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t quiets and composes the patient—not by the attroduction of oplates and drastic catharties, but

causes above referred to the causes above referred to.

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PA. Washington, Pa., presents to the public a CE-MENT! More durable than IRON for stoves, ranges, fire places and steam mills. Also, set grates in workman-like manner. This Cement takes the place of stove backs. All work guaranteed.

INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS rolling of cold iron was first suggested

some of the Queer Happenings in

The number of sattle number of unis always large, but the number of unsuccessful ones is very much larger. Only the other day 17.000 models of rejected inventions were sold for old junk. There is always somebody working in the results of the resu hat after a patent has been refused to an inventor, a subsequent application granted by a different examiner.

It sometimes happens that a patent granted to one man after somebody else has failed to receive a patent for bout patent rights is so common that in the introduction of any valuable patent the legal expenses of defending it are a large part of the capital reing, and the various patents for sew-ing machines, India rubber manufacture, and of the inventions that have evolutionized industrial processes. But when rights are once established by law, the profits are enormous. It was shown in a recent case before the United States Court that for royalties alone on the manufacture of barbed ventions. The railway, the telegraph fence wire more than \$1.000,000 a the steamboat, the development of iron, vear were paid.

Inventors are now chiefly busy with electricity, and the Patent Office is deluged with devices for making new industries might have a creditable exuses of the modern marvel, or for using hibition by itself. it with new appliances. Many of these inventions run in the direction of motors. The opinion has gained some ground lately that storage batteries of lectricity are not as successful as was at first expected. It is asserted by some that no storage battery ever gives out as much electricity as it receives, and that every moment decreases the amount yielded. Edison says the best can be used at any time to drive a dynamo machine. Others, however, still think that the storage battery will

roduce wonderful results. Inventors have always sought atilize the forces of nature for the con servation of power. A good deal of time and money has been spent on efforts to utilize the force of the rise and fall of the tide. According to some plans the water is to be stored in a reservo'r at high tide, and used to turn a water wheel when the tide falls. Another plan is to get the power from the rise and fall of a float. There used to be a tidal mill at Astoria and another at Charleston, S. C. The large amount of land required to get the requisite area of water surface is considered an insuperable objection to tidal

A good deal of money has been expended on solar engines, in hope of getting power out of the sun's rays. John Ericson, the inventor of the Monitor and a thousand other things, has made some beautiful solar engines not always shine, and the solar engine, to be of any practical use, must but the heat of the sun stored in the past ages for present use.

There is no telling of what great value the discovery of the simplest fact may be. When bromine was discovered by Ballard in 1824, nothing of importance was expected from it. Now it is a valuable factor in photography, and a useful remedy for nervous affect

was with difficulty dissuaded from doing this by a practical man, who saved him lots of money by wrapping several miles of cable about a barrel and by the inventor. The result was a complete failure, but the cost of the experiment was compressively a company to the cost of the experiment was a company to the cost of the experiment was company to the cost of the experiment was company to the cost of the experiment was company to the experiment was company to the cost of the experiment was company to the experiment was company t periment was comparatively triffing .-This is an illustration of the large they should have known at the begin-

A good deal of money has been spent in the effort to introduce ice machines. There is, however, a strong competition to be encountered, since ice always be had for the gathering, and

transportation is cheap.

Fire escapes are numbered by the thousand. Hardly a day pass that the Fire Commissioners are not compelled to test some new plan. A good deal of room is taken up in the Patent Office with the models of these contrivances. A very good example of the eager-DISEASES SEARCH APPETITE tope of saving what they have already expended. The varying fate of capital invested is seen in the contrasting re-FOR KENSINGTON, ARRASENE

AND OUTSILES WORK DOWN while the other has had a measure of success. It is not so certain that mon-Also lessons in same given by ANNIE M. ey invested underground will always return a fair interest. It may be nepessary to incur great expense when an

> find the break. ome of the most valuable process the industrial arts. It is said that the

by the fact that a workman who was placing a piece of hot iron in the rolls the world of Discovery.

