A DOCTOR'S WORK IN CHINA

The Experience of a Woman Practitioner Where Medical Knowledge Is Crude.

Insects, Finger-Nails and Tigers' Teeth Used to Cure All the Ills of Mandarins—Mercury Used to Drive Away Evil Spirits.

The Indiana Medical Society did a rather unusual thing at its session on last Thursday. It elected a woman to honorary membership. The lady so honored is Miss Kate Corey, M. D., a graduate of the University of Michigan, who for four years was principal surgeon in charge of a hospital at Foochow, China, and who has, as was stated in the convention by Dr. E. S. Elder, performed almost every surgicul operation known, from pulling a tooth to ovariotomy." This appeared to be a very broad statement, but proved to be within, rather than beyond, the truth. The lady recently returned to her home, at Van Buren, Grant county, this State, greatly broken in health, by reason of her arduous labors, and is now under medical treatment. She is at present a guest of Rev. Dr. Ford, on Central avenue. This great, unassuming woman has really in her far-off field performed labors sufficiently arduous to break down a strong man. The hospital of which she was in charge is for the treatment of native women and children. It was established (and is supported) by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church ten years ago. Miss Corey was there four years, and Dr. May Carleton, of New York, is now at the head of the institution in her absence.

"How many persons are treated there each year?" inquired the reporter who visited Dr. Corey yesterday.

"From 5,000 to 8,000 yearly. There would have been more, but with only one physician that was all that could be done. There are from seventy to eighty patients in the wards, and the hospital is equipped in every way, with drugs and instruments, quite as well as most of the hospitals in this country. We have private rooms in which the better class of Chinese are cared for, and who pay for the treatment they receive; the large wards are for the common people. The dispensary practice runs from 50 to 80 persons daily. These, like those who are patients in the wards, are women and children; occasionally a man.

"Tell him about your outdoor practice," said Dr. Ford, who was present at the interview.

"I had two relays of coolies to carry me in a chair from house to house," the lady resumed. "It takes three men to carry the chair, that is, two to carry and one to steady it. I made eight hundred to nine hundred of these outside visits a year, going into the houses of the Chinese. The better class of Chinese are now looking toward Christian lands for physicians, that is, women physicians for their wives and children. Last year I entered the homes of more of the high caste people than ever before. Even the doors of the palace of the Governor of the city were opened to me, and I had frequent calls to the houses of other officials."

"How do you do in surgical cases? If death follows an operation are you not blamed or threatened?"

"We undertake no case in surgery until the utmost confidence is expressed and the patient is willing to take the risk of death. As indicating the confidence we inspire, a mandarin came to me and pleaded with me to amputate his wife's leg. It would have to be amputated at the hip joint, but the case had gone too far for surgery. Chinese women are ready to take the chance of death. If a Chinese woman feels that she is dying with any imperfection, a tumor or anything of the kind, she will insist that the attempt be made to remove it before she dies, even though the operation kill her, for she believes that if she dies with the tumor unremoved her gods will not receive her, and her only chance of heaven is that she be received by the gods so that she may be reborn into the soul of a man. The Chinese know nothing about surgery, because they know nothing of the cadaver, for they believe it to be sacrilege to cut or mar the human body after death. They have many remedies, a few of which are efficiently and wisely used in some cases, but there is no such thing as science in Chinese medicine. The larger part of Chinese medicine consists of sorcery, incantation and sacrifice to idols."

"What are some of the strange and barbarous remedies they employ?"

"They administer insects of various kinds; finger nails are sometimes given and all sorts of foul decoctions. Tiger's teeth is one of their medicines. They regard disease as being communicated by evil spirits and so the most outrageous remedies, with sacrifices to idols are employed. Their knowledge of mercury in its various forms is very complete and I think they use it effectively. Often the first thing done with a new born babe is to give it a dose of cinnabar (red sulphuret of mercury) to purge it of evil spirits. Sometimes because of an overdose the child may be poisoned. I have had a few such brought to me with almost every joint in the body displaced. Nothing could be done for them, and death followed. Fortunately such cases are few. Cauterization is universal in cases of pain or cramps, the burning being done with hot irons. Cauterization is used for cholera."

"Does the binding of the feet of girls and women give any hospital cases?"

