BRUTAL AMUSEMENT IN LAND OF THE AZTECS.

Bulls That Fight and Bulls That Run

A writer in the New York Commercia. Advertiser thus describes a Sunday bullfight in the City of Mexico:

The bugle sounds the call, and amid the cheers and shouts of the multitude the bull-fighting team marches in the arena, In advance are the matadores, Matieto Pepe-Hillo and Valladolid, in brilliant costumes. They are covered with gaudy cloaks, which are at once thrown aside and tossed to the American ladies, who occupy the boxes immediately in front of the judge. Their appearance arouses the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Immediately a number of high-crowned Mexican hats go sailing through the air and alight in the ring, a welcome to the favorites. Following the matadores come the capeadores, the men who handle the muletas or mantels, and then the picadores, or horsemen with pikes.

As the outburst of applause dies away all eyes are fixed upon the entrance to the ring in which the first bull is to appear. They have not long to wait. He bounds out of the passage way and as he nears the ring an attendant plants a dart firmly in his shoulder. The dart has ribbons attached to it showing the breeder's colors. Maddened by the pain the animal makes a dash at the first object in sight. A dozen men with gayly colored mantles are scattered about the ring. They strive to attract his attention, and when he charges at them they ump nimbly aside. The bull is lean and wiry. Disappointed in reaching his tormentor, his eyes alight on the mounted picadores, and he makes a charge on one The picadore does not try to evade him and the poor brute that he rides has no knowledge of the danger that threatens him, for he is blindfolded. The horse, the noblest of the brute creation, is brought into the bull ring to be slaughtered. The bull unhorses the picadore without inflicting any injury on him, but the horse does not escape. exclamation of indignation is heard from the Americans as the bull withdraws, and a stream of blood is seen flowing from the horse, who is led limping away. Next the banderilleros take a hand. They are agile and expert. Standing with a gaily decorated dart in each hand, they at tract the attention of the bull, and as he makes his charge they skilfully implant their darts in his shoulder and adroitly leap to one side. If the bull pursues m very closely they evade him, either by leaping over the walls of the inclosure or by seeking the shelter on one of the places of refuge, shallow boxes on the side of the ring into which the bull cannot enter. The fronts of these sheltering spots are thickly covered with the marks of the horns of the animals who have vainly tried to pierce the bar-

This performance is repeated several times, but now the audience grows impatient for the end, and loud cries are made for the espada to give the finishing stroke. Again the bugle sounds. The star bull-fighter advances with proud and confident step. He is dressed in green and gold. A tall and powerfully-built man, he salutes the judge, and with his glittering blade in one hand and a small blooded mulets in the other, he boldly steps in front of the now tired animal and awaits a charge. After a few passes he delivers a strong and well-placed stroke, burying the blade nearly to the hilt in the body of the animal. The audience loudly applauds. More hats are thrown into the ring and the fighter passes around tossing them back to the crowd. The bull staggers, falls, and the finishing stroke is giving by the cachetero. Three mules harnessed abreast and gayly caparisoned are driven in, a strap fastened to the carcass, it is dragged out, and the first act in the drama is over.

A second bull enters the arena. has no fight in him, and instead of rushing at his tormentors, he walks to the walls of the enclosure and gazes at the spectators as if mutely beseeching them to let him return to his native pastures. The, crowd yell at him in derision, and loud calls are made for the lazadores to lasso him and drag him out. Two horsemen enter and give an interesting exhibition of their skill. In a second the rope whistles through the air, it settles round the horns of the bull, and the inteiligent horses, the rope drawn taut, braces themselves while the second lazadore endeavors to catch the animal around one of the hind legs and so old. He lives at 102 Mott street, and throw him. He succeeds in looping him, but the bull escapes from the noose and is finally driven from the arena. A third bull is brought out. He, too, is tame and tries to escape. He is turned

out ingloriously.