Carelessly permitted his tongs to be drawn in. He noticed that they were drawn in the number of successful inventors rolled, and not broken. He called the the world." Your Bruin correspond-

There are many similar instances where observing workmen have called attention to valuable processes. A signal one was in the early period of the cotton manufacture, when a good deal either animal or vegetable, must re-of trouble was caused by the cotton turn home to "mother earth" and she the same invention. This is a fruitful sticking to the bobbens. All the worksource of litigation. Indeed, litigation men in the mill were delayed by the necessity of stoping work to clean the bobbins. At last one workman found a way to obviate the trouble. He, and he alone in all the mill, had clean bobquired. Immense sums were spent in defending Morse's patents for telegrapher cret to himself. He finally revealed it on the promise of a pint of beer a day for life. His secret was to "chalk the bobbins." That little scraping of salt on the bobbins saved millions of dollars a year, and the observing workman got not only his beer, but a competence. Each extension of modern enterprise and skill brings with it a train of inelectricity, and petroleum, have each produced a long line of inventors more

Natural Gas Fuels. Years ago, in their eagerness to tap from the earth its hidden treasures of oil, drillers generally expressed disgust when nothing but gas rewarded thei: efforts. Later, some enterprising men began to turn their attention to this great sou.ce of ca'oric, and, one by one, storage battery is a ton of coal, which a number of iron and glass manufactories in Pennsylvania carried the gas into their mills. The Engineering and Mining Journal says they have not made much bluster over what they were doing, and have quickly pocketed the increased profits which their saving of fuel, due to the use of gas, has given them. Of late, however, the subject is attracting considerable attention in a quiet way, and recent developments indicate that the territory which may possibly be able to draw upon the new source of fuel supply is much greater than is generally believed. Gas wells have been opened and are utilized as far west as Detroit, and as far south as West Virginia, and Pittsburgh is now getting excited over the extension of the business of the Murraysville well in Westmoreland County. Pipes have been laid down to a number of glass and iron works in the eastern part of the great Smoky City, and a rapid extension of the field of the gaseous fuel is looked farward to. The belief is exception and one of mercury makes of Chlorine and one of mercury makes of Calomel, a medicine, while two proportions a long step forward in the line of the medicine of Chlorine and one of mercury makes neficent progress.—Armstrong Republication.

How a Worns pressed by men whose opinion is worthy of much consideration, that the number of localities capable of being model of a solar engine on the top of the Cooper Union building, and managed to get up steam in a boiler. The trouble is, however, that the sun does of, and the permanency of the flow of some of the older wells gives rise to the hope that it is a reliable fuel supvoir of power that can be kept for a rainy day. After all coal is nothing but the heat of the sup stead of t of course, matters which are beyond all doubt. There are indications that during the present year a considerable

# Alive With a Broken Neck.

of unsound enterprises.

An operation was performed yesterday afternoon by the physicians on Mr. Edward Swartz, of Dover townthe most inventions. Not long ago in- ship, who on Monday last had his rentor had an idea that he could, by neck dislocated by the limb of a tree the use of a naked wire, produce a re- falling upon him during the storm of turn current and avoid electrical distractions are turn current and avoid electrical distributions. The operation was a turbances in cables. He could have critical one. The man might die in got the capital to lay a long cable unthe operation, and Drs. West, of York, der ground to try his experiment. He and Gross, of Dover, informed the unfortunate man of his condition, and he was willing to have the operation per-

Mr. Swartz calmly had his family

Dr. Hay took hold of the patients head, and Drs. Weist and Long at the neck and shoulders, and the reduction amount of money that can be was succession, through ignorance. Men will work of the fracture was succession, away at an idea with no knowledge of said he left relieved, that he had more said he left relieved, which had been feeling in his body, which had been paralyzed, and felt less pain. It is yet impossible to tell the result of the operation. If the spinal cord was not injured the patient may recover. The case attracts much attention among the medical fraternity, and considerable interest among the people general ly, owing to the singular and critical nature of the injuries .- York, Pa., Dispatch.

-Large tracts of land between Vic toria and Indianola, Texas, have had a hedge of McCartney's roses planted around them, and, though exposed to ness with which capital can be secured all kinds of stock, it is growing finely, to promote the most chimerical ideas and in a few years will be a fence may be seen in the story of the Keely which no kind of stock will attempt to The stockholders have been pass. This fence is everlasting, and pretty thoroughly bled still more in the much cheaper then rails, wire or lum-

-"It must have been slippery weather when the prodigal son return ed." The old gentleman asked: Why, in your opinion, was it slippery?"
"Because," returned the small boy, "the old man fell on his neck."

