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CHARITY HOSPITAL.

BAD SCENES AMONG AN UNFOR TUNATE CLASS OF PEOPLE.

Work on Blackwell's Island Kine Hundred Sufferers Under Onloof-A Dying Girl-Noble Deeds Charity-Ontside Work.

The ladies of the mission gathered up their packages and papers and divided in two parties—one to visit the penitentiary and do there the beautiful work which Elizabeth Fry initiated, the other to the Charity hospital, and with the latter I for the use of the mission. The tables in it were already covered with baskets of fruit, glasses of jelly, bottles of beef toa, oysters, and various other deli each taking her own basket and reading matter to the ward she was assigned to Here, under this one roof, are \$00 human beings, in every conceivable stage of suffering The pangs of poverty are increased a hundred fold when disease seizes in its cruel clutches the unhappy victim Few people are fortunate enough to escape the knowledge of bodily pain. Most, indeed, can recollect at least one season of physical wretchedness To be sure, there was a soft bed and shaded windows, skilled care and loving attentions, doctors who said pleasant things and disguised their doses, delicious tritles that appeared by magic, and a thousand ingenious surprises to create an appetite or win a smile. With all that, something like a shudder comes over one at the thought of a repetition of the experience.

To go through a ward in the Charity hos pital convinces you that the primer of misery has yet to be mastered by the rest of us Imagine yourself on a narrow and lumpy bed, the light from a row of big windows beating in your eyeballs, the feet of the convalescents shuffling and scuf-fling over the bare floor, the whitewashed walls, devoid of even a wall paper pattern to be deciphered, the callous young doctor to whom you are but a bit of experience, and the food such that if well your stomach and senses would revolt at it. As to flowers, books and and bright colors, they come on After all no am

ticular that made a profoun I upon a a firi in the last stages of con-sumption lliness had robbed her face of the coarseness it may have had in health Through the vell that death is drawing over it shine splendid black eyes and a skin painfully brilliant in coloring. A beavy mass of short black hair falls over ber forehead, nearly meeting the large dark brows that seem to have been painted rather than grown on the marble skin. There is something curious and shocking in this dread "makeup" of dicase that reminds one of the stars, but there is no counterfeit presentment of bealth in the long, emaciated hands that lie so nervelessly on the bedguilt. By the side of the bed is a little stand, up-It a Bible and a mug of water-that is al

Mary was breathing in low gaspa. Her lips were parched, her eyes depairing Suddenly they fell upon the visiter. In a moment she was transformed. When that visitor laid on the little table a slice ordinary white bread and butter pull big orange the girl half raised bereif her elbow to look her gratitude Th luxury expressed in that dice of born and butter no one can Imagine until the look at the dark, sticky stuff grand over that is called by that unme in the hand pital. Then the gentle missionary real enverly "No one else comes to see me but you," she said, simply, "and the days and nights are so long." "Is there anything you would like"

naked the lady "Yes. ma'am, if you please. I should so like a little mixed candy," said the dy-ing girl. "You see, the medicine tastes so bad, and we don't have nothing to take after it." The candy was promised, and with her heart in her voice the lady ut. tered a little prayer and left the sufferer composed and comforted. It is a dark day in a patient's life when the doctor says she may have anything she likesthat is that visitors choose to give herand many and singular are the petitions showing the sufferer's idea of luxury One sinking from the effects of an opera tion begs for a taste of mixed pickles. another wants "just one bologny, ma'am;" a third asks for a glass of ginger ale, and an old woman begs for "a cup of real

Going from one ward to another it is the same story told over and over again of suffering, for the most part dumb, of moral blindness and mental misery. It is enrious, though, to note the difference of reception given to the mission visitors by

the new and old ones.
In the surgical wards were many desperately ill women. One of them near the door was nearly over the threshold of life " Her glazed eyes were fixed upon a child-her only one, brought to he for a farewell kiss. The little fellow crowed the woman who held him, unconscious of the weinan who held him. As his mother's admitted. Power was applied to the synlids fell he was taughing outright with delight. It would be painful and walking in steps cut in the ice, and pushdreary to go even in pen from one ward to another in this stronghold of suffering. It seems as if the very walls of it would

low, to touch the ice only at intervals. The dangerous machine was given up when the skating really began; besides, the spring ice would not bear the strain of the sweep as it revolved upon the upright post.—Hamlin Garland in American that day; the bucket trade, with the mother is working out that the mother is working out that the mother is working out the supplies her little ones with a game in the country.

pall of good hot food; the kitchen garden, where little girls are carefully taught, and the protective work, which aims to care for the female stranger from the country of abroad until she finds work.

