

### LEAD PENCILS.

How they are made at the Faber Factory, Near Nuremberg.

We first enter a large basement room containing two rows of huge vats placed in a descending series, like steps. One row is devoted to the purification of the graphite, the other to that of the clay, and the process is the same for both substances. The raw material is thrown into the first vat and a quantity of water added; the mixture is then thoroughly stirred and afterwards allowed to settle, when the valuable ingredients rise to the top, or remain in succeeding strata, while the earth and stones sink to the bottom. A plug is then withdrawn about midway in the vat, and the thickly impregnated water falls into the second receptacle, while the mass above remains in the first.

In this manner the material passes through water five times, when it has become sufficiently pure to be poured into a bag of cotton, which is filled with a heavy press until the water is drained away, and the lead or clay is left in a solid mass, when it is placed in iron pans and dried in a furnace. After the lead and clay have been dried, mixed in suitable proportions, water is added, and the mass is put into a mill consisting of rows of separate stones, occupying the whole length of a large apartment, and connected with the steam engine by bands running along the top rails. Under each mill stone is a tub to collect the mass which slowly escapes from the tremendous pressure, and falls in thick gray drops from the wooden trough beneath the stone.

This process is repeated ten or twelve times, when the mass is again dried in the oven. Afterward it is laid upon a flat surface and hammered for a considerable time, then shaped into a cake and sent to the rollers, which reduce it to the size of a pencil. The rollers are made of iron and arranged in a series of different sizes corresponding to the aperture through which it is pressed. These rollers are collected and handed to operators, who sit at a table and pass the pencils straight through the still flexible rods by laying them into grooves to a corresponding size. The boards when filled, are laid upon shelves just below the ceiling, where the warm air of the room softens and makes them pliable. After a day or two the leads are placed in other leads to be cut to the length required for pencils, and carefully assorted; the perfect specimens are then laid in boxes and sent to an outer room, where they are packed in larger boxes of iron hermetically sealed and subjected to the intense heat of a furnace fire for five hours, when the lead is sufficiently tempered for writing purposes, and passed into a chamber where the pencils which they furnish the wooden inclosure, though it must bear the scrutiny of the faithful proprietor, who personally makes trial of a specimen of the contents of each box before he allows it to go forth under the stamp of his best name.

The refuse ends and broken pieces of lead are sent back to the press, where they become incorporated with a fresh mass, so there is no waste of the graphite material. We may now leave the lead manufactory and enter the long building appropriated to the workman in cedar. As we ascend the stairs the air is heavy with the spicy perfume, and great blocks of solid white lead, and white wood, just as they were when their American forests, are lying in the passage. On opening the door which leads into the first workroom we find ourselves in a cloud of dust amid heaps of soft shavings, the work of the many fine saws which are revolving so rapidly in their frames as to appear stationary, while the horse power of the machinery is exchanged for a constant hum, as though gigantic bees and flies were endeavoring to escape from spider's webs as strong as a ship's cable. Here we see the whole process of cutting the wood into pencils, and the block under a saw which works with frightful force and prepares the slabs for a more delicate machine which shaves them to the proper thickness.

Another set of tools, also worked by steam, gives the requisite angles to each half of the form; another makes the groove for the lead.

The next room is furnished with tables, around which workmen sit, each performing a special task according to a systematized division of labor, and then giving what he has finished to another until it thus passes from hand to hand through a series of steps of development. One lays the lead into its groove, another gives it over, a third applies the cover of the wood and glues the halves together.

In the room devoted to the final process—the polishing, coloring, grading, stamping, arranging and packing of the pencils—only women and girls are employed. It is the old story of Vulcan and Venus, though the harmonious union of the sexes, and the beautiful, perhaps better exemplified in the workmanship than in the workers!

A Master Safe Breaker.

A correspondent writes of the young burglar, William of Bridport, Connecticut, who is now in New London jail: "Give him twenty minutes alone with a safe," says Sheriff Hawkins, "and William can open the most intricate lock that ever was devised; and if you will tell him the name of the safemaker, he will tell you instantly all the parts in the lock, and give you a diagram of its mechanism. He never breaks a lock; he simply finds out inside of twenty minutes of his time in which it sits, he gets it open, and takes out what he wants and locks it, and when the owner returns he finds the safe apparently just as he left it. To accomplish his work William needs, in addition to his great mechanical knowledge, three ordinary wires, which he forces into the lock about the handle in such a way that the number of the combination is reduced to twenty-four. He reasons that all persons locking a safe make the water conductors of electricity, and a knowledge of this fact enables him to further reduce its probable combinations to two or three movements. These two or three moves he finds out by actual trial, which consumes the greater part of the twenty minutes. In the case when the safe is in an apartment that is full view of the street, he drops a little quinine on the floor, pours water on it, and the steam that rises off it, reaches the windows. In three instances William unlocked safes, abstracted the contents, relocked them, and made off in the time that the men who were in charge of them were at their dinners.

