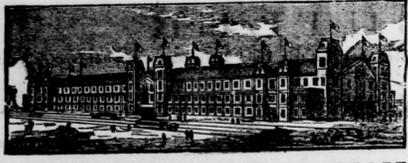




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Has Arrived at the Reliable and Popular Boot and Shoe House of

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Large Lots of Boots and Shoes are now coming in daily and will continue so until this store room is filled to its utmost capacity. Everything in the Boot and Shoe line is to be found in this stock. Most of this Stock was ordered last February and made up to suit the wants of his many customers. He don't go East and pick up odd lots of goods that have been set aside on account of not being perfect in work or stock; this kind of

BOOTS AND SHOES

The market is flooded with and inexperienced buyers will buy them; they will NOT WEAR.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

And buy your **BOOTS AND SHOES** from a reliable house; getting goods that will wear yourself and children from Fall to Spring. No second buying to get them through the Winter.

I Sell to Everybody alike Believing One Man's Dollar Just as Good as Another's.

Consumers of Boots and Shoes as a rule are not judges of **BOOTS AND SHOES**; can be deceived by unscrupulous dealers. Buy your goods from the house that always tells you just what the goods are.

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MADE BY NEW RICHMOND ALABAMA

And will cure every kind of constipation, biliousness, headache, dizziness, indigestion, and all the ailments of the bowels. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and is sold by all druggists.

Send for prospectus to DR. J. C. PARSONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Advertisement in the CITIZEN

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Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

The Charles A. Veggler Co. (Incorporated in U.S.A.)
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DYSENTERY SUMMER COMPLAINT

There is no time to be lost when those we love are taken with these terrible diseases.

The beauty of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER is that it acts so promptly, surely and efficiently.

Don't be without PAIN KILLER! Have it ready for instant use! Keep it with you at home or abroad!

ALL THE DRUGGISTS SELL IT

A SKEPTIC SAID

My wife and I were afflicted with this disease for several years. I was a skeptic, but I tried this medicine and it cured me. I can now testify to its efficacy.

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TUTT'S PILLS

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER

IS THE GREAT REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

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GRAYS HAIR OR WHENS TURNED TO A GLAZED BLACK BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF THIS DYE. IT IMPARTS A NATURAL COLOR AND IS ENTIRELY UNSOULING.

Sellers' Liver Pills

Act Directly on the Liver.

CHRIS CHILLS AND FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

PERMANENT STAMPING FOR KENSINGTON, ABRASIVE AND OUTLINE WORK DONE.

Also lessons in same given by ANNIE M. LOWMAN, North street, Butler, Pa.

WM. KELLEN,

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

Advertisement in the CITIZEN

APPALING DISASTER.

The Great Island of Java a Mass of Ruins.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The latest advices from Batavia, the capital of Java, show that the volcanic eruptions in that island are much more serious than at first indicated. The disturbances begun on the island of Krakatau, in the strait of Sunda, about fifteen miles off the coast of Java. The deep rumblings were distinctly audible at Surakarta and Batavia, about 45 and 22 miles respectively. Little alarm was felt at first, but with a few hours showers of stones began to fall at Jonkijerta, Surabaja and Zerang. All through the night showers of red-hot rocks and ashes fell, making complete darkness in these towns. In Batavia there was an occasional fall, and it was difficult to keep the street lamps burning in the European quarter. By next morning all communications with Anjer was cut off, all the bridges having been destroyed by the descending rocks and ashes, and road rendered impassable. The first eruptions were on Saturday night. On Sunday morning the disturbances had extended beneath the waters of the Strait, and they were soon boiling and hissing violently, while great waves dashed upon the Javanese shores, and the temperature of the sea went up nearly 20 degrees. Even as far away from the original point of disturbances as Madura the furious waves were lashed into mountains of foam as they came rolling in. The threatening rumblings gradually became more and more distinct, and by noon the Malia Meru, the largest of the craters of Java, was belching forth flames at a very alarming rate. This eruption soon spread to the Gunung Tengger, (the crater of which is the largest in the world, being nearly four miles in diameter); the Gunung Gunter, and many other minor mountains until more than a third of the forty-five craters of Java were either in active eruption or seriously threatening it.