DELEVAN, WIS., Sept. 24, 1878. GENTS-I have taken not quite one underground cable gives out, as the bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 73 when I got it To-day I am as active and feel as well Accidental discoveries have supplied as I did at 30. I see a great many es of that need such a medicine

D. Boyce.

Road Dust Defended.

MERCER TWP., Aug. 5, 1883. EDS. CITIZEN:—In my last I stated "dry earth is the best disinfectant in

heavens and the earth, etc." Nothing has been created since and nothing has been lost. Earth is nature's greatest disinfectant. All decaying matter, receives it and appropriates.

Decaying matter, marl, phosphates, &c., which are used as fertilizers for our wheat fields, form part of the wheat we eat, supporting our bodies, which n turn must return to earth. Nature has not only made provisions for life, but for health, that life might be preserved.

For instance, the atmosphere is the ost agreeable respirant, and the best calculated to support animal life of any combination of gasses, that can possibly be made. But in passing brough our lungs by breathing, it becomes carbonic acid gas, a deadly poison. But behold God's hand in that tree by our dwelling; its leaves set to work at once, absorbing the poison from it, setting the oxygen free, and it is again ready for respiration. Now, Mr. Editor, I will answer your correspondent's question. But first let me ask. what is it in that tree that decomposes the air that I have rendered pois poses the air that I have rendered poisonous by breathing, and restores it to
a healthy atmosphere. I answer the
hand of God—Nature, if you please to
call it so. Dry earth is itself a disinfectant, naturally God has made it so.
Your correspondent might as well
ask, what disinfecting properties chlorine contains. It is a disinfectant itself,
Cod has given it cortain properties

God has given it certain properties which are governed by certain laws, which laws are consistent. The laws of nature are laws of health, the viola-tion of which is followed by a penalty. As I am speaking of chlorine, allow ne to use it to illustrate some of these laws. I have already said it is a disnfectant; It is also in its pure state an exceedingly suffocating gas. It unites the hydrogene because of the darkness. tions of Chlorine and one of m make corrosive subliment, a deadly poison. I might cite too many such laws, some of which seem to be special laws; I cannot speak of them here, I may at some future time, but for the present must return to the subject of dry earth as a disinfectant and deodor-

izer. Yes, it is a deodorizer, a powerful one. No decaying matter can con-tinue to emit disagreeable odors when completely covered with perfectly dry earth and kept covered to the depth of but a few inches.

number of companies will form to sink wells, and a "boom" is looked foward In your issue, some weeks ago, you recommended salt and lime as a cheap disinfectant. Salt is a chloride of sodto that may bring forth the unusal crop ium, uniting with lime forms a chloride of lime, a good disinfectant. If your correspondent would ask me what disinfecting properties salt contained, I would answer chlorine, and when he asks, "what disinfecting properties road dust contains," I answer dry earth, and it acts as an absolvent. The

alpha and omega under divine law. Who has not heard of the Dry Earth Patent Closet? We do not see animal and vegetable

matter undergo decomposition and emit disagreeable odors, while in a perfectly dry state. As moisture is neces sary to all life, so is moisture necessary to decay, because as already stated, the living is built up from the decaying and moisture is the medium for transmission, that is, the properties are car-ried in a fluid state by an inate principal or law of nature, that is to say the hand of God. While dry earth may not be used in sufficient quantities as to prevent decomposition entirely it does arrest it by absorbing a part of the moisture and acts as a deodorizer by

absorbing the escaping gasses.

Road dust is the cheapest form in which it can be obtained as it is already pulverized. Again I would urge all who prize good health, with yards and outhouses, free from all disagree able odors, to use it freely especially from now till autumn frost, as it generally most sickly season. Use it in ditches and drains of the yard and about the door and board walks. MILO.