The fourth comes in with flashing eye and a manner which plainly shows that he intends to clear the ring. He stands for a moment pawing the earth, and then, with a flerce rush, charges directly on Pleadore Naranjero. The horse is overthrown and the man pitched high in the air. He falls directly on the horns of the angry beast. Other fig Other fighters mau recovers his feet and mounts horse, which is slowly driven out, his entraits protruding-a horrible spectacle. Now we are treated to another exhibition of skill of a different character. Ferrer, one of the boldest of the fighters, stands in the pathway of the bull, and as the charge is made, vaults lightly over him with the aid of a It is a close call for the daring it in twain, while the man drops lightly to the ground out of harm's way. other daring banderillero, Aranzaez, sits calmly in a chair awaiting a charge, and as the bull approaches rises quickly, shoulder and makes his escape, while the

spectators, sniffled the coats that are found very vivid and distinct,

A BULLFIGHT IN MEXICO. hanging there, and trying to find a way HOUSING THE HOMELESS. to escape from his persecutors. The lazadores are called in to throw him. He successfully evades their efforts for a long time, and is chased around the ring, olseding from a dozen wounds. After a tedious case the animal is roped, thrown Away-Giving the Animal His to the ground and dispatched with the Finishing Stroke. file out of the enclosure. Some of the visitors purchase the banderillos which have entered the bull and are stained with his blood. The more fight the bull has shown the higher the value placed on the gory instruments. Meanwhile there seems to be but one opinion n the minds of the Americans regarding bull fighting, and that is that it is a de grading, brutal spectacle, unworthy to be known as the national sport of a civilized people.

WISE WORDS.

Suffrage means toleration.

A fool is always self-possessed. Contentment is akin to foolishness, Happiness can only be had by earning

Envy and pride are always on good

It is a burden to possess uncarned wealth.

Every one can be a master or slave to It is better to be ignorant than to stop

learning. Life is a continual conflict between art

and nature.

The only way to be both rich and appy is to earn it. Happiness is derived from industry

ather than wealth. A sieve-like brain is convenient for

education in transit. A lazy man has good authority for

complaining of others. The richest man is he who is on good erms with his feelings.

It will not avail at all to find fault with the result of a free choice. Success depends upon how much one can bear without becoming puffed.

Prejudice is as difficult to discover in one's self as to find virtue in politics .-

Remarkable Coincidences.

The remarkable story told by ex-Dis-trict Attorney John W. Johnston, of Lancaster County, Penn., in the Philadelphia Inquirer, is not likely to have many parallels. About three years before the war, acting on the great Greeley's advice, young Johnson got as far west as Illinois. His cousins, Frank Price and Kersey H. Fell, had preceded him there from Chester County and were well established. They put some legal matters in his hands that needed attention, and on April 30, 1857, he found himself at Decatur, then enough of a railroad centre to be the intersecting point of two Illinois roads. Connections were faulty here, and Johnson found that he would have to lay over the greater part of the day until the next train came along. Presently he met another young man who, it afterward transpired, was in a precisely similar condition. They fell to talking and walking together. As a pair of scales stood near by they jumped on and were weighed. Each tipped the beam at 145 pounds. This excited some surprise, as the one seemed taller than the other. They then measured their heights. Each stood five feet nine inches. Still more remarkable, however, was the coincidence that now came out, that the one was born on the same day of the identical year on which the other was ushered into the world.

"Well, now," said the surprised young lawyer, "what's your name?"
"John W. Johnson," came the reply, and what's

"John W. Johnson," So it was that these two young strangers, accidentally thrown together, found that their respective weights, ages and names were identical. Both were also Pennsylvanians. The Lancaster John W. Johnson vouches for the truth of this remarkable series of coincidences. He has never seen the other John W. Johnson from that day to this.

The Newest Thing in Thievery.