Just before dusk a great luminous cloud formed over the Gunung Gunter, and the crater of that volcano began to vomit up enormous streams of white acid and sulphurous mud, besides smaller quantities of lava. There were rapidly successive explosions, followed by tremendous showers of cinders and enormous fragments, which were hurled high into the air and scattered in all directions, to fall, after the force was spent, upon the valleys below, carrying death and destruction.

With these terrible eruptions came a sympathetic demonstration from the sea. The overhanging clouds were so surcharged with electricity that at the same time over fifteen huge water-spouts were seen, the water continued to fall at somewhat long intervals ever since.

Men, women and children lived in terror from their tottering dwelling-places, filling the air with their shrieks of horror. Hundreds were unable to get out before the houses fell and were buried beneath the great mass of rocks and mud which were piled up where a few hours before had been peace, happiness and untroubled security.

The Gunung Tengger has not had an eruption before since the year 1800, when an extent of land seventeen miles long and seven broad was completely covered with sulphurous mud so peculiar to the eruptions of Java. The peak of Gunung Tengger is 6,000 feet high, and the monument of flame on top of this made a scene of very impressive grandeur. Every moment a huge bowlder of red or white heat would be hurled from Tengger's crater with terrific force and after going hundreds of feet into the air would fall back with a whirl, perhaps crushing through the heated roof of some Chinese fisherman's hut, or crush beneath its huge mass the form of some native peasant. Fissures after fissure appeared in the sides of the mountain, and here and there in the valleys there came a great yawning chasm.

On the elevated plains of Kediri and Bandung the showers of stones, mud and lava were not so frequent as in the lower portions of the island; but were still quite destructive. Much of the northern portion of the island, which was covered with tracts of forests, was soon in one great blaze of flame. The red-hot vomitings from the craters had set the trees on fire, and as the giants of the woods fell one after another like so many sheaves of wheat before a gale, the scene was one of awful grandeur.

As the eruptions increased in frequency and violence the disturbance of the waters surrounding the barren coast became more and more violent. Here the waves rushed in terrific force upon the steep, rocky incline, breaking upon the overhanging crags and receding rapidly after a lava-flow cooled just at the moment when it was about to fall over a precipice, and then remaining, quickly hardened by contact with the waters and forming a distinct strata of black and bright red, purple and brown lava, all thrown about in the most eccentric masses, while huge peaks of basalt rose at frequent intervals. There the waves came rolling over a marshy plain along the shore, suddenly engulfing a hamlet of fisherman's rude houses, and turning suddenly back swept away almost every vestige of what had a moment before been a scene of bustling activity where family after family had been rushing around in a vain endeavor to save their effects and get away with their lives from the awful combination of elements threatening them. What a few hours before were fertile valleys, covered with flourishing plantations of coffee, rice, sugar, indigo or tobacco, the staples of the island, were soon but mud, stone and lava-covered fields of destruction and ruin. Probably not a single crop of Java will be saved. At the entrance to Batavia was a large group of houses extending along the shore and occupied by Chinamen. This part of the city was entirely swept away, and of the 25,000 Chinese who lived on this swampy plain, it is hardly probable that more than 5,000 managed to save their lives. They stuck

to their homes till the waves that washed the away came, fearing the torments of the torments of water from the exterior.

The population of Europeans and Americans in Batavia suffered a loss perhaps of 800 souls out of 35,000 whites living there. Many of the bazars in the higher portion of the city were demolished, and it is impossible to make any estimate of the great pecuniary loss. The Exchange and the military hospitals suffered great damage. At Anjer the European and American quarters was first overwhelmed by rocks, mud and lava from the craters, and then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing to mark the site and causing the loss of some 2,000 lives of the inhabitants and those who had tried to find a refuge there.

Bantam, once a prosperous and flourishing native city, but practically abandoned many years ago, was entirely covered several times by the waters, and there must have been from 1,200 to 1,500 people drowned.

While over the land accurate estimate formed at present of the loss of life, it must be apparent when it is considered that the island has a population of over 10,000,000 people, that the death list will foot up far into the thousands.

