a half burned bundle of paper on the street, the women and children would rush forward and scramble for the prize. They completely blockaded the sidewalk. One woman, who was carrying a big bundle of charred wood on her head, collided with a man, and her bundle toppied backwards and struck the student on the feet, ruining

to hop about with agony.

When he had recovered from the accident the student continued his march. There is one house on busy Broadway, between the Battery and Union Square. It has steadily resisted the encroachments of commerce. Great stope pillars extend from foundation to roof of the tall stone mansion. It is said that its blinds are always closed, and, although it is occupied, it looks deserted and grim. The student walked on mile after mile until he passed One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. Then he began to enter the strangest part of Broadway. Quaint old tumble down buildings flank it, grass is growing in the interstices between the flagging and the sidewalk, great trees that were planted by the Dutch are seen here and there, at point an old board fence is built entire'y across the street. The student stopped at this fence, turned back and took a train for home. Night came on and at midnight he visited that portion of Broadway between Grand and Twelfth streets. The crowds that had blockaded the sidewalks were gone. At 1 o'clock a policeman or an occasional straggler was abroad. Suddenly a patter of feet was heard and two men came rushing along and swept on toward Union square. A policeman pursued and arrested them. They tried to explain why they were running, but he would not believe them. Not until they had reached the station house were they able to prove the honesty of their intentions and thus gain release. They had made a wager to run a foot race up Broadway, from the City hall to Union Square, and were engaged in the contest when arrested.

the polish on his boots and causing him

A Matter of Memory.

Can you and Johnny run to the grocer's for me, Frank, and remember to ask for three pounds of cocoa?" "Well, I guess I can remember three ands," answered Master Frank depounds," answered Master Frank de-liberately, "if Johany will remember cocoa."—Epoch.

The aggregate expert of flour by Germany has amounted in one year to nearly 3,000,000 barrels.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Destructiveness of Insects rapidly learning year by year that our cul- case in straw-piles. tivated plants are just as wholesome, and even more toothsome, than their old ailment which we have ruthlessly destroyed. Again, we are constantly introducing new insect pests from over the sea, which prove to be more destructive than in their old homes, and more than rivals for our native insects with like habits, The codling moth, current slug and these unwelcome foreigners.

Is Fall Plowing Advisable? Opinions of Good farmers differ upon touch, this point. Some argue that because a portion of the finest of the soil may be blown from the plowed partions that there is a loss of plant food. This must there is a loss of plant food. This must be very slight, however, and the adjoining fields upon which it lodges are corfifteen cents. respondingly benefited. The action of the sun, rain, and frost upon the soil exposed to the air upon fall-plowed fields will probably liberate and render available a much greater amount of plant food than will be removed by the wind, Ex-cepting upon hillsides, which are liable to be washed by fall rains, and certain light soils, it will be found much more profitaable to prepare the ground for wheat and | the cereals for that matter. oats in the fall when there is not usually such a rush of work as in the spring. The team is generally in much better condition for hard work in the the feathers fly off. fall than in April or May .- Cultivator,

Wasting Fodder.

A few days since a neighbor with whom known for vineyards. we were taking concerning cutting the corn before the frost came, made and other scenes crave and gay, that he had witnessed on Broadway, another man was asked what was the most notable incident that he ever same that the crain and best of the crain and the most and t abundant hay crop suggested the though that the corn-fodder would not be absolutely necessary to get the stock through the winter as it had sometimes been before, and so one need not be as careful in saving it. To the careful, prudent farmer supposed pastures could not be kept up er there is no need of saving that such a John Gould, in a Philadelphia paper course would be a most unwise and wasteful one. The habit of saving should be formed. Save not because one specially needs it at the time or in the near future, but because waste is a crime against nature. The lack of care of crops after they are grown is a double waste. Not only has one lost the use of his capital (the use of his land), but he has lost the labor he has already put into the crop, the manure, the plowing, the planting and hoeing as well, and is careless of the kind Providence which has given the favorable season and made the crop possible. No judicious man will be less careful in judicious feeding, because his harvest has been more abundant than usual, or will cat enough of it to present, they more than his immediate where the beasts can get it, they more than his immediate necessities demand. - Vermont Watchman.