The Homes of the Ancient Egyptians.

Among the wonders of an archaeological discovery in homes of old Greece are the separate apartments of the men and the women, each with its open court and common hall and its own corner; the bath room, paved with an immense single slab, the water conduits and cisterns, the royal bed chamber, the offices and guard rooms and the whole interior of the palace of a great chief, as it was in pre-Homeric days.

Diaphanous of carbon. M. Pasteur thinks will become the most efficacious of all antiseptics, as it is also the cheapest, costing but a fraction of a penny per pound in large quantity. It is likewise the best insecticide known, and for this purpose may be thought of as useful for preserving woodwork in tropical countries. Some idea of the use it is already put to may be gathered from the fact, as stated, that more than 8,000,000 pounds of the substance was used annually to check the ravages of phylloxera. Carbon bisulphide, as produced, though an extremely offensive compound in respect to odor, is capable of complete purification.

### WEALTH OF MEXICAN FORESTS.

From Jalapa to Papantla's Ruins—Principal Solitudes—Trees and Plants.

Here the forest abounds in a species of magnolia, here known as yolochochi, covered with lovely sweet smelling flowers, which are pinkish white outside and yellow within. The petals before full bloom assume the form of a cross, and afterward of a splendid star. The superstitious Indians never fail to cross themselves and utter an ave at sight of one. They tell us that an infection of this kind is due to a certain cure for vomito and diarrhea, and that its flowers will relieve palpitation of the heart. Among the myriad vines is one with scarlet leaves that is always found encircling the stems of the magnolia, the celebrated "water plant," called by the Mexicans the "master flower." In case of dire necessity its large red leaves would appear hunger, but its chief mission is that of nature's scavenger, for the vines and its servants, believing it to be a boon direct from heaven, because of the cross and star upon the yolochochi, were perpetually imbuing the moisture between ferns and mosses, the tender growths and their distended stomachs could contain so much.

The valuable vanilla planifolia is indigenous to these humid groves, and is carefully sought during certain seasons by the Indians of the tierra caliente. It is not produced only in the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, though (according to Baron Humboldt) Europe received its entire supply of this commodity from Mexico prior to 1812. The plant is cultivated by the natives of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, though (according to Baron Humboldt) Europe received its entire supply of this commodity from Mexico prior to 1812. The plant is cultivated by the natives of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, though (according to Baron Humboldt) Europe received its entire supply of this commodity from Mexico prior to 1812.

KEEPING THE COWS CLEAN.—Great care should be taken in bedding in winter time, and in cleaning the stables. Unless extra pains are taken, the animal will never be the result, consequently the milk will be more or less affected. I am well satisfied that filthy stables and filthy habits of milking are the chief causes of so much poor butter being made in winter and spring. I am well aware that butter made in winter larks flavor and color, but with proper care it can be made sweet and clean. Very much depends upon the food the cows eat; in order for it to be good, the cows must have ground oats fed liberally, and a little meal added, as about as near perfect as can be given in winter, with a mixture of good, bright timothy hay and a good amount of clover. In this part of the country cows in winter time with their tips loaded down with manure, their backs dirty, and their backs covered with hay-seed and dust. Their backs should be cleaned out, and the cows washed with water. The water should be clean, and the cows washed with clean water. The water should be clean, and the cows washed with clean water. The water should be clean, and the cows washed with clean water.

WHITE FRUIT Cakes.—The whites of ten eggs well beaten, two coffee-cups powdered white sugar, one coffee-cup butter, four coffee-cups flour, one coffee-cup cream, one coffee-cup raisins, two tea-spoons cream tartar; flavor with rose and peach water; two pounds raisins stoned and chopped, two pounds currants, one pound prunes, one pound almonds and sugar together till it is light; mix cream tartar in the flour, and stir in a little flour before putting in the milk; stir well together, and add fruit till all is well mixed; bake about one hour in a tin; if divided bake one hour. Cover the bottom of the pan with well buttered paper to insure it turning out nicely. If it should brown too fast, put a wet paper over the top; if needed, under the pan; bake slowly.

LADIES' TAILORS now add a tiny pocket for car face in the front of the masculine walking jackets ordered by fair sex. Its action is to keep the eye in a rather important addition, considering the present state of horse car etiquette, which compels a woman to stand while men may sit. Anybody who has observed the difficulty a woman experiences in getting up and down while holding muff, books and packages, and opening her purse to get out some change for the conductor, will appreciate the importance of a pocket quickly reached by two fingers.

