AGUAS CALIENTES.

THE CELEBRATED MEXICAN WATERING PLACE

Per Pictures of Life and Business in the Old Aztec Town—Expensive Hats and Pantaloons.

I am at Aguas Calientes, the famous Hot Springs of Mexico, writes Frank Carpenter in the Courier-Journal. It is altogether different from an American health or summer resort, and it might be bodily transplanted to the soil of Western India and not seem out of place.

Aguas Calientes contains about 40,000 people, and nin-tenths of the houses are one-story. They all have flat roofs, and the water is drained off through pipes of clay, which jut out about a foot from the edge of the walls. These walls are very thick. They are built of stone or sun-dried brick, and are stuccoed where they face the street, and this plastering-like stucco has been painted where they face the street, and this plastering-like stucco has been painted and elicate blues, or pinks, or yellows, making the whole town one mass of rainbow colors, which, strange to say, does not look out of place under this bright Mexican sun. None of these houses have gardens in front of them. They are built close up to the cobblestone sidewalks, so that, in going through the town, you seem to be passing between walls of gaily-colored bill-boards, ready for the posters, each of which has a hole in its centre for a door. The poorer houses have doors very roughly made, and in the galloping mule street-car that takes you from the depot to the centre of the town, you see few houses with windows, and many of these doors are filled with queer-looking dark-faced people. The men in their red and gaily colored blank-ts look pleturesque, and the women, with their dark, mahogany faces, their long black hair streaming down their backs, freshly wet from their last bath in the hot waters, are, in some cases, very pretty, and in others as ugly as the Witch of Endor after an attack of the smallpox.

As you leave the station you pass the public bath-houses, low Spanish buildings, where you can get for from twenty to thurty centra a track of the small pox.

As you leave the station you pass the public bath-houses alow of the side of the city. The business of this city of 40,000

stances, has a little cave of a store, without any windows, opening out on the
street, and he stands behind a counter
which runs right across the store in
front of the door, and offers his goods
for sale for three times what he expects
to get. In the case of the smaller businesses the trader is generally a Mexican,
and there are more peddlers in one city
in this country than you will find in ten
cities of the same size of the United
States.

in this country than you will find in ten cities of the same size of the United States.

I have just come from the market. Imagine a long tier of stalls, around two hollow squares, which cover the area of a city block. These stalls are occupied by the butchers, and bakers and the candlestick makers, who have the biggest stocks, and the squares are filled with the big-latted men in white cotton clothes, and by red-skirted women in white waists and red skirts, who sit under white waists and red skirts, who sit under white umbrellas as big as the top of a small camping tent, with little piles of vegetables and fruit around them. I asked as to prices and found that things were sold in piles and not by measures. So many little potatoes made up a pile, and I was asked two cents for four potatoes, each of which was as big as a buckeye. A pile of four eggs costs here three cents, and a little pile of tomatoes and peppers was among the things sold. Peppers, both green and red, were sold everywhere, and I saw that some of the bigger market men had great bins of them. They form a part of every Mexican dish and are eaten in great quantities. The average Mexican, however, eats very little in comparison with us. His market bills are not half as heavy as those of his American brother, and a sewing basket would contain the daily supply for a large family. The cheapest thing sold seems to be fruit, which grows in the shape of oranges, bananas and lemons, very abundantly about here, and I got splendid oranges for a cent apiece.

About this market the Mexican peddlers had collected themselves by the

all pretty. Near by I stopped at a Mexican clothing store and looked at some Mexican pantaloons. I here, again, found that the dude of our sister Republic has to pay for his style. Many of the pantaloons were made of buckskin, and the nicest pair, which were lined with solid silver buttons down the sides, cost as high as sifty and seventy-five dollars, and coats are likewise high. It is not hard for a Mexican country gentleman to spend from three to four hundred dollars on his clothes, and when you take into consideration that he has to sport a saddle, as purs and revolver of like gorgeous character, you see that if one of these big farmers has a crowd of grown-up boys his clothing bills amount to something. This, however, is the case with only the rich. The poor here are so poor that they don't know how poor they are, and their clothes cost practically nothing. Apair of these cast-off buckskin pantaloons will last a long time, and the ordinary cotton suits worn by the poor, though high considering their character, cost but little. A blanket costs from a dollar or two up, and the leather sandals which are worn almost universally by the Indians, are nothing more than two pieces of sole leather as big as your hand tied to the top and bottom of the feet with leather strings. These cost twenty-five cents apiece, and last a long time. The dress of the poorer women is even cheaper than that of the men, and Mexico's nine millions of peasants will have to make more money and have greater needs before the land can become a great consumer of the goods of any nation. Their houses are hovels of mud, and their diet is simpler than their clothes, consisting of little more than corn-cakes and red peppers.