Water in Butter.

While salt will readily dissolve at fifty degrees, it is not easy to get the butter free from the surplus water, and it is by this needless water that much injury is done to butter. Fifty-five degrees would be better, and salt the butter at sixty de-Water is a great solvent of casene and sugar-traces of which will be found in all butter, however well worked -but the more water remaining after working over, the greater the chemical action, and acting upon the minute partieles of curd or cheese, it becomes rancid by well known chemical action. Butter should not contain more water than is necessary to dissolve what salt it will retain in the form of brine, and fourteen per cent, seems to be about the amount. water than this dilutes the brine, and defeats by so much the object of the can pasture on grasses without absorbing use of salt in butter—to preserve the caseine from chemical change—nor Attempts to burn out stubb can be accomplished save in a temperature setting, the maker often unintentionally leaves more than twenty per cent. of water in butter, not understanding that butter made from cream slightly acid, retains more moisture than that made from source cream. The souring breaks up grain, but it makes a smouldering fire, the texture of the cream, and the butter easier to put out by smothering than by separates better from the buttermilk. water. Then all the butter-maker needs to do is to churn the ripeaed cream at a lower temperature than is needed for sour, to use salt each time in washing it free from buttermilk, and when the regulation amount of sait is used to season the butter, let it dissolve, and then by gently working and packing, know that the butter is free from any excess of water above fourteen per cent. Then if kept below fifty degrees, and away from the below fifty degrees. The dog has not influence of the air, butter made from soured milk must keep well.—American

stack his own straw, or employ some man to stack it for him who will do it well. If hands are secured by changing work, it is well for two to agree to stack each other's straw. In any case, one man should be detailed by the owner to stack the straw, and should be provided with enough helpers to enable him to do a good lob. The foreman of the stack should lay out the bottom so as to get as nearly the proper size as possible. This is often very hard to do at the start, especially when threshing from the shock, and it requires practice to judge cor-rectly. Old threshing-machine men often acquirea good eye for determining how large the stack should be made, and they should be consulted. If the foundation is made two large, the stack will be flat when it has settled, and if made too small, the stack is run so high that a part must be shoved off at one side, where it is too often allowed to spoil. In building large stacks, it is preferable to make them outstalong earlier than the care of the woods, climbed upon the platform of a car, and entered the express room, where he found three strings of fish and some bacon, all of which went quickly into his maw. When the train started up the swaying of the car shut the door. The bear soon became tired of his ride, and looked about for means of egress. Nothing appeared so values also there outstalong earlier than to exist a long rather than too side. ing large stacks, it is preferable to make them quite long rather than too wide, to shed rain well. The foreman should direct where the straw is to be laid, and where the tramping is to be done. In building the outside of the stack, he should stand at the outer end of the line of pitchers and place the straw himself. The sides should be run straight up to about one-half the height the stack is to be when complete, and then drawn in at an angle of from forty-

five to sixty degrees.

The tramping should be done mainly in the center under the ridge of the stack. as this part will support the greatest bragging about the magnitude of the weight, and it is desirable to have it settle firm he represented. "I reckon your less than the outside, so as to run the water outward. Up to the point where the topping-out is begun, the surface should be kept level. Before beginning to draw the sides in the center should be rounded up, tramped thoroughly and kept in that slare to the ton. By this kept in that shape to the top. By this were missing. That will give you some method the successive layers of straw are like of the magnitude of our business,?

shingles, and as the stack settles most | NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN. around the edges they remain in that po-sition, shedding the rain much better In a recent lecture Professor A. J. than if the stack is kept level and Cook, in discussing the rapid increase of injurious insects, said: There are two stack should be built up uniformly to the rominent reasons why insects are so in- top and not topped out one end at a time. creasing in numbers, and in their ravages. A stack built by system and plan will not First, as is true with the cutworms, the settle down in places and let the rain run locusts and the curculio, we are destroy-ing their native food plants, and they are to the ground, as is often found to be the

Farm and Garden Notes. Dig potatoes when fully ripened.