SACHETS are always acceptable and the designs this year are quite varied. Pretty ones are made of satin in triangular shape fringed on two sides; a spray of sweet pea or bunches of violets is embroidered on the center. Beaded, fringed and bag shaped sachets are either embroidered or painted with some delicate design. Unique sachets are made of Japanese crane paper matted into cord and fastened with a cord to a box. Heliotrope powder is especially good for perfuming sachets, and a powder made of four ounces of orris powder and a half grain each of musk and patchouli is recommended.

NAVIGATOR made by chopping three-quarters of a table-spoonful of clove, two of nutmeg, peppergrass and chervil and to be put upon them, and of burnt. Put all in a saucpan with a little salt and pepper; cover with broth; set on the fire and let it boil for half an hour; strain through a cloth; mix two ounces of butter with it enough to make a paste; put in oil and vinegar with some saffron, adding a table-spoonful of vinegar. Simmer until the oil is cooked and serve.

EGG AND PUDDING.—Cut thin slices of light white bread and line a pudding shape with them, putting in alternate layers of bread and orange marmalade; put in a preserved orange in the mold is nearly full. Pour over a pint of warm milk in which four well-beaten eggs have been mixed. Cover the mold with a cloth and boil for an hour or an hour and a half.

The best way of cleaning black cashmere is to place the dress or goods in strong borax water made lukewarm; immerse in it for a night, then take out and hang on a line to dry, and when dry press off. Do not rinse or wring.

COLD WATER PIE.—A good substitute for custard pie when milk is scarce. Two table-spoons of flour, level, two table-spoons of sugar, heaped, one egg, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, one egg, beaten to taste, and a long enough before using for the good pie. Bake in a pie tin for ten minutes.

A BREAKFAST DISH.—Mix half a pound of cracked cracker crumbs with an equal quantity of finely minced lean beef; moisten this mixture with a little stock or water and butter, adding salt to taste. Put the mixture in a baking dish, make depressions in it the size of an egg and break an egg in each hollow. Bake a delicate brown in good oven.

WHEAT MUFFINS.—Mix one pint of milk, two eggs, three table-spoons of sugar, two table-spoons of cream of tartar and one table-spoon of soda. Add flour enough to make a stiff batter. Let it rest five hours and bake in muffin rings in a hot oven about ten minutes.

SWEET MILK GEMS.—Beat one egg well and add a pint of new milk, little salt and Graham flour until it will drop off the spoon nicely. Have ready your gem pans, well greased and heated. Bake in a quick oven and send to the table hot.

A LIGHT TEA CAKE.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, half a cup of melted butter, one and a quarter cups of milk, two table-spoons of cream of tartar and one table-spoon of soda. Add flour enough to make a stiff batter. Bake twenty minutes in a good oven.

### HOUSEHOLD.

Low Ceilings Advocated.—Low walls to rooms are being advocated in England, and really affording better ventilation through a room for an upper strata of all but removable furniture, and tending to prevent draught. The suggestion has an artistic value. We have probably gone to the extreme in the United States, where the disadvantage of appearance of furniture which is thus dwarfed; also falling to secure the most pleasing proportions to all rooms not having large area. There is a costliness, too, in a low ceiling room, under the reigning style, sacrificed to emptiness. We recall at this moment with pleasure the "hunting box" of Queen Elizabeth, formerly at the edge of a forest, with its low ceilings, where the rule, and comfortable interiors rather than imposing exteriors were studied.

A NEW FORM OF PENSION.—Those who have grown tired of the square pensioning will be pleased to know something new has come up in the shape of a pensioning. The three cushions of a sofa with a large bow, appear to furnish the bureau, and a tasteful appearance. The cushions for the legs are made separately; they measure five inches each, and are made of some soft muslin, and filled with sawdust; which has been sifted and the liner it is the better. The outside can be made of silk, satin or plush, all of the same color, or each leg of different colors that blend well together. It is not necessary to use either a pink or blue room. Make the outside an inch longer than the bags or cushions, slip them in the coverings, and tie them together at the top. The cushions of a sofa with a large bow, appear to furnish the bureau, and a tasteful appearance. The cushions for the legs are made separately; they measure five inches each, and are made of some soft muslin, and filled with sawdust; which has been sifted and the liner it is the better. The outside can be made of silk, satin or plush, all of the same color, or each leg of different colors that blend well together. It is not necessary to use either a pink or blue room. Make the outside an inch longer than the bags or cushions, slip them in the coverings, and tie them together at the top. The cushions of a sofa with a large bow, appear to furnish the bureau, and a tasteful appearance. The cushions for the legs are made separately; they measure five inches each, and are made of some soft muslin, and filled with sawdust; which has been sifted and the liner it is the better. The outside can be made of silk, satin or plush, all of the same color, or each leg of different colors that blend well together. It is not necessary to use either a pink or blue room. Make the outside an inch longer than the bags or cushions, slip them in the coverings, and tie them together at the top.

