# A CRAFTY KING.

## INSIDE FACTS OF THE DUAL LIFE OF KALAKAUA.

### His Great Ambition to Restore the Government of His Fathers in Hawaii—The Famous Board of Genealogy.

The late King David Kalakaua was an *alii* or high chief of the Hawaiian islands. His ancestors, once powerful in their own districts, had been completely overshadowed by Kamehameha and his followers, and he inherited little beyond the pride of birth and a capacity for animal enjoyment for which his family had been noted for ages, according to Hawaiian tradition. It never once entered into his head that one day he should be called upon to rule the kingdom created by the genius of Kamehameha, and consolidated by the patriotism and talents of his descendants. If such a dream had ever been presented to Kalakaua's brain it might have modified his character and awakened his ambition at an earlier period. But as it was he simply lived to enjoy life in an undignified way until his own and his wife's patrimony had been dissipated. Even when the lightning of a purchased legislature struck him and he began to rule the kingdom "by the grace of God," his credit did not rapidly improve, and he was driven to a great many ingenious shifts to gratify his appetites and keep up appearances.

To the day of his death, during every vicissitude of chance and fortune, David Kalakaua was a Hawaiian chief, living preferably as close to the old life of his people as was possible under the fierce puritanism of the missionary fathers and their descendants. After ascending the throne he took special pains to appear as a refined and patriotic ruler. His foreign travel, which gave him a fair shine of outside polish, was undertaken in a measure to this end, and to inform himself of the methods of foreign rulers that he might make conforts generally to the surface requirements of his exalted station, while secretly indulging his tastes according to the usages of his fathers.

The ancient Hawaiian chiefs were priests as well as kings: Their will was absolute in all things. They had the power of divination, could read omens and forecast the future far more accurately than was common among professional soothsayers and prophets, for the reason that they had the power of life and death, of war and peace, of misery and prosperity, in their own hands. When a prophet is able to verify his prediction he has an immense advantage over one who has to take chances on its fulfillment. Hence it happened that the alils of the olden time, when they sacrificed and read the omens, seldom received a lying message from the gods.

The common people stood in awe of them. To cross their shadow was death; touch their sacred persons was death by torture. The life of a kanaka was the most hopeless and miserable slavery. The common people were living under a system of *kapu* or taboo which rendered existence a daily and nightly terror for fear of its breach. They had no property and no rights, not even the right of existence. Life was at the discretion of the chief who was nearly always crafty, cruel and sensual.

The family from which Kalakaua was descended was noted among the Hawaiians for the possession, in an exaggerated form, of the vices and cruelties of the tribal nobility. If Kalakaua inherited these faults, the opportunity was wanting for their exercise. *Kapu* was a thing of the past. Slavery had been abolished. The common people were endowed with lands. Forced service was no longer exacted by the chiefs, and the King, the supreme ruler, was no more sacred than his servant in the eye of the law; while the old gods had been abandoned and a new theology imposed upon the people by the superior intelligence of foreigners who had come to stay.

David Kalakaua secretly surrounded himself with *kahunas*, or prophets, who taught him the traditions of olden times, and established what might be styled a school for prophets. He entered into this study with great earnestness, and soon became one of the most potent and proficient among them. He was specially absorbed by the idea that he was destined to restore the ancient ways, and yet while secretly practicing heathen rites and encouraging debasing superstition, he was posing in the eyes of the world as a civilized ruler and a shining example of the influence of Christianity. From the Christian sacrament at the altar in the Episcopal Cathedral to the heathen ceremonial in the privacy of the palace was said not to be an unusual change of scene in the dual life of this remarkable man.

As far as possible *kapu* was enforced, and as instances of his power as a *kahuna* became noised abroad the kanakas began to fear him. In this way his influence of the malign kind gradually extended. One of his first public measures to carry out his policy was to establish what he styled the Board of Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs, presided over by his favorite sister-in-law, who was heart and soul in sympathy with him in his reactionary plans, which she hoped would rid them of the foreigners. The officers of this society were natives, and mostly females, for it is a remarkable fact that the Hawaiian women fell most readily into his plans and methods.