Promote exercise among the fowls. Let the water given a milch cow be

clear and pure. One good cow is better than two or

three medium ones, Fresh and clean mixtures are better for hogs than is any sour, fermented slop. Sheep and cattle eat readily many weeds and grasses which a hog will not

Oat straw is most valuable for stock when fed with clover hay or cotton seed

The value of hen manure from a single bird for one year has been estimated at fifteen cents.

Turnips, carrots and other roots are very beneficial to sheep in winter to promote digestion.

Quickly-grown, shade-cured hay is the est thing to make yellow butter, says the Guernsey Breeder

Grasses and clover do best on rather a firm soil having a fine surface. So do Sunflower seeds should be fed to

poultry in moderate quantities, otherwise will cause early moulting and make

President Philips, of the West Michigan Horticultural Society, regards unleached wood ashes as the best fertilizer It is recommended to spade the poultry

yards frequently, and then sprinkle them with lime, as the best mode of cleaning -sweetening them up as it were. It is recommended to plow the garden plot as soon as the crop is removed, and thus prevent the invasion of weeds, thus

preventing garden work next season. Wind-mills and artesian wells are very satisfactory substitutes for running streams, without which it was formerly

John Gould, in a Philadelphia paper, says if water could be expelled from butter it would keep as well as lard. whose keeping qualities are due to this

The Orchard and Garden affirms that the French remedy of sulphate of copper and lime, recommended by the Department of Agriculture, does not prevent The dahlia is regaining its former

popularity. For fine Bowers the branches ould be thinned out a little and the flowers should never suffer for the want of water.

It is said that while cattle are turned Clean culture on moderately rich land

early in the season and no cultivation of

success with peaches, according to the New England Farmer. An exchange says: To train a flock of sheep raise a lamb at the house, teach it to come when called, and then put it with the flock.

By calling the petted lamb the others will follow. English authority recommends wadding in place of bran, paper, shavings, etc., as the best thing in which to pack peaches and fine fruits to be shipped for

exhibition or special market. It is quite as necessary to keep pastures up by manuring as it is to apply fertilizers to grain fields. As clover is perhaps the only herbage of which the growth increases the fertility of the land, is the sheep the only a

Attempts to burn out stubble in preparation for plowing rarely succeeds unbelow fifty degrees. In the usual cream-ery butter, and all that made by cold is soft, thus allowing it to absorb moisture that in wheat or rye stubble falls off. The latter also stands up better, giving a better chance for the wind to fan the flames. Even a stack of oats will not burn with the same fierceness as of other

A Few Bear Tales.

A bear weighing 500 pounds was killed on Flint River, near Albany, Ga., by the citizens, who never saw a bear in that neighborhood before.

been seen since.

A man was going over the Rocky Mountains for pine logs, driving a wagon. On the top of a large rock by the side of How to Stack Straw Properly. the road was a young bear, the mother When it is possible, the farmer should having started up the mountain on the approach of the team. The cub not moving, the mother came bounding back to it, and giving it a nudge with her nose started up the mountain again, ex-pecting the cub to follow. But the lit-tle one made no move. The old bear then came back the second time, and taking up the cub in her paws gave him several cuffs. The cub then obeyed orders and followed the old bear in a several This gallop up the side of the mountain.

A passenger train on a Florida railroad stopped some fifteen miles from Cedar Keys to prevent a collision with some cat-tle, when a black bear came trotting leisurely out of the woods, climbed upon vulnerable to attack as the windows in the side of the car, which were protected by iron rods about half an inch in diameter. He selected one of these, caught two or three of the iron rods with his paws, and, giving them a hug, broke and twisted them off clean. His body was then forced through the aperture and struck the ground like a rubber ball. He turned two or three somersaults and ambled off into the woods.

A Big Establishment.

so placed as to lap over each other like -Hatter and Furrier.

Lace on some sort of white finish is worn in neck and sleeves.