Countries are well cultivated, not as they are fertile, but as they are free. A Pretty Little Book.—We have a little book to which the best humorists and comic artists of America have contributed, such as "Bill Nye," "M. Quad," "Wade Whipple" and "Opper," one of the illustrations of "Punch." This book, which is published by the American Book Company, of Baltimore, Md., is the "Jacobs Oil Family Calendar and Book of Health and Humor for the Million for 1886." Besides the original contributions in verse and prose, it contains a list of each month in the year, with rising and setting of sun and moon, dates of eclipses and church festivals, and a list of the most important events of the world's history. The book is now being distributed in large cities by carriers; and in small towns and villages, it can be had through druggists. In cases where it cannot be obtained through either of these mediums, it will be sent by the publishers on receipt of a stamp.

The rich man wrongs himself by every superfluity which he does not share. TAKE THE TESTIMONY of seven out of every ten men you meet, and they will all complain of annoyance from "constipation" and its attendant lassitude, headache, flatulence, &c. WALKER'S VEGAN BITTERS is a specific for this ailment. It acts gently, but surely, and will regulate the system, cultivate a natural appetite and digestion and insure relief.

Nothing exasperates more than a moderate cold, quiet hatred; a passionate hatred does so far less. Women, as a rule, are not inventive. They have no desire for new wrinkles, unless using Carbone the New Petroleum Hair producer, can be classified as a new wrinkle; all handsome ladies use it.

AN AWFUL WARNING.—A young married woman sitting on the bank of a Georgia stream, bit a bite at her hook. "S'ne jumped up and exclaimed, 'I've indulged in a very bad habit, I ought to be a warning to fishermen, but it probably won't be.'" "What's the matter, my boy?" asked Miss Fussanfeather of little Johnnie Crisnoback when she met on the steps crying as if his heart would break on his way to suppress the other evening.

"Ma'ma—sent—me—to—bed—without—my supper," sobbed the boy. "And you are crying because you can't have any of that nice cake I made yesterday?" "No'm; not exactly that," said the big-headed boy, stopping his sobs for a second; "but you see my brother Willie will eat so much of that cake that I'm afraid it'll make him deathly sick."

"Where were you last Sunday, Robbie?" asked the teacher of one of her brightest scholars in her Sunday school class. "My mother kept me home." "My mother kept me home?" "Yes, grandpa; and if you've got a word to say against that long job, I'd better not be said in my presence, that's all." Grandpapa—"I say a word against her! Why, bless your heart, my dear boy, I was head over ears in love with her myself, when I was your age!"

"HELLO, Simmons, you look gloomy." "Yes, got dyspepsia the worst way." "Why, I thought you went to keeping house last week." "So I did, and that's what's the matter." "Why don't you let your wife do the cooking?" "That's just what she is doing—your wife's a graduate of the cooking school."

It is gratifying to note that our market is not affected by the financial crisis in New York. Strawberries are still in season, and active, cucumbers ten cents a piece (not including planted stringbeans), and hand-picked stringbeans are to be had at the ordinary price of Paris green. Spring butter remains strong with or without boxing-gloves. Politeness is money, which enriches not him who receives it, but him who dispenses it.

A Remedy for Lung Disease. Dr. Robert Newton, late President of the Electric City of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAEM very extensively in his private life, and teaches every part of living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can testify that he has used it as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung disease. It cures Consumption, and has no equal for all general complaints.

You will often find as true friends in rags as in broadcloth. Catarrh is a very prevalent and exceedingly insidious disease; it is neglected, to develop into chronic consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the bowels, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh. It follows: Properly followed in the trail of hard, honest work. It buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, which makes a boot or shoe last twice as long. An hour well spent is worth a week frittered away. FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and a trial bottle of Dr. Paine's Sarsaparilla sent free to all who send a postage stamp. Send to Dr. Paine, 101 Buffalo, N. Y.

As a rule, puppies make more noise than full-grown dogs. Inflicted with such eyes as Dr. J. C. Thompson's Eye Water, Druggists sell it. What is law without justice? What is justice without mercy? Every one is perfectly satisfied who uses Buckle's Eye for the W. H. Buckle. The bowels may be regulated, and the stomach strengthened, with Ayer's Pills.

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