The Board of Genealogy was supported by public money, but it never accomplished anything noteworthy except a supposed identification of a chief's bones by the aid of a divining pig, which appears to have been a sacred animal of superior intelligence and held in high esteem by the king and his superstitious associates. Indeed, a black pig figured prominently in this school of divination, and probably was entitled to quite as much respect as the human beings who used it for such a purpose.

The Board of Genealogy was followed by the founding of a mystic order, called the Kilo-Kilo Society, of which Kalakaua was the sacred chief. This society was the outcome of his own brain, aided by an old adventurer from the coast, whose occupation of peddling lottery tickets had been rendered unprofitable by police vigilance in San Francisco, and who pretended to have discovered the statutes of Kilo-Kilo in ancient Hebrew records, several million years before the flood, if not, indeed, prior to the creation itself. Night after night Joseph Rosenberg read and translated this apocryphal Hebrew lore to Kalabaua, and day after day Joseph became sleeker and happier, while his royal dupe threw off all disguise and prepared to play the role of the Emperor Julian on a small scale. In other words, he thought the time had come when he could restore the ancient customs if not the ancient worship of his race.

The Kilo-Kilo was organized and incorporated as a benevolent society. Officers were appointed and members enrolled, and for several weeks the palace was the scene of nightly orgies, while the flag or symbol of the order was flying from the tower. Kalakaua had prepared a treatise showing its antiquity as practiced by Hawaiian chiefs about 97,000 years before the Christian era. These proceedings were soon known throughout the islands. An uneasy feeling disturbed the foreigners, while a spirit of unrest and expectation of some great change took possession of the natives. The *hula* was revived. Feasting and dissipation, music and dancing went on without ceasing within the palace, the gates of which were closed to foreigners loopholed and fortified and guarded by soldiers.

The death of the King's sister, Princess Likelike, about this time, added to the feeling of exasperation with which the foreigners in Honolulu viewed these proceedings, because it was notorious that she indignantly refused to join or countenance the Kilo-Kilo, and expressed her preference for her foreign friends and entire sympathy with Christian teaching and doctrine. Her death was attributed to the *kahunas*, who intimated that one of the royal family must die to propitiate Pele and stop the lava flow from Mauna Loa. She died, rumor had it, as the sacrifice to Pele, and the lava flow stopped. Certain it is that her death was at once a shock and surprise, and had its influence upon the revolutionary movement, which shortly after abolished the Board of Genealogy, trampled upon the Kilo-Kilo, whipped Kalakaua into constitutional traces and destroyed forever his ambition to restore the ancient faith, customs and traditions of the Hawaiian race.

That such an idea should have been seriously entertained by any man in Hawaii at the present day would have been remarkable enough; but that a man of Kalakaua's education, intelligence and experience should have acted upon it in the later years of his life, and at the very pinnacle of success, is one of these anomalies which cannot be explained or understood.—[San Francisco Examiner.

### The Sharks of Galveston.

"The people of Galveston hate sharks more than poison, and you would think so, too, if you saw the numerous logs of wood bobbing up and down in the bay there," said Hubert E. James, a hardware merchant from the Texas metropolis, at the Palmer House yesterday. "The sharks in the bay of Galveston are about three feet long," continued Mr. James, "and spoils the good fishing, or what would be good fishing, by eating or scaring to death about all the fish in the bay. This so provokes the fishermen that they go out in parties and catch all the sharks they can. They never kill one immediately, but bore a hole through the upper fin of each one and with a piece of rope about three feet long tie Mr. Shark to a log of wood heavy enough to keep him from going far from the surface of the water.