The National Dead.

It costs the United States about sixty cents a month to take care of a dead soldier who lost his life in the service. The sundry civil bill passed by Congress at its last session appropriated \$100,000 for expenses for the national cemeteries during the fiscal year. In addition to this there was the sum of \$76,000 set aside for the salaries of superintendents of these burying grounds, and there were lasto some odds and ends, amounting to several thousand dollars, for supplying headstones where they were lacking, and so forth.

The government takes charge of all these cemetgries, which are under the direct control of the quartermaster-general of the army. There are eighty-two of them in all, including an aggregate of 327,000 burials. The smallest of the burying grounds is at Ball's Bluf, where twenty-five Federal warriors are interred, only one of them identified. The next smallest is the old battle ground on Seventh street, this city. It would be much cheaper to remove the bodies restrings about these places to other locations, but sentiment accords to them a claim to remain where they fell in brave fight. So, although only forty-three are buried at the battle-ground, a superintendent is maintained there in charge at a salary of \$60 a month and with a house free for his occupancy. The superintendents is maintained there in charge at a salary of \$60 a month and with a house free for his occupancy. The superintendents is maintained there in charge at a salary of \$60 a month and with a house free for his occupancy. The superintendents is maintained there in charge at a salary of \$60 a month and with a house free for his occupancy. The superintendents is maintained there in charge at the superintendent is m

The biggest of the eighty-two national cemeteries are at Andersonville, Ga., with a 13,702 dead; Arlington, Va., with 16,350; Chalmette, La., with 12,620; Chattanooga, Tenn., with 13,023; Fredericksburg, Va., with 15,273; Jefferson Barfracks, Mo., with 11,547; Antietam, Md., with 12,139; Marietta, La., with 13,982; Nashville, Tenn., with 16,537; Salisbury, N. C., with 12,132, and Vicksburg, Miss., with 16,620. Of the 327,179 interred, 178,225 are known and unidentified. About 9,300 of the entire number are confederates.—[Detroit Free Press. into four classes.

The biggest of the eighty-two nations

backeys. A pile of four egge costs here three cents, and a little pile of two tends there cents and a little pile of two tends to the egge and there ever a contain a special room the bigger market men had great bits of the egge market men had great bits of the egge market men had great bits of the egge and the egge market men had great bits of the egge and the egg and

larger than a fox and had four toes on each foot, each toe being terminated by a small hoof. There was, undoubtedly, an older equine form than this, which had five toes on each foot, but the oro-hippus is the earliest type thus far discovered. Later on the horse became three-toed, and finally it attained if present condition in this respect, the other toes growing less and less in give until in the animal of to-day, which literally walks upon its middle toe-nail, the two toes referred to are only present in the shape of little splints of bone beneath the skin.—[Washington Star.

A HAPPY FAMILY

A Sight to Be Seen in London That Is Unprecedented.

Is Unprecedented.

It was the late P. T. Barnum who originated the novelty in animal shows known as the Happy Family, but like many others which have since been exhibited, Barnum's Happy Family was not a very startling mixture of animals, consisting, as it did, only of cats, dogs, monkeys, rabbits, and a goat.

At the Crystal Palace in London, however, there is at present on exhibition a happy family of animals which has attracted great attention among naturalists and the general public. There are lions, tigers, cheetahs, leopards, bears and boarhounds, which most persons will acknowledge make a surprising combination. The man who has accomplished the hitherto considered impossible feat of training, carnivora to live, play, and sleep together in perfect harmony is Herr Carl Hagenbeck, the largest dealer in wild animals in the world, and whose place of business in Hamburg is one of the sights of the city.

All the animals in his happy family are young, the oldest in the group being the Thibet bear, which is a little over 2 years old, and they were all trained by kindress, clubs or red-hot irons not being used in their education.