"I have had to amputate toes, sometimes the entire foot of a child. The foot bandaging begins when a girl is four or five years old. If scientifically done no bad result follows; if not so done gangrene is the result. The low caste women, the burden bearers and those who work in the fields do not have their feet bound. It is a badge of birth and social distinction. This idea of social distinction that the feet should be bound is held by mere children. One little girl about seven years old was brought to me with gangrenous toes. Before she was put under the influence of chloroform she was very anxious to know whether I would cut off her foot or not. Her reason for not wishing to lose her foot was that it might be spared so that she could bind it, and yet this poor child had suffered untold agony with her feet.

"I had as assistants in the hospital five Chinese girls, medical students. They were taking a course under me, and I gave clinical and didactic lectures each day. At the end of two years' study I think these girls could compare favorably with any of our students at home here who had studied the same length of time. My object here is to raise funds to build an orphanage for Chinese girls, waifs cast off by their parents. Girls are often sold by parents into slavery or lives of shame. The girls we educate become our most efficient workers."

Dr. Corey hopes to return to China, if her health is restored, in about a year.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

General Association of the Indiana Congregational Churches.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the General Association of the Congregational Churches and Ministers of Indiana will take place in this city, at Plymouth Church, beginning on the evening of May 8, and continuing three days, the opening sermon being by Rev. E. C. Evans, of Mayflower Church, this city. On May 9 the general topic will be the church and the children, which will bring out a number of interesting papers. In the evening a reception will be held with addresses of welcome. On Friday, May 10, the topics will be for the morning, "Work in the Local Church;" for the afternoon, "Church Work in the Mission Field." The subject of the afternoon will be continued in the evening.

Notes of the Churches.

The report that Rev. C. W. Lee, pastor of Edwin Ray Church, had resigned is erroneous. He has no intention of doing so. The report originated from the fact that he was granted leave of absence for the months of June, July and August, so that he might take his wife out of the city for the benefit of her health, as she has been an invalid for some time.

Young Women's Work.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city will give a musical and literary entertainment to-morrow evening at True Friends' Hall.

To-Day's Church Services.

Rev. J. R. Sampey, of Louisville, will preach at the Third Baptist, morning and evening.

There will be preaching at the Second Presbyterian Church, morning and evening, by the pastor, Dr. McLeod.

Chancellor Sims, LL. D., of Syracuse University, will preach at Meridian-street M. E. Church this morning.

The Rev. R. J. Cunningham, of Crawfordsville, will fill the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, morning and evening.

The evening theme of the pastor of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, on Central avenue, will be, "What and Where Is Hell?"

Rev. M. B. Hyde, pastor of Hall-place M. E. Church, will preach at Roberts Park this morning. Dr. Keen will fill the pulpit of Central-avenue M. E. Church.

This morning Rev. D. R. Lucas, of the Central Church, will preach on "Moving Day." This evening he will have for his theme, "Some Philosophers and Scientists on the Bible."

The morning topic of Rev. R. V. Hunter, of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be "An Example of More Religion than Character." In the evening he will preach about "Some Christian Martyrs and Reformers."

Wounded by a Blank Cartridge.

George Hardy, eleven years of age, was arrested last night on rather a serious charge for one so young in years, namely, shooting with intent to kill. He had purchased a revolver in a pawnshop during the afternoon, and about 5 o'clock met Willie Dawson, a lad of similar age. Together they began inspecting the weapon, when one chamber, which was loaded with a blank cartridge, exploded, inflicting only a slight flesh wound on Dawson's upper lip. Hardy, who lives with his grandmother at 412 West Washington street, confessed having intentionally leveled the gun at Dawson, but made the usual excuse that he thought it was unloaded.

President Greene in the City.

Jacob H. Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is in the city stopping at the Bates House. He is accompanied by his private secretary. It is supposed that his business has some connection with the Moore defalcation, but he refused to talk to newspaper men yesterday. The committee that went to Hartford to make an examination of the affairs of the company will submit a report to the Auditor of State early this week, and it is likely that the filing of the report has something to do with the visit. Mr. Greene's secretary said last night that they would probably be in the city several days.

Margaret Reid Kackley.

Word has been received from Miss Margaret Reid Kackley, accepting the offer of the festival association for her appearance at the May festival. Miss Kackley is in the midst of preparation for debut in Paris, and it has been for some time uncertain whether she could be secured. She will leave Paris within the next ten days. Miss Kackley will use for her professional career simply the name "Margaret Reid."