MORE APPALING.

LONDON, August 29, 10:30 P. M.—Further particulars of the great volcanic eruption in Java have just reached London from Batavia. At noon on Sunday the American doctor supposed to have reached their greatest height, but late in the afternoon and evening the violence of the disturbances suddenly increased. About midnight the most frightful scene of the whole disturbance took place. Suddenly an enormous luminous cloud, similar to that which was seen over the Gunung Gunter but much greater in extent, formed over the highest ranges of mountains, which skirt the southeast coast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size until it formed a canopy of lurid red and whitish gray over a wide extent of territory. About 2 o'clock Monday morning the great cloud suddenly broke into small sections and quickly vanished. At the same time the most frightful rumblings were heard and the columns of fire and smoke on the southeast corner of the island ceased to ascend.

VILLAGE AND INHABITANTS DISAPPEAR.

The hissing of the sea became so loud as to be almost deafening, and the waves rushed up on the shores to an almost unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous tract of land had disappeared, extending from point Capucien on the south to Negery Palsong on the north and west, to a low point covering an extent of territory about fifty miles square. In this were situated the villages of Negery and Negery Babawang. Of the people inhabiting these places and the natives, scattered sparsely through the forests and on the plains, none escaped. The loss of life must have aggregated fully 15,000 souls. The villages of Negery and Babawang, extending along the coast in a semicircle for about sixty-five miles had gone out of sight. The waters of Welome Bay, the Sunda Straits and Pepper Bay on the east and the Indian Ocean on the south had rushed in and formed a great sea of turbulent waters. The town of Tanerang was swept away. Half the population, nearly 20,000 inhabitants, perished. At Speelwijk, near Poin's Saleis, the red hot rocks set fire to the houses and swept away all the thickly settled portion of the town.

75,000 LIVES LOST.

Fjelenknig was almost totally destroyed and a large number of lives were lost. The island of Onrus, five miles off the mouth of the Tangerang river and 20 miles east of Batavia, was covered since the former reports. The town of Bridge was destroyed, the Diamond and Pearl bastions badly damaged, and the Burran redoubt destroyed. The town of Faggal was severely shaken and few buildings were left standing. The aggregate loss of life from the various elements of the terrible disturbances must be fully 75,000. A similar shock occurred in the island of Sumatra on Monday forenoon. Middle Island, 10 miles off the Javanese coast, was almost wholly engulfed. The small island of Singkel has entirely disappeared. It was uninhabited.

No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

—James Williams, of Anderson, S. C., is not yet 21 years of age, but is in full for bigamy. He pleads in defense that two years ago he was converted to the doctrines of Mormon by missionaries preaching in that section of the State, and claims that as polygamists in Utah are not molested he should be set free.

—Mr. Jas. W. Sewall, Wrightsville, Pa., says: "I suffered from dyspepsia and heart burn, which Brown's Iron Bitters entirely relieved."

—The claims against Allegheny county arising from the riots of 1877 have all been settled or are now barred by the statute of limitation, except those upon which suits have been entered. The total amount asked by those who have suits still pending against the county is \$20,000, but as consequential damages for which the county will not hold itself liable, are included, it is expected to settle for \$3,500. The grand total of all claims against the county is \$23,500. The county has been able to compromise by paying \$2,708,538.88, saving \$28,791.83 by the aid of sharks and the nests of sea swallows.

THE CHINESE, OF WHAT THEIR FOOD CONSISTS.

His Intense Desire to be Corpulent—The Philosophy of the Stomach in the Celestial Kingdom—Strange Food Products.