The jersey is no more, speaking from the point of view of fashion. Cashmere is a popular fabric, and it is shown in all the new shades.

Earrings are again much worn but they are of an unobtrusive character in size. Green pervades all sorts of fabries and is ever present in all millinery fabrics for the early fall.

Velvet is still the standard material for dressy millinery, and several novel-

ties are shown. The checks in new colors are quite stylish and are to be a fabric much liked by young girls.

There are many mixed fabrics for outer wraps this season, many of them quite bright and pretty.

Embroidered velvet is used for the orsages of many plain gowns, giving dressy effects simply.

Sleeves to cut garments are less tight than usual, and in some stylish garments they are wide at the wrist. Bonnets of soft, pliable felt are made on a frame in folds and plaits in a man-

ner similar to those of cloth. Front bands or draped panels appear ipon many of the new dresses in place of the side panels so long in vogue.

Among the new woolen dress materials are very dark diagonals of rough surfaces which have various colors blended. Many of the new ostrich tips are

changeable, or else speckled with a darker shade on a contrasting color. Wide galloons and braids are generally Two colors are sometimes woven

in these trimmings with good effect.

An Eckford (Mich.) young lady raked 102 acres of stubble in a week, besides taking lessons in elecution and music. The new beaded galloons for millinery uses are in open designs, and spangle-

and tinsel cords are often combined with the beads.

Young women of Waterbury, Conn., have organized a pedestrian club, and they take a walk of several miles each morning. Goose quill feathers are used on

sides of round hats and are stylish trim-The only other addition is the ming. velvet band. Coats of fine, smooth cloth are usually made single-breasted, but double-breasted

fronts are seen upon garments of rough Scotch tweed. Girdles made of passementeric links, opes of beads or of fur particularly seal

skin, are likely to rival those of silver now so extensively worn. The crowns of the newest bonnets are

longer than of late, and are not indent-ed at the ends. Many have long pointed poke fronts, filled in with a slight face Mrs. Moore, "the sweet singer

Michigan," is now a veritable woman of letters, being in charge of a post-office in the Peninsular District of that State She is an intelligent woman of mdidle Beads will again be used as a garni-

ture for bonnets. Galloons and passementeries in fine jets, and also in all colors, are placed flat along the brim and the soil after midsummer, is one secret of crown in rows, or else in the space between. Revers of the dress material are seen

upon many of the new cloth costumes, and these are partly covered with silk or velvet, the dress goods extending beyond the silk and being stitched in rows or decorated with narrow braid. The late Mrs. Anna Paul Hendricks of

Madison, Iowa, was the wife of the first Governor of that State. He was at one time United States Secator, and she rode to Washington on horseback with him and sat by his side in Congress. According to Parisian fashion rules

the favorite flower of the owner should always decorate her handkerchief. Widows should only use lilac muslin ornamented with dark blue scabious blossoms-the emblem of a mourning bride. For winter house dresses or for street

wear under very long cloaks, cloth or camel's hair will be made up with a round waist and single skirt, the latter having a deep border of fur, which is chosen to match the color of the mate-

Long, straight polonaises will be a feature of the winter street costumes made of heavy fabrics. These are cut very full, with flat plaits behind, are not caught up on the hips, and slope away toward the sides to show the rich material of the skirt beneath.

Tailor-made jackets are made of fine corkstrew diagonals or Meltons, and very elaborately braided with the same color as the cloth, or in mixed braids, or with tinsel intermixed with the prevailing color. Gold braid or cord is sometimes used upon vests or revers.

Mrs. L. F. Baldy, of California, who is a member of the Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United Stotes, is about to establish a colony of silk cul-turists in Maryland. A tract of 100 acres near Odenton will be divided among ten colonists, and by next spring spring it is expected that the experiment will be under way.

Short Stories About Animals.

A Frenchman rode into Waterville Me., with a big Newfoundland dog hitched to a two-wheeled cart, which the animal had hauled in three days 150 miles.