- Mrs Robert P Porter in New York

Stanford's University and Coeducation I saked as to the Stanford university, and Senator Stanford showed me some of the photographs of the buildings as they are today. He has photographs sent him every month showing the progress of the building, and these last photographs show that It is only a little above the foundation. The design of this university is in the shape of three quadrangles and it will have a half mile of covered colonnades. went. A small room is set apart there The only high feature of the building is the chapel tower, and the design is Spanish. The building will consist of a series of long, low halls. As I understand it, the university is to cover an area of cacles By each basket lay a number of papers and religious tracts. After brief religious services the ladies separated, There are about 6,000 acres of

ground about the college building, and, it Is said, though I do not get the facts from Senator Stanford, that the gift of the university in round numbers amounts to \$20,000,000. In this gift is included the 3,000 acres of good California land which is given to the university.
I asked Senator Stanford as to the co-

ducation of the sexes, and he told me that women would be admitted to the university as well as man, and be said he thought at least 25 per cent. could be added to the productive power of the United States by the women of the United States entering those occupations for which they were fitted, and that without their undertaking any profession or business which would be unwomanly or distasteful to them. He said he thought the future of the laboring classes lay in such education as would fit them to take advantage of their surroundings, and that the raw materials of the world were great enough to provide all the citizens of the world with all the comforts of life, and invention to their aid and applied their labor in the right direction. He referred to the McCormick reaper, which now enables a farmer to cut, thresh and sack 100 pounds of wheat for a cent and a half a ack, and said that California alone could nough food to feed the whole

States. - Carpenter's Interview ator Stanford.

in Longby to abate the smoke nuisance afforded rather a startling idea of the teful extravagance of the present sysof combustion. Here is a summary of a late report of the Smoke Abatement institute: The weight of the smoke cloud ver the city is estimated at about fifty ous of solid carbon and 250 tons of hydro arbon and carbonic oxide gases. From ctual tests, the value of coal actually ested through the obstinacy of the ockneys is £2,257;500, or 42 per cent. of he amount expended for coal in London, hat being the percentage of heat that capes up chimney without warming This waste also causes a use a expenditure of £268,750 for carting mi, to say nothing of the wear and tear f streets and of £13,000 more for carting

Altogether, about £2,500,000 is yearly brown away in London. Add to this 2,000,000 for injury to property from the coke laden atmosphere, and there is own a total of £4,500,000 which London anually loses because of its failure to irn coal under proper coaditions. Nearly d) this waste and amoke could be procented by a general adoption of improved actions of constructing chimneys, firepinces, furnaces and heaters .- Safety

Tolstei on Medical Science.

Tolatoi does not believe in science, and e thinks, in particular, that medical clence is progressing in an entirely wrong

"Medical science," he says, "is entirely granged for the wealthy classes and it he people who can obtain everything for hemselves, and it attempts to heal those who possess no superfluity by the same cans. The physician has studied with elebrities in the capitals, who only retain stients who can be cured in the hosital, and who, in the course of their are, can purchase the appliances requisite or healing and even go at once from the orth to the south to some baths or other. science is of such a nature that every rund physician laments because there are o means of curing workingmen, because o is so poor that he has not the means to lace the sick man in the proper hygienic nditions; and at the same time this phy ician complains that there are no hos sitals and that he cannot get through with his work, that he needs assistants, more doctors and practitioners."-New

York Medical Record.

A Dangerous Machine. One of our inventions-the whirligig. hich sprung during the winter from the lack of hills to coast upon and ice to skate over-consisted of a long pole hung child—her only one, brought to he for a son the top of a short upright post, set in the midst of a small pond of ice. To the and capered about merrily in the lap of longer end of the pole was attached a sled by ropes as long as the size of the pond ing. It will be seen that the most frightful speed could be almost instantly attained. The sled was like a stone in a weep, and the sights weigh down the sling, and there was a point where it rose in the air with a swing like that of a swal-A few of the branch charities are the low, to touch the ice only at intervals.

"CREASING" A MUSTANG.

SKILL DISPLAYED BY TEXAS MARKS-MEN IN CAPTURING WILD HORSES.