PEKIN, July 1.—To be able to eat well means, in the Chinaman's opinion, to be happy. All his cares, troubles, and desires centre in the same point, namely, good eating. True, everybody the world over takes care to satisfy his appetite in the best possible way. But the Chinese differ from other people in the philosophy of the subject. They hold that only the satiated man can be happy, and those who cannot make themselves full are surely fools. Their most sacred philosophical and medical treatises deal with the stomach as the principal source of the spiritual, moral, and physical life of man. The head, in their opinion, is a poor dependent on the bounty of the stomach. Not the head but the stomach ought to be crowned. They hold as a cardinal axiom that the stomach is the spring of every thought, feeling and muscular action. He who does not eat loses all sense only because he fills up his stomach. They look upon Dr. Tanner's forty days' fast as a clever trick. They assert that the American doctor deceived the public by drinking some colorless nutritious substances dissolved in water. Otherwise, they argue, he would necessarily turn first an idiot and then a corpse.

When we ponder on some difficult subject we often touch or rub our forehead. Under the same circumstances the Chinaman puts his fingers below his belt. By touching his abdomen he facilitates his mental process. In view of the supremacy of the stomach the Chinese came to the conclusion that the better it is filled the wiser is its possessor; hence fatness and corpulence are the best mirror of the mind, the best indication of superior intellect. And, as wisdom brings man to a blissful state and to a heavenly beatitude, the superior spiritual advisers of the Buddhists are distinguished for their corpulence. I am told there are divines among them who devour a whole sheep for breakfast! No wonder they regard the severe fasting of the Christian heretics as a hopeless folly.

Now, what are the agencies which bring the Chinaman to his blissful state? They are manifold; yet beef, milk and dairy products in general are strictly excluded from the list. About two centuries ago in the Celestial Empire there was established ox-worship, as a reward for the great assistance in agriculture rendered by that horned animal. Then it was forbidden to kill either ox or cow. It became also a sacred duty to leave the cow's milk exclusively for the calves, to whom it rightfully belonged. Chinamen, do not use the milk of sheep or goats, though they are very fond of the meat of these animals. But, then, they are exceedingly fond of woman's milk. The well-to-do parents often keep wet nurses for their children up to the seventh and even ninth year. Some times even men of age, and particularly old men, resort to woman's milk either as an article of luxury or as a dietetic means. Among rich Chinamen it is a point of pride to keep a number of wet nurses. Of the rich Celestial it may be truly said that "he is worth so many wet nurses," as of the rich Mohammedan it is said "he is worth so many wives." The poor man, however, is not so particular. He will use the milk of any cow or goat that he can get. No Chinaman would milk a cow, for such practice, in his opinion, would stain forever her chastity.

Excluding beef and dairy products Chinamen eat everything that is edible, horse and ass flesh, snakes, rats, mice, dogs, grasshoppers, spiders, worms, coon-skins, sea cucumbers, swallows' nests and so on. Once, while living in a villa, near Pekin, I saw a very strange scene. There appeared a cloud of grasshoppers. Suddenly the field was covered with Chinamen, who ran frantically hither and thither gathering them in. They filled large sacks and bags with the insects. They carried portable stoves on which they roasted them. Other Chinamen eagerly devoured the grasshoppers, paying a penny for ten.

At the head of all meats Chinamen put, of course, pork. In their opinion, the hog belongs the first place in the list of domestic animals. If you ask a Chinaman why, he will answer you proudly: "Because it was the hog from whom the Chinaman descended. Don't you see, the Celestials have beaten Darwin on the theory of the descent of man. It is only natural, then, that among Chinamen hogs should enjoy full rights of citizenship. Like dogs, they wander wherever they please. A Chinese street without a number of hogs is an impossibility. Are there many hogs in China? Should think so. On a single holiday in memory of their ancestors, but merely human ancestors—the Celestials eat fully 650,000 hogs. I must admit that Chinese pork is superior to any found elsewhere on the globe. Poor Chinamen who cannot afford to buy pork eat meat of dogs, asses, horses, rats, mice, rabbits, hares, goats and sheep. But I never saw them eating cats.

Of birds the Chinese eat silver pheasants, ducks, geese, chickens, jackdaws, crows, and many others. Curiously enough, the so-called Cochinchina fowls are very rarely seen here. Salt eggs are in great use here.

IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

President Arthur Arrives Safely at the National Park.