The unwelcome occupant of the bay is kept a prisoner until he becomes so hungry he turns his stomach skyward. The fish in that way is tortured to death, and it is hoped the others members of the tribe will take warning and give the Bay of Galveston a wide berth. No, the Humane Society doesn't disturb itself about the slow death that is dealt out to the sharks. Everybody takes part in the good work. I have seen at one time as many as forty logs being dragged around by the captives. Some of the bobbers were tearing over the bay at a terrific rate, while others would scarcely move, so near death were they. As soon as a shark dies the corpse is relieved of its log and rope, which are used to torture another intruder.—[Chicago Tribune.

### Live Stock Trade for 1890.

The statistics of the New York City Live Stock Trade for 1890 have been published and contain some items of interest to farmers and stock owners throughout the country. A larger number of beeves, cows and calves were sold than in any other year since 1860, from which date careful records of sales have been kept. The prices obtained for beef were slightly in advance of those received the preceding year. The total number of beeves received was 688,015, an average of 13,231 per week, of which about 8,000 per week were dressed here and some 5,000 carcasses were sent from Chicago. The estimated average price of beeves, live weight, was $4.41 per hundred pounds. The average number of cows per week was 200, and of calves 5,583. Not quite as many sheep and lambs were received as in the year before, the average per week for 1890 being 35,183, but prices were slightly improved. The number of hogs sold was greater than in any recent year—averaging 40,747 per week—but prices were considerably lower than they were in 1889. There are, however, indications of a marked and speedy improvement in this branch of the live stock business. The foreign trade in beef has been nearly one-fourth larger than it was in 1889, but it is the general verdict of exporters that it has been unprofitable. It seems highly probable that the exportation of live stock for beef will be largely superseded by the shipment of dressed meat in refrigerator compartments of the fast ocean steamers.—[American Dairyman.

### Chinese Music.

The musical art of a people who represent one-fifth of the earth's population ought to be studied; if not for the sake of esthetic pleasure, at least in the interest of scientific knowledge. Yet there is scarcely a department in the history or philosophy of music concerning which the information to be found in the books is so unsatisfactory as that of Chinese music. Even a historian of the thoroughness and profundity of Ambros, after devoting many pages to an attempt to elucidate the Chinese theory, seems willing to believe the first traveler who sets down the modern practice as nothing but crude, barbaric, unregulated noise. Crude, barbaric, and noisy Chinese music certainly is, but not unregulated. Even the little music which can be heard on any holiday in the Chinese quarter of New York will serve to disclose to a discriminating ear that it is nothing if not methodical. The difficulty on the part of the historians has been that they have never come in contact with the Chinese, and therefore have had to depend on the descriptions of travelers and missionaries touching the practical side of the art. Correctly to apprehend music, however, requires special qualifications of education and natural gifts, and these have been possessed by so small a minority of those who have written about China that they are scarcely worth enumerating.—[Century.

### New Found Dwarfs.

Mr. Crampel, the French explorer, has sent home a brief discription of the dwarfs he has discovered in the central regions of the French Congo north of the Ogome River.

This region is considerably east of the district where Paul Du Chaillu discovered the Obongo dwarfs. The dwarfs Crampel has found are called the Bayayas. They are not, however, so little as the pigmies discovered by Schweinfurth and Stanley near the northern headwaters of the Congo. Their mean height, judging from the specimens Crampel was able to measure, is about 4½ feet.

They are heavy and dumpy, and thus differ from other African dwarfs, who are usually rather slender. They are remarkable for heavy eyebrows, which are very thick and unite.

Their noses are long and rather Hebraic in shape. Their necks are short, almost resting on the shoulders. They have big abdomens, large wrists, strong arms, and bandy legs. They are very timid, and their habitual expression in the presence of the explorer was that of fear. Their curiosity, however, is great, and Crampel says that when he was in their presence they never took their eyes off him.