The Animals Formerly a Great Nulsance to Cattle Raisers-Catching an Untamed Mustang with a Rifle Ball-Irreclaimably Victors Brutes.

J. T. Hill, who for many years has been engaged in cattle raising in Texas and the Indian territory, remarked to a reporter the other day: "In the early days of the cattle business in Texas, from 1857 to 1860, the ranges were overrun by bands of wild borses. These animals were a great nuisance, as they would get mixed with our loose horses and run them off when any one approached. As a rule they were a rough, ill shaped set of beasts, and almost untamable, so that few attempts were ever made to catch them, it being considered best to shoot them on sight and thus get rid of a disturbing influence in our horse berds. Sometimes, however, a really fine animal would be seen and the ranchmen would try hard to secure it. But the ordinary mode of capture, lassoing, could seldom be used against wild horses, and these beasts were very shy, and even a poor horse, carrying no weight, could outstrip a very fine animal with a man on his back. I have chased wild horses 100 times and have become thoroughly convinced of the truth of the English racing saying that the weight of a stable key will win or lose a race.

NOVEL METHOD OF CAPTURE. "In this extremity the Texans used to resort to a means of capturing the horses which is, I believe, exclusively American It was discovered, I do not know how, that a blow upon a particular sinew in a horse's neck, located just above where the spine joins the skull, would paralyze the animal temperarily without doing it any permanent injury. In those days the Texans were nearly without exception the luxuries, too, if those citizens brought | fine shots, and at short range could send a rifle ball with phenomenal accuracy. The horses could not be approached except on foot, and it was impossible to catch them on horseback. But, not to be overcome by any such difficulties, the cowboys discovered a way to capture

employed in creasing mustangs was the Ho said he came back with fifty dollars, old Hawkins rife, which carried a bullet just as he started, and they had lived on not much larger than a pea, had a set bananas principally. San Francisco trigger and required but a small charge of | Chronicle. powder These weapons were wonder fully accurate up to 100 yards, but in flicted a triffing wound, and the builet was likely to take a course through soft flesh around any hard object, Instead of tearing through it, as a larger ball propelled by a heavier charge of powder would do Hundreds of mustangs, al ways the best animals n the herd, used to be creased every year, and this practice was kept up until the herds had en tirely disappeared.

NOT OF MUCH USE. "Some of the borses thus secured were very tough and fleet animals, but few were of any practical use. Nearly all were stailions, as a wild mare that was good for anything was seldom seen, and exception, trreclatmably vicious, even when judged from the Texas standpoint. Even when broken to the saddle they rup, and unless he was wary he would re

ceive a terrible blow on the leg.
"I used to own a horse that, I believe, could scratch himself between the ears him in the usual way, and always used to cheap the American citizen wouldn't have vault into the saddle without touching it. The result is that when the values the stirrups, a feat easily enough per formed in my younger days, although I foreigner was the one to prifit by it. In would have some difficulty in doing it San Francisco you will find a great many now I used to like to ride wild horses. very wealthy Chinamen who own valua-but after one or two narrow escapes from ble blocks of stores and flats, and who are their deadly fore feet, which they would powerful competitors of the American use if a man carelessly stood in front of stock."-St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Aprysexte is the name Dr. Guye, of Amsterdam, chooses for inattentiveness. and he quite singularly finds that the nose is a cause of it. A dull boy became quick to learn after certain tumors had been taken from the nose, and a man who been taken from the nose, and a man who had been troubled with varilgo and buzz ing in the ears for twelve years found mental labor easy after a like operation. In a third case a specical student was similarly relieved. Dr. Guye supposes that these nased troubles affect the brain by preventing the cerebral lymph from circulating freely.—Frank Leslies. Telegraphers' Signal Code.

There is nothing that gladdens the eyes of the telegraph editor quite as much as the magical "30." The compositor at the case likes to see it, too, for he knows it is the end of telegraph copy for the night. The telegraph operator has a fancy for "80" also, as, indeed, has every one who has anything to do with a telegraph or a newspaper office. This "30" means literally "the end," and is the signal that the telegraph report is complete for the night, but just why it should be so or bow this came about no one can probably tell with any accuracy, but it is a part of a code of signals adopted by telegraph operators long ago. They hit upon it at random, doubtless, and it serves its purpose sat'sactorily. By the same token the figure "1" is used as the signal, "Wait a minute;" "2," and sometimes "12," means "I understand;" "18" means "trouble;" '25" is "busy on another wire."