UPPER GEYSER BASIN Yellowstone National Park, August 24.—At 1 o'clock to day, after a dusty march of twenty-six miles over a rough trail, the President and party arrived in the Upper Geyser Basin of the National Park and went into camp near an old, faithful geyser, who greeted the travelers a few minutes after dismounting with one of his hourly eruptions. All were very tired and hungry, and the exhibition, that seemed specially to greet the Chief Magistrate, could induce but few of the party to abandon the lunch and rush to a point for observations of the display.

The afternoon was devoted to resting, bathing and overhauling the outfit, and little attention was paid to the geysers beyond those in the immediate vicinity of the camp. All the travelers were impressed with the wonders surrounding them, and to-morrow will, no doubt, prove a day of interest and pleasure.

After their ride on horseback of 230 miles, every member of the expedition is in the best of health, and not an accident of the slightest character has occurred on the whole journey to mark its pleasure.

The winter frost was still thick on the blades of grass and leaves of the shrubs, glistening in the morning sun, light like diamond dust, and the mists and vapors rested close to the surface of the river as the presidential party mounted at 6:45 last Thursday morning and started out for the day's march.

The night had been the coldest the party has yet experienced, the thermometer marking twenty degrees at 6 A. M., and in the mess tent the water which had been served out a few moments before the party sat down to breakfast, formed a network of ice on the under surface of the glasses.

The trail was very crooked and had over a low range of mountains covered with pine forests. At intervals, open grassy parks were found, but most of them were only a few acres in area. About twelve miles on the party came upon the lower falls of the Lewis, or Lake Fork, a dark, gray gorge cut through solid walls of volcanic rock, its sides being nearly perpendicular. Five miles further on the party went into camp in a lovely open park at the North end of the Lewis Lake, the only spot on the shore line which is not densely timbered. The camp was named Logan, in honor of the Senator, who was to have been one of the party, and whose unavoidable absence has been regretted by all encamped at the beautiful spot.

The tents look out on this beautiful sheet of water, and the sound of the waves on the beach mingled pleasantly with its twin sisters, the sound of the sighing of the wind in the trees near by. Along the line of march on Thursday, were seen large quantities of Indian tea, a diminutive species of evergreen whortleberries, five to ten inches high, found only in timber and at an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The Indians are fond of the tea made from the dried leaves and stems of this plant, and it is said by those who have drunk it that it forms a pleasant substitute for our own.

The day before (Wednesday) the party remained at Camp Strong, the surroundings of which are worthy of more than passing notice, a grassy bottom encompassed by mountains clad with evergreen trees of all sizes, from the young seedling up to mature age, scattered singly, grouped in clusters, or massed into dark forests. The tents were pitched on the banks of the Snake River, which here possesses all the attributes of a first-class trout stream, clear, pure water dripping over pebbly bottoms, with here and there swift currents, eddies and deep holes.

Looking back over the course from Fort Washkiki, where the party first mounted their horses and abandoned wheeled vehicles and took the Indian trail, which has led through fertile valleys, across the Bad Lands and over rugged mountains, there are many memories which the members of the party are enjoying the rest of the party. The hail storm at Camp Crosby, the dust which sifted in the tents at Camp Tenton, the trail across the fallen timbers are forgotten in the pleasant associations of the rest of the journey.

Located in a head of the Gros Ventre River, from the first of which the trail led, looking down on the travelers obtained their first good view of the royal Tetons, or Titans, as they should be called. To the West was a forest of pine and spruce mantling the mountains to the South and East clay and sandstone rising high in the sky and rich red in its iron coloring, masked, here and there, by green foliage. The short, thick grass of the little valley furnished splendid grazing for the animals, and the trout within twenty feet of the tent, made the immediate surroundings most attractive.

Then the Titan Basin, large as the State of Rhode Island, and covered at this time of the year with nutritious grasses, and profuse in evidence of being the winter grazing ground of deer, antelope and elk. The near future most practically determine its value for stock purposes. Then Jackson's Lake, as seen from a crest of a high cliff on the line of march, a gigantic sapphire, its surface fretted and blown into white caps by the winds which swept down over Mount Moran, and, moaning, lost themselves in the gloom forests beyond. The scenery along the route will furnish pleasant memories in the years to come. Enough game has been killed to satisfy the wants of the party.