The newest thing in Inspector Byrnes's line was developed when Detective Wolf brought in Antonio Frosnello, a lad young in years, but evidently precocious

Antonio is an Italian, fourteen years for a living blacks passengers' boots on the South Ferry line of boats.

Sunday afternoon young Antonio sauntered into T, Goldesman's photographic gallery, 381 Canal street, and told the artist that he wanted to sit for his picture. The lad was attired in his best Sunday clothes, but his appearance was not quite in keeping with the importance of the event. He said that the picture was to be a present to his sweetheart, a Neapolitan beauty, and he wanted to appear at his very best. He asked the photographer to loan him his watch and chain for the occasion.

All unsuspecting, the photographer did so. The picture was taken, and the operator went into the dark room, leavng Antonio alone. When he came out the boy had gone, and with him the gold watch, chain and medals attached, worth \$200. - New York Sun.

Dreams.

The subject of dreams seems to de-The buil strikes the pole, breaks mand more thorough study than it has vet received from science. Dr. Julius Nelson, of New York, has lately published the results of an examination he made of some 4000 of his dreams. He finds that the dreams of evening genersuccessfully implants the darts in his ally follow great physical or mental fatigue, and are associated with the events chair is shattered. Four more bulls are of the day. The same applies to night driven in and killed in rapid succession; dreams, which, however, have more of a but without startling accompaniment. terrifying element in them. The most The fight with the last buil of the lot remarkable and pleasant are the morning savors more of the shambles than any of dreams, occurring after complete rest of the preceding. After the animal has the brain. Fancy then appears to have charged the pleadores no less than five its widest range and activity, working times without wounding the horse the marvelous transformations, and giving matador advances to dispatch him. Time clear vision of the past and the future after time does he try to tempt the Dr. Nelson further finds that the vividof to make a charge, for it must be ness of his dreams is subject to regular understood that the stroke must not be fluctuations of twenty-eight days, and delivered under any other condition un- that they also vary with the seasons, so less the fighter wishes to incur a penalty. | that they are very vivid in December, At length a favorable opportunity ar-rives, and the sword is embedded in the old popular superstition attaches special animal's body nearly to the hilt. Tena- importance to dresms in the twelve cious of life, he seems insensible of the nights from Christmas to January 6, and wound he has received, and walks around it is suggested that this is, perhaps, bethe walls of the arens, gazing at the cause dreams at that time have been

HOW NEW YORK'S CHEAP LODGING-HOUSES ARE RUN.

Who the Patrons of the Houses Are -Prices and Accommodations-

The Regulations. In the great population of the metrosolis there is an army of homeless men. They are brought to extremes by bad fortune, disaster, drink, crime and sometimes by age, but nearly all of them are able to get from day to day a little money -it may be by honest work, or by thiev ing or beggary—and for such men there are some 300 lodging-houses in the city. They are really hotels of the plainest and poorest type, and furnish little more than bare shelter to transient guests, though many of the "transients" are regular customers, and even hire their rooms by the week. These houses have a capacity of from fifty to 500 guests, and when full, as they often are in the winter, probably accommodate 25,000 persons.

A rough estimate—probably a fairly accurate one—has been made that onethird of these persons are criminals and beggars. One-eighth or more are constant drunkards. Probably one-quarter, equally divided, are men who are out of work and honestly in search of it, and those who have work, but earn only starvation wages. There is a proportion of small peddlers, of tramps, of hopelessly broken-down men, and there are a few who live in these houses on account of parsimony. There are very few, for one who can afford better will seldom endure the life of a lodger for any time.