These are the signals most commonly ised by operators engaged on ordinary business or dispatches intended for the newspapers, but signals and ciphers are used in a thousand occupations. train dispatcher has his code, and the signals therein save him a world of work and pounding of the key. For instance, "7" may mean "train orders" and "9" be the signal used by the president of the road. When "0" flashes along eveything on the wire gets out of the way, just as everything is sidetracked when the president's car comes whizzing down the ralls. It can be readily understood how these signals save time and labor, on the principle that stenography is better adapted to the condensation of phrases and sentences than longhand; in a single figure a world of meaning can be ex pressed, but to the overwoked telegraph editor, who has been slaving all night with his head close to a gas lamp, and whose brain is buzzing and sizzling, the signal "30" is the sweetest and the dear-

est of them all.-Chicago Tribune.

Booth told a very amusing story when he was here last of a trip he took to Honolulu, when he was younger and knocking about California. Some actor came up from Australia who had stopped at the Sandwich Islands. He inflar Booth on the subject of that dramatic El them. Taking his rifle, a hunter would crawl through the thick chaparral until within fifty or sixty yards of the horse he desire. Then, taking careful With that money he hired the theatre for the sinew. When this was properly done rangement, to give a show. It was to be down. Keep the eyes fixed straight forthe horse would fall as if struck by light "Richard III." The two or three people ning and remain insensible for ten or fif played all the parts. One man played teen minutes, recovering completely in an four, and one woman two, and so on. hour or two, with no worse injury than a The question of billing the town arose slight wound in the back of the neck that He managed to get some posters, but he soon healed. Of course many bullets went had nothing to stick them up with He astray and hundreds of horses were killed, bought a bucket of "poi" and some starch fact ought to inspire confidence to those but a good shot would secure about one or stuff that would help it, mixed his herse in three that he attempted to paste and sent a small Kanaka out to put 'creaso,' as this mode of capture was up the bills. He didn't see any when he went out, and investigation disclosed that "The large calibre rifles commonly in the small Kanaka had eaten up all the use were not adapted to this peculiar mode paste and thrown the posters away He of hunting, as if they touched the sinew begged some of his company to stick they were sure to break it, and the them up, but they were all too high toned, wounds the 44 or 52 calibre balls inflicted and Booth had to go off himself in the were too severe The weapon universally middle of the night and paste his blils up.

> Cutlook for Juvenile Literature. When there are no more red ladians, or when these who continue to exist are und versally respectable, law abiding, humdrum personages, what will the boy of the future do for exciting literature? Pirates, it need hardly be pointed out, are becoming in these latter days ridiculously scarce. even in their former happy hunting grounds off the coasts of Sumatra, Borneo and other East Indian Islands traders rarely meet with any of the gentlemen Immortalized by Marryat, Low and Louis Stevenson, and a score of other marine novelists. When we come across a good pirate story in a boys' book, we nearly always find it written in the past tenso.

The same is becoming true of adventhe captured borses were nearly, without tures with redskins, but still there are parts of the American continent where the Comanche or Apacho in his war paint may even now be encountered. This is as could only be ridden by the very best it should be. The misery which will be horsemen, and were always on the look | inflicted on schoolboys when all the desert out to do their riders an injury Strange to say, they seldom tried to kick, but a pirate will be as extinct as a plesiosauman had to be continually on the lookout rus and the few remaining red Indians for their fore feet and teeth. They only become waiters in New York restaurants, used their hind feet when a man was has never been taken seriously or systemabout to mount, but nearly every one of atleally into account. It is an outrage on them had a trick of kicking forward as boyhood to deprive it of the chief field for soon as the rider put his foot in the stir the expansion of its imaginative faculty.

There is something worth thinking with his hind foot, his hind leg being ap about in the remarks of a Buffalonian parently made of Indie rubber. The in turned from California: "Americans nastant he felt a foot in the stirrup his hind tive born have no idea of the importance hoof would come forward with the speed of owning land. They have let foreigners of lighting, in the attempt to inflict a come here and buy hundreds of thousands most vicious kick. I gave up mounting of acres of land, and just because it was

merchants. The rich Chinaman can them, I gave it up and stuck to the tame knock out the rich American when it comes to buying goods in Chins for export to this country, and so it goes. Every young native born American, of whatever parentage, should acquire at least some real property if he expects to keep up with the 'band wagon' in the future."—

We know a wealthy merchant who keeps half a down horses, who recently stated paper, and one closed on account of a and we also know a proof o can spell every word in the unguage correctly, and the only aperiance any horse is when he are radials.—How York Mail and

Chicago Herald.