Under the direction of the trainer and his assistants, the animals perform a variety of striking feats. Lions and tigers walk on revolving globes and ride tricyles, while a couple of lions play at see-saw, the Thibet bear acting as a plank balancer. This bear is practically in the clown of the company. Then a lion, covered with a crimson cloak, is seen reposing in a chariot drawn by harnessed tigers, while two boardounds act as footmen.

When the entertainment proper is over the real fun commences. The wild beasts left to themselves are literally as plays the close of the company.

men.

When the entertainment proper is over the real fun commences. The wild beasts left to themselves are literally as playful as kittens, and gambol one with the other in the most quaint and amusing way. The animals have been in close training since September last, and have never previously been shown to the public. A few losses have occurred among the young ones through teething and other complaints, but no difficulty whatever has been found in maintaining the most perfect pence. The trainer, who has been devoted in his attention to the animals, has been bitten three times, but not by a wild beast, one dog being the offender on every occasion. Indeed, the boarhounds are said to have been more difficult to keep in order than all the other members of this remarkable company.—[New York Sun.

An Emperor's Special Train.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has just inspected the handsome special train built for his exclusive use at a cost of \$34,000. The train consists of eight cars, five of which have eight wheels each and three have six. The service car will come immediately after the engine and has a compartment for the baggage and the dynamos which will produce the electric light used throughout the train. The second car will convey the emperor's servants. The third car is devoted entirely to the use and convenience of his imperial majesty. It is fitted with handsome plate glass windows, bears the insignia of the eagle and crown, but has no other external adornments. The car contains a special room for the aid-de-camp in waiting, a sitting and bed-room for the emperor, a toiletroom and bath and a small room for the use of his majesty's jager or personal henchman. The emperor's apartments are beautifully paneled. On the ceiling is a handsome picture painted on wood by an artist of Prague. The next car, intended for his majesty's suite, contains a number of bed-rooms and one sitting-room. The fifth car contains a dining-room capable of accommodating sixteen guests, a smoking-room and several compartments required for the service of the train. The kitchen car has a large range, tank for water, a store-room and several china closets. The seventh car is reserved for those occasions of ceremony when the emperor is attended by a larger suite than usual, and the eighth is for the servants and additional baggage. His majesty expressed himself as much pleased with the train, which is a present to him from the administration of all the Austrian railways. This magnificent railway equipage was designed and built at Prague. Hitherto the emperor has had no special train belonging to him exclusively, but each railway on which he travels has put together an imperial train as best they could.—[Chicago Herald.]

At Once the Envy and Despair Civilized Western Youth.

At once the Enry and Despair of
Civilized Western Youth.

One might wander about the National
Museum for half a year without taking
notice of a collection of extraordinary
Chinese kites, which are suspended overhead in the middle of the west wing.
Nevertheless, they are well worth looking at, exhibiting as they do a versatile
ingenuity of device in flying apparatus
undreamed of by Europeans or Americans. The small boy of the United
States, born an inventor because he is
Yankee, thinks he is performing a feat if
he succeeds in causing to soar a simple
pentagon of sticks of paper, of most
primitive shape, with a tail of rags. Such
a contrivance, in comparison with the
scientific kites of China and Japan, is
the merest crudity, unworthy of a civilization that vaunts itself superior to a
hoary and effete east. Can the youth of
this continent afford to confess a mechanical inferiority to Chinese and
Japanese of equal age? Assuredly not.
And yet it must be admitted that the
adolescent intelligence of those races
would regard the kites one sees in this
country with an utter and superior contempt.

The Caucasian kite bears the same re-

country with an utter and superior contempt.

The Caucasian kite bears the same relation to the Chinese flyer as is borne by the flint hatchet to the modern ax. It represents the acknowledgment of a primary principle improved upon by thought. In the collection spoken of are kites in the shape of frogs, lizards, cranes, owls, gigantic flies and enormous locusts. Speaking of locusts, one is reminded of a certain novel, translated from the English into French, in one chapter of which there was mention of the heroirs tying his horse to a locust tree in front of the heroires door when about to make her a visit. Unfortunately, the translator thought that the word "locust" referred to the insect of that name and explained the matter in an off-hand foot note, which said that in the United States locusts frequently grew to such gigantic size that they were stuffed and utilized at the curbstone for fastening horses to. However, that has nothing to do with kites.