In the winter, for obvious reasons, trade is at its best in the lodging-houses. It is not seldom difficult to get shelter in one of them; but in summer the professional tramp goes to the country, and the drunkard or the poverty-stricken man sleeps out-of-doors-it may be on a bench

in the park, or it may be in an areaway, The patrons of the houses have learned how to support life on the minimum. They can get shelter for five cents a night, and enough to est-barely enough, that is-for seven or eight cents a day. With less than this one must go hungry or shelterless. Not all the lodging-houses, however, are so cheap as this. Prices vary from five cents to thirty cents a night, according to the accommodations. The cheapest consist of large rooms-almost halls-filled with cots or "shakedowns," these latter being thin mattresses thrown on the bare floors. The better class, where twenty or thirty cents is the price, offers to each customer a separate room. This is a mere subdivision of a large room, and is made by board partitions about seven feet high. "rooms" are about ten feet long by five in width, and each contains a cot, a chair, and half a dozen hooks on which clothing may be hung. There is also, in a case of greatest excellence, a little closet, perhaps one foot by two in dimensions, in which the lodger may lock up his clothing for extra safety. In such a case he will probably put the key into his stocking, and keep his stocking on

when he goes to sleep. The bedding in these rooms is of the cheapest, consisting of a mattress and pillow stuffed with "excelsior," two sheets, and a cotton coverlid, cheaper and cleaner than a blanket. There is no covering to the bare floor; but this is far from being drawback, as it greatly facilitates the cleanliness which is insisted on by the proprietors of the place no less strenuously than by the Board of Health. The most relentless warfare is waged against the dirt, vermin, and disease germs that naturally accumulate in such places, and soap, water, and powerful disinfectants are used prodigally. Walls and floors are flooded by the use of hose, bed linen is washed twice or thrice a week at the least, oftener daily, and in many of the rooms the crystals of disinfectants that have dried on the walls sparkle-like

the side of a shaft in a salt-mine. Few of the lodging-houses have bathrooms, but each has a lavatory, in which are from two to a dozen wash hand. basins, where the lodgers may perform their toilets. Strong laundry soap and rough roller towels are provided, and the customer is easily able, if he so desires, to maintain at least the appearance of cleanliness. In one of these cheap lodginghouses, which is maintained by a charitable society, the price of a night's lodging includes the privilege of a bath at night, and coffee and a roll in the morning. It may be remarked that this is not a popular house.

The regulations are few and simple. Guests are usually admitted at any hour, but the lights in the halfs and dormitories (none is allowed in the individual rooms) are lowered or extinguished at 9 r. M., and at 10 P. M., in most cases, the reading-room, which is a feature of the better houses, is darkened. At a fixed hour in the morning, varying, according to the season and the house, from 6 to 10 A. M. the guests are aroused. If they do not arise at the summons, they are in the poorer houses, either rolled out of bed on to the floor, or a stream of water from the hose is directed at them. In some places a guest is allowed to remain in bed as long as he chooses, but if he so remain after the rising hour, he is charged for another night's lodging. Exceptions are made in favor of print ers and other night workmen, who come in at 4 or 5 A. M., and are allowed to sleep till 5 P. M.

The business of keeping these houses, small as the prices are, is a lucrative one. One man, a pioneer in the business, is said to have accumulated half a million dollars in it. The proprietors are usually responsible men of fair character, from a police standpoint at least, and though they are watched by the police, cenerally keep on good terms with the aptain of the precinct. They never shelter thieves from pursuit, at when they believe the police to have definite information, and they strive to stand well in the records of the Board of Health. - Harper's Weekly.

When the Birds Begin to Sing.

The green finch is the first to rise, and sings as early as 1:30 on a summer morn ing. The thrush is audible about 4:50. The quali's whistling is heard in the woods at about 3 o'clock. The blackcap turus up at 2:30 on a summer morning By 4 the blackbird makes the woods resound with his melody. The house aparrow and tomitt come last in the list of early-rising birds. At short intervals after 4:30 the voices of the robin and wren are heard in the land. The lark does not rise until after the chaffinch, linust, and a number of other hedge-row folks have been merrily piping for a good while. - Our Dumb Animals

A marriage license is good until used. 1 with them,

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sashes are worn in endless variety. Sapphires are coming into fashion. Fashionable millinery is rich in ca-

prices. Evening gowns are bordered with flowers.