"ZAZEL" ON THE FIRE NET. _

She Describes What Is Necessary to De in Order to Jump with Safety. Since the publicity which has been given my jump into the net used by the fire department I have received so many letters that I find it impossible to answer each individual. The following covers, to great extent, questions that are asked; at the same time the replies may be found

Before jumping the first essential thing s to draw into the lungs as much air as possible. Then hold the breath. As the time occupied in making the descent into the net is but a few seconds, it does not require practice to comply with this re-

"Why should the breath be held?" This is asked in many forms and as many

The expansion of the lungs aids to support and retain in place most of the internal organs. The air acts as a cushion. It enables the body to offer resistance to the atmosphere, making the body fall with less force, and serves to lessen the shock which comes the moment the body strikes the net. The same effect is produced in jumping into the water.

Hold the elbows close to the side. Fore arm almost at right angles, slightly in front of body, with hands closed. Bend knees just a little, with feet extended forward. Keep head inclined forward; set the chin firmly on chest, and under no

circumstances throw the head back. The position in falling should be about the same as a person assumes when seated in a chair. Keep all the muscles as rigid as possible. The act of holding the breath will aid in this. Use but little exertion in making the leap. Spring lightly forward and outward, not downward. latter motion will take care of itself. Jump as if about to cross a small ditch

with land on each side of equal height. When the net is struck the muscles will at once relax, and, rebounding in the air, the body will fall again without pain or injury. Avoid swinging the arms or spreading the limbs while in the air. To do either is to invite liability of breaking limbs. Any sudden motion will have a tendency te-revolve the body or cause it to deviate from its course.

Your readers will find it to their interest to practice inhaling and retaining the air as long as possible within the lungs. It will expand and develop the chest. In quick and breathing too fast.

ward. Then go.. Remember our brave firemen are as anxious to save your life as you are to retain it. In my endeavor to show how safe it was to jump into the net now in use I wore ordinary street costume in my leap. My watch did not stop. This who may need it in case of fire.—"Zazel" (Mrs. G. O. Starr) in New York Evening

Children in the Hotels.

"Yes, indeed, we entertain a decided antipathy to children, and have good reasons for it, too," said the day clerk of a high priced hotel on upper Broadway. "How is that?" inquired a reporter. "! thought every good natured person was foud of children.

"Oh, yes; no doubt they are nice, but a hotel is no place for them unless it be devoted exclusively to the use of families. There are not more than a half dozen first class hotels in this city where children are welcome. In the first place, they are more trouble than they are worth, and in the second place they serve to keep away profitable patrons. Now in every hotel from one end of the town to the other no tices are posted in all the rooms to the effect that children must not make a playground of the corridors, or ride in the elevators for the sake of enjoying pleasure excursions. It is impossible to enforce either rule. With one or two exceptions New York hotels are largely patronized by business men from other cities. These are the transient guests, and they are the most profitable. They do not, as a rule, take their families, and, although they may be fond of their own offspring, they decidedly object to put up at a hotel where other people's youngsters are whooping things up in the corridors, or upsetting dishes in the dining room. Then, again, just think of an old bachelor sleeping, or trying to sleep, in a room adjoining that occupied by a teething in-Why, he would pay his bill and leave the following morning. Oh, no; there is no money in children for any hotel."-New York Mail and Express.

As is well known to Bostonians through the medium of New York papers, the dwellers in this city are morbidly sensitive to any disparaging reflections on the size or beauty of the common. As this sensi-tiveness is shared by old and young, the feelings of a young lady who took her little country cousin, aged six, to see the common must have been hurt by the calmly critical way in which he looked it

"This is Boston common, Willie," she said; "what do you think of it?" "It's a protty yard!" responded the youthful visitor. "A big yard, but it ain't as big as our front yard down home." -Boston Transcript.

King Theebaw's revenue from the famous ruby mines of Burmah, it is said, did not average 150,000 rupees annually All precautions which were practicable were taken to prevent smuggling, and stones of the value of \$,000 rupees were royal perquisites, but they were generally secreted or broken up by the finders. The English have stopped all work at the mines since they conquered Burmah.— Boston Budget.

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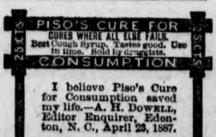
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