-Whenever oil of turpentine, benzole or either is used to remove grease spots on cloth, the application should be made on the reverse side of the cloth by moisten-ing it with the solvent in a circle sur-

rounding the spot, so as to approach gradually, having blotting paper in contact with the spot of grease to absorb the fat immediately; otherwise the solvent will have the effect of spreading the grease over a larger portion instead of driving it out of the cloth. In the application of a hot iron to one side and blotting paper to the other, the heat will drive the grease out of the cloth into the paper, ecause fat has a tendency to move from the hotter parts towards the

-At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union Depot.

#### The Arbitration Experiment.

For many years the organized work-men of the State have been urging arbitration as a means of avoiding ruinous contests between the employers and employed. The difficulty in their way, as they claim, was to get a hearmon interest with them in the quessults. Senator Wallace, who in the time spoken of was the most uncomadoption of the principle of arbitration, principle at the late meeting of the Legislature, and presented a bill providing for a voluntary tribunal for such arbitrations. The reason for this sudden conversion are not avowed, and and the receipt stands thus; Mr. Wallace has not given the workmen many reasons for feeling confireverse; so that when his bill was pre- powdered and put into a bottle, and bill has just been made, and brought bushel, which the workmen rejected, as it effectually prevents the formation and stoppage of work was about to take place. It was proposed that arbitration under the new law should be far as I know. resorted to, and the parties agreed. The tribunal was organized about a The tribunal was organized about a —In these days of temperance agimonth ago, and the subject gone into, tation, and among the multifarious deand it was found that the ultimate arbitrator—an umpire, must be resorted formation, it would be a refreshing to. Hon. John R. McCune was change to see the reformers make some agreed upon as an umpire, and after

the facts presented, he has submitted the payment of three and a half cents, with hydrogene readily in the light but a fair price. It is stated that the worknot in the dark. Suppose we shut the blinds of our bedroom, shutting out the his decision, and are willing to abide his decision, and are willing to abide is not even-handed justice. sunlight, the air becomes damp, or loaded with moisture—hydrogene; the chlorine gas that is present, ready to disinfect the room, cannot unite with the hydrogene because of the darkness. There is a law in nature that gasses uniformally mix irrespective of their gravity. But in the case above we lose the benefit of the disinfectant under this law, because we shut the light moting harmony, it will be hailed as a long step, forward in the line of here. out of our room, again, one proportion a long step forward in the line of be- would reform the one must also deal

# It Was Very Effective.

The King of Dahomy received an invoice of Krupp cannon not long ago and conceived the idea of having them mounted on elephants' backs for use in the field. With much difficulty this with even tenfold greater virulence, project was carried out, and at the next | not only eating away the flesh, but atproject was carried out, and at the next military review, the King ordered that one of the guns be fired immediately in front of the royal position, first taking the precaution to place a couple of thousand of prisoners about where it was calculated the ball would strike, so as to judge of the effectiveness of the chet.

ed, however, the animal turned half round to reach for a peanut or someits ticket. It upset the grand stand vertising their business. the first rush, slung the grand chamberlain and past grand carver of missionaries into the next street. It then and then, as he slid down out of a banana tree, he was understood to remark that there was one thing needed entire success-that was to get the

### enemy to adopt it. Murder Will Out.

A man named George West, of Washington county, O., after a silence of seventeen years, has just confessed on his dying bed to having assisted in the murder of an oil speculator. His story was that he and Ward, with a man named Kirkbride, who now runs a butcher shop in Matamoras, were the murders—Ward and he holding the season of the year. The freight from victim while Kirkbride cut his throat. The body was then thrown into a well the location of which the dying man fused to take them knowing that they disclosed. He spoke of a ring upon could not realize enough to pay the his victim's finger, which had not been removed. Kirkbride is missing. The well has been searched and a human skull found. Further search is in progress. Kirkbride's whereabouts are unknown, he not having been in his shop for two or three weeks. He will probably be arrested as soon as found.

-An enthusiastic country exchange remarks: "The hills and valleys are carpeted with the verdant growing crops." A neat idea. The carpet, trictly speaking, is of the ingrain variety.