Soft caps are worn on sea voyages instead of toques. Pearls appear in the most popular

dress embroideries. Fine English serges are appearing in

summer riding habits. Zouave jacket effects are all but universal in misses' styles.

The favorite confection of the American woman is chocolate.

piquant in detail and outline. Black velvet ribbon is the favorite style of trimming for lace dresses.

The Rev. Anna Shaw is said to be one of the best women orators in America.

Deep yellow and brown, in a simple geometric design, is famous for a dado. Diamond orchids-beautiful and costly are the latest and most artistic things in jewelry.

The white sunshade is novel and on the eves.

The choicest thing yet, in its way, is a parasel of white silk covered entirely in real point lace. A Japanese Princess is in Berlin study-

ing the management of hospitals and charitable institutions, Thrifty women who like to utilize halfworn gowns take kindly to the revival of

material combinations. The India cottons and English cre-tonne are used for summer dresses by space.—New York Telegram.

women of art-loving textures. Navy blue or brown flannel in short plaited skirts and plain blouse are the

thing for camping out in the woods. Blue, black, gray and violet are the colors most in vogue. Dress skirts con-tinue plain and almost close-fitting in

Ouida, the novelist, has carned more money than any woman of the century with the exception of Mme. Patti, the opera singer.

The visite form of wrap, long ban-ished from the catalogue of cold weather outdoor garments, appears among the summer wrappings. A well-known London lady of rank

made in which each button is a diamond. The pair cost \$200. White lilac, white violet, white hyacinth and orris are some of the delicious scents that ultra fashionable coiffcurs

has just had a pair of ten-button gloves

sprinkle in the hair after it is dressed. Handcuffs of flowers for bridesmaids is the latest caprice abroad, the pretty creatures being voked together, the one to the other, with a garland of flowers.

A feature of the present style of dressmaking is the almost seamless bodice which closes on one side invisibly. All the skirts trail in the back a few inches.

Pauline Maria Elizabeth Wedde, a Thuringian giantess, is good looking and of a handsome, well proportioned figure. She measures about eight feet four inches in height. A Chinese bride when putting on her

wedding garments stands in a round, shallow basket. This is supposed to in-sure a placid, well-rounded life in her Butterfly bows of ribbon lace and gauzy stuffs are perched on the brim of

They are cute now but sure to be common presently. Many of the lighter summer dresses for seaside and country wear show broad silken sashes in brilliant colors and somenes in black, which greatly enhance

large hats immediately over the face.

their effectiveness. Miss Alice McGee has been admitted to the bar at Warren, Penu. She is only twenty one years and passed a better examination than any of the young men

who were candidates. One of the married women judges at the Fenton (Mich.) fair entered several articles in her maiden name in the class

of which she was judge and then awarded them the first prize. Fifty-dollar dressmakers have adopted the French way of fitting a bodice-that is, without cutting a dart in the material. The side gores are cut on the bias

and the waist fits like original sin. Many of the Paris dressmakers are reversing the laterule of fussiness round the feet, and contrive instead to give skirts a emi-peg-top outline by looking narrower round the feet than at the upper part.

The coming season bids fair, from all eports, to be the greatest lace curtain son this country has ever known. The manufacturers abroad are making great preparations to meet the demands of the

American market. The Duchess of Aosta, wife of the late brother of the King of Italy, is one of the richest young widows in Europe She has \$250,000 in bank, \$200,000 worth of plate, pictures, etc., and an an-

nual State income (pension) of \$80,000. If you are going to do much walking in the country, either on the mountain or in the woods, you will add greatly to your comfort by your selection of shoes. Oxfords, with over-gaiters, and tourist Tuxedos, are excellent, stylish and com-

fortable A pretty incident accompanied the shower of rice at a recent wedding. As the departing couple were showered with rice, a flock of city sparrows swooped down and covered the pavement, and before they flew away not grain of rice was left.