Among those described at the museum are human figures of all sorts, as well as many queer animals of paper and sticks, besides the ones already mentioned; but by far the most extraordinary of all is a kite thirty feet or more long, in the shape of a snake-l'ke dragon. No one but a Chinaman or a Japanese would suppose that such a thing could be flowed and yet it is known that they float them with astonishing effectiveness. Such a kite does not resemble any plaything of the sort known in this part of the world. It is composed of a number of pasteboard disks, each a foot in diameter, fastened together with spaces between by a cord running the length of the dragon, with a ferocious-looking paper head. The string held by the manipulator of this extraordinary toy is attached at three or more points in its length, so that it may be controlled in the air. While afloat the long tail has an undulating and serpentine motion, thus producing a very realistic effect.

Kite flying has been reduced to a science in China, where many thousands of people will gather upon a hill on

Bananas as Food and Medicine.

Dr. John Dougall, of St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, has a letter in a recent issue of the Glasgow Herald on the banana. He quotes from Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," showing that "for infants, persons of delicate digestion, dyspeptics, and those suffering from temporary derangements of the stomach, the flour, properly prepared, would be of universal demand. During Stanley's two attacks of gastritis a slight gruel of this flour, mixed with milk, was the only material that could be digested. It is odd, also, as pointed out in Stanley's book, that in most banana lands—Cuba, Brazil, West Indies—the valuable properties of the banana sa neasily digested and nourishing food have been much overlooked. Dr. Dougall has made some experiments in making banana flour. He concludes that it should be made from the ripe fruit at its place of production. In trying to make if from bananas purchased in Glasgow, he obtained on drying the pulp a tough sweet mass like toasted figs, an appearance probably due to the conversion of starch into sugar. Bananas contain only about fifty per cent. is water. They would yield, therefore, only one-eighth part of flour.

Twins All Round.

Twins All Round.

Mr. E. F. Wilcox of Bridgeport, Ct., is the possessor of a pair of twin chickens hatched several days ago. Three weeks ago Mr. Wilcox set a large speckled Cochin on eleven eggs. All of these eggs appeared to be about the same size, and he did not know at the time that one of these eggs contained two yolks. Consequently, when the chicken began to hatch and two of them issued from one shell he was greatly surprised. The parent hen had unusually good luck in hatching her eggs, and now watches tenderly over twelve chicks. One of the twins is a jet black and the other a white. Cases of like character rarely happen, as the old hen usually shoves aside a double-yolked egg. Mr. Wilcox says that his experience in raising twins has been varied. Several years ago twin babies were born to him. His vegetables also seem to have caught the fever, and cabbages and other things come up in the the same style. While clanaming recently he also caught a two-headed clam.—(Chicago Post.

Quaint Riddles.

These curious riddles, which all have one answer and are familiar to the people of various parts of France, are quoted in the Revue des Traditions Populaires. What goes from Paris to Lyons without moving or taking a step?

What goes to Paris without once pausing?

ing?
I am very long; if I rose up straight I could touch the sky; if I had arms and legs I could catch the thief; if I had eyes and mouth I could tell every thing.
White, very white, it encircles the

earth.
If I was not crooked I could not

If I was not crooked I could not exist.

The queen's carpet, always spread, never folded.

What looks very long in the sunshine and has no shadow?

What arrives first at the market and first reaches home?

Answer, the road.

HE HAD BEEN TO PENSACOLA.

How a Drummer Turned the Laugh on a Xeltow Fever Quarantine Officer.

"It is difficult for a Northerner to appreciate the terror that a rumor of yellow fever creates among the residents of the South," said a commercial traveler recently.

"The last time I was South," he continued "there were a few supposed.

"The last time I was South," he con-tinued, "there were a few supposed cases of the disease in Pensacola, Fla. It was several years ago. In order to protect their citizens from a visitation of the plague the cities of New Orleans and Mobile established a severe quaran-tine against people coming from Pensa-cola.

and monite established a severe quasitine against people coming from Pensacola.