#### Old Manuscript Ink.

While examining a large number of manuscripts of an old scribe some 20 years ago, I was struck with the legibility of the writing, owing in a great measure to the permanent quality of the ink, which had not faded in the least, although many of the manuing from those who choose to speak scripts were at least 200 years old. for those who only could have a commust have been celebrated in his day tion, viz: their employers, and a long for the excellence of his caligraphy, time was spent in ruinous contests for I met with a letter or two from his without satisfactory, or indeed any recorrespondents in which there was a request for the receipt of the ink he used. I found his receipts, which I promising persecutor of those who urged the equality of workmen in their dealings with their employers, at the made all the ink I have used. The receipt is as follows: Rain water, 1 blossomed out as the advocate of that gallon; galls, bruised, I pound; green copperas, ½ pound; gum arabic, 10 ounces, 5 drams, 1 scruple. Not requiring so large a quantity at a time, reduced the proportions by one-eight, water, 1 pint; galls, bruised, 12 ounces; green copperas, 6 drams; gum arabic, dence in him as a friend, but just the 10 drams. The galls must be coarsly sented, it was looked upon with a great deal of suspicion. The bill pass-through all its stages, however, and became a law. The first attempt at an application of provisions of the copperas are dissolved, after which it copperas are dissolved, after which it is enough to shake the bottle daily, to a conclusion in the Pittsburgh coal and in the course of a month or six region. The employers demanded a reduction of the price of mining from three and a half to three cents per bushel, which the workmen rejected.

vices to bring about a temperance reformation, it would be a refreshing movement agairs; the drinker as well performing his duty in examining all as the seller of liquor. The drink business is regulated by the law of demand his decision in a letter giving his reasons for his conclusion, and decrees that the price from the 21st of May to the 1st of Cctober shall be three and a quarter cents per bushel. He reports that he finds the trade somewhat depressed, and the prices at which coal can be sold readily will not warrant the payment of three and a half cents fee and sandwhiches and, metaphorithe payment of three and a nail cents, but three and a quarter cents would be a fair price. It is stated that the workmen are satisfied with the reasons for hearted fellow with a appetite. This criminality attaches to the seller attaches to the buyer and consumer. Seller and drinker are practically in the same boat—they are there because they choose to be. The law now in force in Maine recognizes the fact. The man who gets drunk, either on or off his own premises, is fined and imprisoned equally with the one who sells the liquor. The law which

# How a Woman's Life was Saved.

After she had tested the skill of all hest doctors in Western Pennsylvania. When all was ready, one of the biggest elephants was backed around and sighted. Just as the lanyard was ierk-

-Several of our exchanges have had a squib lately about the merchants of thing, and the shell took off the Prime Oil City being taken in by an advertis-Minister's head and knocked a hole as big as a sewer through the palace. Bros' circus, all ended by saying "here-His Majesty wouldn't have cared so much if the matter had ended there—as the Minister wasn't very prime and the palace needed ventilation—but it will just in the sweet bye and bye until didn't. On the contrary, the elephant some other advertising fraud with some which had been stood on his head by other scheme comes around and then the recoil, picked itself up in a fury and they will all contribute again, under started in on the down grade ahead of the mistaken notion that they are ad-

# I Know Whereof I Speak.

umped into the brass band with all For I have used it extensively. I refour feet, and if it hadn't got the big gard Parker's Ginger Tonic a most exdrum over its head so that it couldn't cellent for kidney, lung and stomach see, would probably have cleaned out disorders. It invigorates without inthe entire congregation. The King toxiacting J. Francir, Religo Philos was not found until the next morning, Journal, Chicago.

—A rare case is that of Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, head of the to render his new artillery system an largest iron manufacturing concern in this country. After accumulating a great fortune, he has returned to his native Scotland, and it is said will seek for election to parliament.

> \_"I had Salt Rheum for 19 years. Four packages of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure entirely cured me,"—F. P. La-velle, Merced, Cal. \$1. at druggists.

-Watermelons, mostly from Georthere here is from \$90 to \$100 per car, and in some instances consignees re-

freight. The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10

cents a package. -An Illinois woman has done no work since her recent conversion, and her husband has sued the revivalist who was instrumental in destroying her household usefulness.

-Mr. Will T. Montelius, Mt. Carmel, Pa., says: "I was entirely cured of dyspepsia, general debility and loss The year keeps up its reputation of appetite by using Brown's Iron Bitters.