USELESS FRIGHT.

To worry about any liver, kidney or urinary trouble, especially Bright's disease or diabetes, as Hoy's Bitters never fails of a cure, where a cure is possible. We know this.

Under the latter is understood not the whole nest, but only the mucilaginous inner coating of the nests. It is believed that the swallows who built their nests on the sea rocks cover their nests and glue them to the rocks with the juice of sea cane, which, on being dried, looks like maclaginous membrane. On the market these nests are found in the shape of a hemisphere of the size of a half orange peel. The nests are sold here at from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per pound. They are used principally for making broth, to which they give a peculiar aroma and taste, much valued by gastronomers.

Rice stands, of course, at the head of vegetable foods. Without rice gruel no meal is served here. "Fan" means both "to have a meal" and "to eat rice gruel." The brown rice, which is common here, but heated and musty, is much liked. There is also a red variety of rice.

Honey is much used here, but chiefly as a cosmetic. After being mixed with flour it is used by the women in their hair dressing. With their hair saturated, sticky and shining with honey, they must be indeed sweet.

As everybody knows, the Chinese are passionately fond of tea, which they cultivate for the rest of the world. They drink it at every meal, at home and out, when idle and at work, in shops and in offices—in short, everywhere, and at any time of day night. The red, black, and green sorts of tea they prepare only for exports, while they themselves use exclusively yellow tea. They take tea in small cups, and without sugar.

Though in China there are excellent sorts of grapes, yet no wine is prepared there. The Chinese make two kinds of whisky, of sargo and rice, and drink a good deal of it. Women also drink and smoke here. A tin gill of the shape of an hour glass is used for whisky drinking. They had no glass works here until recently, when an American gentleman taught some Celestials to make glass. During my thirty years' residence here I have never seen a single drunken Chinaman on the street. No coffee or chocolate is used here.

The unusually fertile soil of this country yields products enough to satisfy the appetites of all the Celestials, and in view of their peculiar philosophy of the stomach, they ought to be able, all of them, to reach the blissful state of satiety. Yet how many of them are lean, hungry, with wistful eyes and hollow stomachs! What a heart-rending tragedy does these thin fellows present, whose all-absorbing idea is to be thick. When I look upon the crowd of hollow-cheeked Chinamen and then upon the few who are in the blissful state of corpulence, I can not help thinking of the lean-fleshed king of Pharaoh.

Fruit Trees by the Roadside.

It is singular that among dusty roadside trees there is generally an abundance of fruit, and this abundance is usually in proportion to the quantity of dust. Not only is the fruit abundant, but the leaves are generally remarkably healthy; and we do not remember an instance of a blighted or seriously diseased tree, when they have been covered with road-side dust. If there are hollow stomachs, what a heart-rending tragedy does these thin fellows present, whose all-absorbing idea is to be thick. When I look upon the crowd of hollow-cheeked Chinamen and then upon the few who are in the blissful state of corpulence, I can not help thinking of the lean-fleshed king of Pharaoh.

A Minister's Gratitude.

DR. HARTMAN—Dear Sir: I am thankful to God that I can acknowledge your treatment (Peruna) of my daughter's eye has been successful and satisfactory. I would be glad to have the public have confidence in you. N. B.—Please make your fees in tender of poor people. Remember the teacher mercies of thy wicked and cruel.

REV. E. H. BALDWIN, Watsburg, Pa.

Reader ask your druggist for one of Dr. Hartman's invaluable books on the "Ills of Life," and how to cure them. You get one gratis.

The French victories over the Anamites of Tonquin follow one after the other. Now they bombard a city, and now they rout a body of troops. They have recently captured the fortress town of Hoi-Anon, which has 30,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of one of King Phude's provinces, seizing at the same time a lot of cannon and the money in the Treasury. It was supposed that China would support the Anamites; but it does not seem as though the Chinese could not prevent the conquest of Anam by the French.

Useless Fright.

To worry about any liver, kidney or urinary trouble, especially Bright's disease or diabetes, as Hoy's Bitters never fails of a cure, where a cure is possible. We know this.

—One touch of leather makes the bad boy grin.