The Queen of Roumania in a recent address said: "I shall always maintain that the active life of woman ought not to go beyond the sacred interior of her home, and that the voice of woman sounds nowhere so sweetly musical as on her own hearthstone in the midst of her children.

Discoverer of Africa's Diamond Field O'Reilly an old man, who is said to have been the first individual to unearth diamonds at Kimberly, South Africa, is quite poor, and obliged to work for his living. He was for many years a trader with the natives, and doing well, but the rush to the fields, he says, "ruined him." Since diamonds were discovered in South Africa, over \$100,000,000 are said to have been exported .- New York Obser-

It cost the cigarette men \$500,000 last year to supply the packages with pictures, and all have now combined to do away

The Monarch of Gluttons

Louis XVI., "The Grand Monarch," was a grand eater. His sister said of him: "I have seen the King take at a single meal four plates of different soups, an entire pheasant, a partridge, a great plateful of salad, two large slices of ham, a huge quantity of mutton with garlic, a whole plate of tarts, piles of fruit, and finish up with hard boiled oggs." The appetite of Louis XV. *** marcely less Gargantuan, though more particular. He paid his cook \$5000 n month. No price was too costly for anything he fancied. He is said to have once paid \$2250 for a turtle, which was procured from London. The chief cook of Louis XVI. had a stipend of \$15,000 a year. Louis XVIII, used to get up i the middle of the night in order to eat a hearty meal. Even the Citizen King, the head of the Orleanists, was a great eater. The styles grow more and more Commercial Advertiser.

Twenty Million Stars in View.

Astronomers say that the fabulous number of 20,000,000 stars, all aglow, can be seen with a powerful microscope When we consider that the nearest of these is 200,000 times as far from us as the sun, and that it would take from three and a half to twenty-one years for the light which reaches us to cease if pretty, but hard to wear and very trying | they were extinguished, we cannot grasp and hold the vast conception in our minds. Yet it is supposed that each of these is a central sun, with its own colony of planets circling round it, which in size are vastly superior to those of our own solar system, and are travel-ing through space with such speed that it is impossible for us to comprehend it. The star Sirius is said to be moving fifty-four miles a second, or 194,400

A Daring Mountain Climber.

Dr. Hans Meyer, the German mountain explorer, intends to try to reach the top of Kenia, the second highest mountain in Africa. Kema is about 19, 000 feet high, only 700 feet lower than Kibo, the higher summit of Kilima-Njaro, and is perpetually snow-crowned. Dr. Meyer will be accompanied by Ludwig Purtscheller, and will go equipped with ice axes, snow spectacles, Alpin ropes, climbing irons, rubber coverings and sheepskin sleeping bags and blankets. -New York Sun.

Among the passengers on the La Bretagne which recently salled for Europe, was Mr. Alfred B. Scott, of Scott & Bowne, proprietors of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. This is on of his periodical trips to attend to the affair of the firm, which has branch houses in London, Paris, Barcelona, Milan and Oporto.

A SUBMARINE cable is to be laid this per, between Halifax, Nova Scotia, an

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portant affair, still more important what to have on it.

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp tch's Lyc-water, Lynggists sell at ≤c, per bottl



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the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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IN Great Britain and Ireland the Baptists have 2786 churches, 1881 pastors or missionar-ies, 839,136 members.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall'a Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh, Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A WORKHOUSE for the blind of Chicago is FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and 22 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 661 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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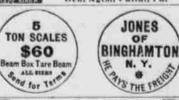
Soon replace weakness and languor if that reliable medicine, Bood's Sarraparille, is fairly and faithfully tried. It is the best medicine to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, sait rheum and other poisons which cause so muon suffering, and somer or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system white it eradicates disease. "Ithink Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for women or anyone who has bed blood, "-Jassin E. Sarra, East Broad Top, Pa.

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