"I was leaving New Orleans with several commercial men, among whom was
a great, big, jolly practical joker, a
typical commercial traveler, who represented a Troy shirt and collar manufacturer. He was well on toward middle
life.

"As the Louisville and Nashville
train drew nearer to Mobile and had
passed the only available connecting point with Pensacola it was boarded
by a quarantine officer.

"He was a throughbred Southerner,
a man whom you would instinctively
call 'Colonel' whether you knew he
bore this customary Southern title or
not.

"He was through the even question.

act,
"He went through the cars questioning each passenger upon where he had come from, and particularly if he had been anywhere near Pensacola. Finally he reached the Trojan traveler.
"Have you been to Pensacola? he said.

"Have you been to Pensacola? he said.
"The Trojan balted a moment and then said, 'Yes, Colonel. I won't lie about it. I have been to Pensacola.' His companions looked at him in amazement, the Colonel jumped about a foot in the air, while the other passengers in the car started precipitatively for the doors.
"Do you know there is a quarantine against that place?" continued the Southerner.
"Yes,' replied the other.

outherner.

"'Yes,' replied the other.

"'Well you can't stop off at Mobile.'

"But I must. I have business

"But I must, I have business there,"
"It makes no difference about your business,' continued the Colonel, positively. 'The Mobile Board of Health has passed resolutions quarantining against Pensacola, and you'll have to continue on this train."
"I'I won't do any such thing,' said the drummer. 'I'm going to get off at Mobile. I've got an engagement with Johnnie Strauss, and I wouldn't miss seeing him for a good deal. He expects me.'

Johnnie Strauss, and I wouldn't miss seeing him for a good deal. He expects me."

"Til tell you what it is, my man, answered the quarantine officer, 'there's a party of gentlemen on the railroad platform at Mobile armed with shot-guns that will look after you if you get off."

"But, Colonel,' said the drummer, seeing that the joke had gone far enough, 'it can't be as bad as that. It's some little time since I've been to Pensacola."

"How long is it?' queried the Colonel, who had neglected to ask that all-important question.

"Well,' replied the other, 'I can't exactly recollect the day and month. Yerhaps you can assist me, I was in the Union Navy during the war. We had a little affair at Pensacola and another one right out in Mobile Bay. Do you recollect the date of the Pensacola event? If you do, that was the first, last and only time I was ever at Pensacola. It's about twenty years ago now, I think."

"A great shout went up from everyone in the car. The Colonellaughed as loudly as the rest.

"I tell you what it is, boys, he said, 'the drinks are on me. I want you all to join me at the Battle House bar as soon as ever we reach Mobile."

"Then turning to the Trojan he added, 'Till refresh your memory a little about those affairs at Pensacola and Mobile Bay. I was there myself.' "—New York Herall.

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ONE ENJOYS

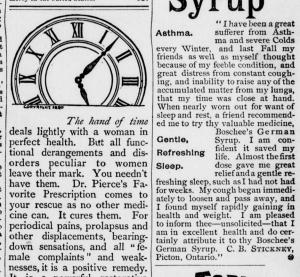
Frenchwomen devote a good deal of time to the question of hair-dressing, and wisely so, for in good truth, however well-dressed a woman may be, she looks nothing unless she is bien coiffee; and however elaborate the arrangement, neatness has principally to be considered. The classic style adapted to the shapes of individual heads is the leading idea, and soft curls and marteaux fill up the intervening space between the forehead and the crown of the head. An easy coffure is a closely-curled front, all the rest of the hair combed to the crown of the head, and there twisted into a coil surmounted by two horizontal marteaux of hair arranged in a semi-circular fashion to adapt themselves to the coil, and to show above the head in front. So much depends on the length of the head; but an easy way is to wave the hair behind the curls, and bring that to the back. You never in Paris see a Frenchwomen with a knob of hair pinned carelessly where it accentrates the natural excrescence of the head; nor do they, when they have passed the hey-day of youth, drag sparse hairs from the temple. I do not advocate French hair-dressing for English heads, but the dwellers in Great Britain would do well to study French modes and adapt them to their own idiosyncrasies.—Cassell's Magazine.

Ladies employed in fashionable stores, whose duties keep them standing all day, should send two Zc. stamps to Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for "Guide to Health and Etiquette."

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PUBLIC PINION

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