### A BEAR IN A MINE.

#### A Hibernating Grizzly Attacks Four Men—Fierce Contest in the Dark.

The common belief that a hibernating bear is too stupid and sleepy to be dangerous is not shared by Foreman John Neil and three other men employed in the Santa Maria mine at Sonora, Cal. Neil and his crew went into an abandoned crosscut from the tunnel to clean it out preparatory to pushing it ahead to strike a vein that had been cut on another level. Climbing over some fallen rock and timber, they awoke a big bear that had made a comfortable winter den in the drift.

The bear was full of fire and fight. He did not sit upon his haunches and growl at the miners after the fashion of story-book bears, but charged head first with such suddenness that no one had time to get out of his way or do any of the smart things that the regulation bear stories prescribe.

Neil's best recollection of the beginning of the rumpus is that at the first jump the bear knocked two or three of the party down, and that all but one of the candles went out. One burned for a few moments lying upon the ground, giving light enough to reveal a badly mixed mess of men and bear. Doughterty, one of the miners, was lying senseless and covered with blood. The bear had struck him on the head in the first onslaught, and torn off the biggest part of his scalp.

When Neil scrambled to his feet the bear was between him and the mouth of the drift, and the two other miners were striking at the beast with their picks. Neil attacked bruin in the rear and tried to drive the point of a pick into his spine, but missed by an inch, and inflicted only a flesh wound. The bear wheeled instantly, roaring savagely, and struck at Neil, but failed to reach him. In jumping back to avoid the blow Neil stepped upon the solitary sputtering candle and put out the light, and the rest of the battle was fought in the dark.

The fight became a mixture of growls and howls from the bear, thuds of the picks, and cries of pain and warning from men. Whenever a man thought the bear was within reach he struck as hard as he could with his pick. Sometimes the blow landed and sometimes it didn't. Whenever the bear heard a man move he rushed in that direction, and he charged about to such good effect that the men concluded that he could see to some degree in the darkness. He frequently struck them with his claws, but the assaults upon him were so continuous that he never had time to pay exclusive attention to one adversary. The fight lasted about an hour as nearly as the men could guess at the time, and was ended by a lucky blow of a pick upon the spine at the base of the bear's brain. The lively old bear was a grizzly and weighed 900 pounds.—[New York Sun.

### A Business Woman, Indeed.

Mrs. Lorrata J. Beard, of Montana, who has a Mexican Government concession for a railroad 262 miles long from Tucson, Ari., to Lobos, Mexico, showed to a World reporter in her office, at 401 Broadway, papers which indicate her heavy interest in various other enterprises. She is negotiating with capitalists of Munich, Bavaria, to develop an onyx quarry in Arizona. She has placed on the London Exchange six silver mines located in Arizona and Mexico which belonged to the late G. L. Morse. She is interested in a scheme for the development of Lower California and for the raising of coffee on land there, when it is made possible to ship the product by railroad connections; she has a concession from the government of Honduras for a canal from Truxillo Bay to the Rio Agauni, to open up the United States market for tropical fruits and precious metals; she holds a Mexican concession for a steamship line from the Gulf of California to Vancouver, B. C., and has a "free continental trade" bill which will be introduced in Congress, which Senator "Joe" Blackburn, of Kentucky, is said to have promised to support.

Mrs. Beard, is the wife of Colonel Beard, of Montana. She is about forty-five years old, a native of Havana, and a daughter of Joaquin A. Velasquez, a General in the Mexican army. She owns estates in Central America aggregating 24,000 acres, along with railway and steamship and mining interests, and attends closely to business, though she manages to find time for home life and to care attentively for a three-year-old son, of whom she is very fond.—[New York World.

### The Cats Knew His Fish horn.

There is a fish vender in Bridgeport, Conn., whose horn is recognized by all the cats in the neighborhood when he takes his stand. Some of the cats, indeed, seem to know when Friday morning arrives, for on that morning, long before the vender appears, they may be seen loitering near the fish stand. "When he appears," says the Standard, "the cats express their joy by jumping about playfully projecting their backs upward, or with prolonged 'meaows.' When the vender's team proceeds up the street, like the 'Pied Piper' of old, the cats follow in a line, marching slowly after the team until it reaches the end of that thoroughfare. Then the animals turn backward and return to their respective homes. The performance is an interesting one to witness, and many residents of that locality say they enjoy the sight week after week." The vender gives them a liberal supply of fish heads.