There is a white horse at Roscommon Mich., that visits a saloon daily for its glass of beer and gets it. Another white horse at Bay City takes trips on a toboggan slide and enjoys them.

A horse at Reasing, Penn., stepped

upon a little dog that was barking at it in the street, but, immediately bending down his head, began licking the little sufferer, and uttered sounds of genuine BOTTOW.

At a fox kunt near Tolona, Ill., the dogs forced a gray fox up a tree, but the hunters would not shoot, preferring to have him taken by the hounds. A boy climbed the tree to force Reynard ouf, but when he dropped he cluded the dogs, and found shelter in a hole. One dog followed him, got the game by the nose, and pulled him out, but the fox watched his chance, made the dog lose his grip, dashed away, and made good his escape. A young gray squirrel found by a party

of children at Ivoryten, Conn., was cared for until it had grown large enough to help itself, when it was set a liberty. The children had no idea it would ever come back, but the same night the squirrel came to the window and tapped upon A New York drummer in Texas was the pane. It was admitted, and the next morning whicked away again. It has built two nests, using whichever it chooses in the night time, except when it rains. Then it always asks for admission

> "How did you begin life?" the young man asked the great man. "I didn't begin it," truthfully replied the great man. "It was here when I got here."

to the house.

A Child's Hair Turning Gray.

There lives in Troy, Mo., a little girl about eight years old, whose hair is almost an iron gray, and is rapidly and perceptibly growing grayer, and the present indications are that long before she reaches womanhood her once raven black hair will have become snow-white. Some three years ago the child was frightened almost into convulsions by a fire which broke out in the part of the town where she lived. The morning after the fire the mother noticed a change in the child's hair. It had been cut off many times in the vain hope that new hair would come in black. gray hairs increase all the time, and she will soon have a venerable-looking head on a pair of young shoulders.

When Nights Grow Long.

The front gate and the hammock, The old bench in the grove,
Have had their day and must give way
To the corner near the stove.

- Washington Critic.

Brown's Little Joke.

Brewn's Little Joke.

"Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittly replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visits—few amf far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the jungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Boston has a knife grinder, not needy, par-ticularly, but exceedingly muscular, so that he is renowned for his strength. One of his per-formances, as handed down by admirers, was picking up a small car horse at the Lenox street stables and carrying him bodily into the car house.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of \$500 reward for a case of eatarrh that he could not core. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get \$500 in case of failure.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

Functional derangement of the female sys-tem is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

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their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail upon me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any "-Mas. Ella A. Gorr, 61 Terrace Hood's Sarsaparilla

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seels if he does not look exactly like

WET



JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO.

Ah! many a quarrel then, John,

But now all that is changed, John,

For washed with Ivony Soar, John,

And now I smile on washing day,

John Anderson, my jo.

Your shirts ARE white as snow,

Had you and I thegither,

We'll never have anither;

John Anderson, my jo John, When first I was your wife, On every washing day, John, I wearied of my life.

It made you cross to see, John, Your shirts not white as snow, I washed them with our home-made soap, John Anderson, my jo.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, laok the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Convright 1885, by Prootes & Gamble.

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INTERNALIZY a Half to timepronist in half a timepronist of the pains of the control of the pains of the control of the pains of the pains. The pains of the pai MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED AND PREVENTED.

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SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspensia, Peni Stomach, Billiousness will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing projecties for the support of the natural waste of the hody.

EF Observe the following symptoms resulting from the stomach states of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Natisea, Heartium, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Solvier Grown of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Solvier Grown of Pood, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Solvier Grown of Pood, Fullness or Weight in a lying posture, Dimensor Vision, Date or Webs before the Right, Feer and Doll Pain in the Head Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Syes, Pain in the Side, Cheet, Limbs and Sudden Plushes of theat, Burning in the Feeb.

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fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gone-ness," or emptiness of stomach in the morn-ing, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizzlaess, frequent headaches, blurred eyestght, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or ex-haustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly semantions, sharp, biting, translent pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meats, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impend-ing calamity?

indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Billious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Diseavery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

maindies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

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