### French Temple of Labor.

The new Temple of Labor that is being erected by the trades unions of France in Paris, France, is to be a massive white stone building containing 145 offices and two large assembly halls. The offices will be used as employment agencies by the various trades and will also be headquarters for all union workmen. A central office, where matters of general interest to the toilers will be transacted, is one of the prominent features of the building. A sort of central trade council will meet there weekly and will take charge of any trouble that grows too large for the trade affected.—[Knights of Labor Journal.


### The Drop of Bullets.

A ball has a large drop when traveling any great distance. For instance, take 1,000 yards. The bullet, if keeping the course it originally started out to follow, would land a distance of over 225 feet above the bull's eye. But it starts to drop immediately after leaving the muzzle of the gun, and at between 550 and 600 yards the ball is over sixty feet above the line of the bull's eye and a considerable distance below the line of sight. At 200 yards it has decreased in proportion and the aim is only forty inches above the bull's eye, but at 500 yards it is over sixteen feet.—[San Francisco Examiner.

## Cause of Rheumatism

An acid which exists in sour milk and cider, called lactic acid, is believed by physicians to be the cause of rheumatism. Accumulating in the blood, it attacks the fibrous tissues in the joints, and causes agonizing pains. What is needed is a remedy to neutralize the acid, and to so invigorate the kidneys and liver that all waste will be carried off. We can honestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for these purposes. It has cured others of rheumatism and it will cure you.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

## How Is Your Appetite.

If it is not good you need a tonic. Hunger is a sauce that gives your food a flesh-making and strengthening power. S. S. S. is famous for its health giving and building up qualities. It is the best of all tonics.

**S. S. S. aids digestion makes you enjoy what you eat and cures you of dyspepsia.**

**Gained 44 Pounds.**

Mr. James J. McCalley, of Monet, Mo., says he had dyspepsia for eight years, which made him a wreck, sick and suffering during the whole time. After trying all the remedies, including all the doctors in reach, he discarded everything and took Swift's Specific. He increased from 114 to 158 pounds and was soon a sound and healthy man.

TREATISE ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## "August Flower"

**For Dyspepsia.**

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

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Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.


### He Never Knew.

Death recently removed from the ranks as versatile and enterprising a news gatherer as ever lived. The only reason for withholding his name is that giving it might possibly wound the feelings of his young widow, who was deeply attached to him in life and tenderly reveres his memory. He was stricken down with pneumonia, and and after a lingering illness on the death-bed the doctors gave him up and told him he would have but a few hours at most to live. He took the announcement as coolly as though it might have been an assignment to "do" a swell wedding for his paper, and, without the assistance of a lawyer, made his will, devising all his property to his dearly beloved wife, adding regretfully, that he was sorry it was not more. A priest was sent for and the divine unction was granted. The priest departed and the dying man and his weeping wife were left alone. Turning to her with a smile on his dying features, he beckoned her to come closer that he might whisper a few words. She knelt sobbing by his couch.

"Marie," he whispered. "I have always been a good husband to you, have I not?"

"Indeed you have been the best of husbands, darling."

"You have always enjoyed my confidence, shared my good fortune and bad alike."

"Yes, my poor boy."

"And you will be sorry when I have crossed over."

"Oh, my dear, dear darling, you know I love you better than my own self!" she sobbed convulsively.

"Well, dearest, I wish to make one dying request; will you grant it, dear?"

"Indeed I will, anything you ask, dearest."

"Honestly and truthfully?"

"Yes, my own one," twining her arms round his weak form. "Anything, speak quick! What is it?" A contented look came into the eyes of the now dying man, and gathering his little remaining strength for a last effort, he whispered:

"Marie, my wife, tell me truly, how—old—are—you?" And before the answer came he was too far away to hear it.—*New York Sun.*

CORA (city cousin)—Do you ever go out driving? Smartweed (country cousin)—Ya-as, w'en the ole cows won't come up without goin' arter 'em.


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**FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL** sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

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| One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, | 10 cts. |
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And all Disorders of the Digestive Organs. It is likewise a corroborative, or strengthening Medicine, and may be taken with great benefit in all cases of Debility. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's New Book on Lungs, Liver and Stomach mailed free. Address, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia.

### Chance for Old Maids.

"There is a great chance for old maids in the Argentine Republic," remarked Henry Bosquet, of Buenos Ayres, at the Richelieu. "There are sixteen men to one woman there, and the unmarried males are more than anxious to secure wives. This is especially true of my city. When a 'new woman,' as we call the welcome arrival, comes to town about fifty men make a wild effort to secure her. It is quite an interesting contest, and the one who captures the prize is looked upon as something of a hero. The local papers write columns about it, and about everybody in the city turns out to the wedding. It doesn't matter much about the woman's age or looks, she is received with open arms and married off in a jiffy to some real nice man. The woman will have about fifty good-looking suitors to pick from, so she need not be anxious about not finding the kind of a man she wants. The love-making doesn't last long, however. Three days is the usual limit."

Mr. Bosquet also spoke about the delightful climate of his country, of the luxury everybody there enjoyed, and if what he says is true the Argentine Republic is an earthly paradise.—*Chicago Tribune.*

**TOURISTS,**

whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

FOR a disordered liver try BECHAM'S PILLS

A ton of gold is worth $602,799.20.

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Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Muffs were in use before the year 1700.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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One-seventh of the land owners in Great Britain are women.

**Fruits and Trees; Points for Tree Planters**

This entire book is ably written and gives trusty information for everyone growing fruit of any sort or kind. Sent free by Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.—*Orange Judd Farmer.*

Mexico will soon adopt the metric system of weights and measures.

Ever since 1864 there have been women (*more each year*) who claim that there is no soap half as good, or as economical as Dobbins's Electric. There *must* be some truth in their claim. Try it, see how much. Your grocer has it.

School children in Victoria, Australia, are carried on the street cars free.

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Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Six millions of dead letters are annually torn and sold as old paper in Washington.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. first Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

The first complete sewing machine was patened by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

It is said that the tourist season brings $20,000,000 yearly into Switzerland.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
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On the dried skins of serpents were once written the Iliad and Odyssey. Us

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Your health is a citadel. The winter's storms are the coming enemy. You know that this enemy will sit down for five long months outside this citadel, and do its best to break in and destroy. Is this citadel garrisoned and provisioned? The garrison is your constitution. Is it vigorous or depleted? How long can it fight without help? Have you made provision for the garrison by furnishing a supply of **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? It restores the flagging energies, increases the resisting powers against disease; *cures Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (especially in Children)*, keeps coughs and colds out, and so enables the constitution to hold the fort of health. **Palatable as Milk.**

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

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PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

## CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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## "When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans."—When SERVANTS

are given SAPOLIO they are never tired of cleaning up.

Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt,
But differently their daily labor felt;
Jaded and weary of her life was one,
Always at work, and yet 'twas never done.
The other walked out nightly with her beau,
But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

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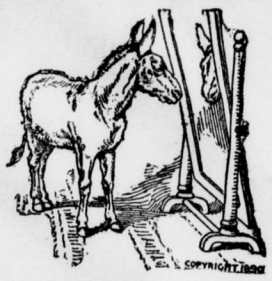


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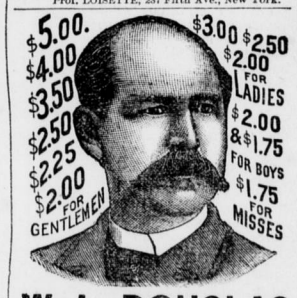


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