Marion's Soldiers' Home.

The federal government, having obtained a tract of land in Grant county on which a soldiers' home will be erected, District Attorney Chambers went to that county, yesterday, to examine the title to the land. If he finds it all right the purchase money will be paid at once, and the erection of the building begun.

Losses by Fire.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Huston's beer pavilion, at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, and nearly a square of old frame buildings surrounding, burned to night. Most of the property was owned by Huston, whose loss is $28,000; well insured. Wilson's dry-goods store was damaged $12,000; insured. Much excitement was caused by a score of horses turned loose from a burning livery stable. The animals repeatedly dashed through the crowd of people watching the fire but, injured no one.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, May 4.—The handle and hub factory of F. Bimel, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $15,000, insured for $8,500, in the following companies: The Indiana, $500; Germania, $1,000; American, of Wheeling, $1,000; Citizens, of Memphis, $500; Firemans, of Baltimore, $1,000; Union Mutual, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Pacific, of Portland, Ore., $1,000; Northwest, of Portland, Ore., $1,000.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—About one-half of the extensive soap and candle factory of Schaffer Bros. & Powell was destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000; insured.

The Battlefield of Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 4.—There arrived in this city to-day a party of thirty distinguished ex-federal and confederate officers, who were engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, in 1863, prominent among whom are General Rosecrans, Gen. Grosvenor, Gen. Boynton, Gen. Cist, Gen. Hunt, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Vandever, C. M. Clay, Don Piatt and others. The party accompanies Col. Kellogg, U. S. A., to assist in completing maps of the battle-field of Chickamauga. Upon Monday the party will visit Lookout Mountain, where they will be entertained by citizens of Chattanooga, and on Monday night they will have a public reception in the same house in which Gen. Rosecrans had his headquarters during the siege of Chattanooga.

Bold Theft by an English Boy.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A young English lad, hardly eighteen years old, snatched a $500 package of bills from the hands of a depositor at the Bank of the Metropolis this afternoon and ran. Inspector Byrnes happened to be passing at the moment, and shouted to two policemen to run the boy down. A Broadway officer took up the chase across the lawns of Union square, when the fugitive fired three shots into the ground. At this moment he ran into the arms of a park policeman. Inspector Byrnes has never seen the lad before, and he refuses to give any account of himself. The package of bills was returned to the owner and the boy locked up to await further inquiries by the police.

Rioters Dispersed with Hose and Water.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 4.—The Polish priest of this place was assaulted on the street this morning by one faction of his church followers, and a general riot resulted, in which both men and women participated. The militia was called out to quell the riot, and the fire department was also called out and turned the hose upon the mob. After nearly drowning several of the rioters peace was restored. The sheriff attempted to arrest the leaders of the disturbance, and was attacked by the women, several of whom were knocked onwn. Ten of the rioters have been jailed and a guard stationed at the priest's house to prevent further trouble.

Damage Suit Over a Boycott.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, suit for $10,000 damages was brought against the officers of the Central Labor Union by the Post-Express Printing Company. The suit is a result of the street-car drivers' strike, which has been in progress for some time. Shortly after the strike was begun a boycott was placed on several firms by the Car-drivers' Assembly, among them being the Post-Express Printing Company. The Central Labor Union indorsed the boycott.

Saloon Blown Up with Powder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 4.—A special to the Journal says that the saloon of John Sinkman, at Newtonville, Spencer county, was blown to atoms last night. It was done by touching off a keg of powder which had been placed under the building. Sinkman had a license to sell liquor, although there has been a strong public sentiment against the maintenance of the saloon.

One Soldier Kills Another.

COLUMBUS, O., May 4.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at the United States barracks this evening in which Frank Crosby, colored, aged twenty-five, a recruit from Parkersburg, W. Va., was fatally stabbed by Robert Shraut, another recruit from Louisville, Ky. Crosby is a private, detailed as cook, and Shraut is a member of Company C, and one of the detail of company police. Crosby and Shraut quarreled about some trivial matter, when Shraut, in self defense, drew a large knife and stabbed Crosby in the vitals. Crosby cannot live till morning.

Forest Fires in Wisconsin.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 4.—Furious fires are raging in the northern Wisconsin forests, and unless a heavy rain soon falls there will be more or less property destroyed. Railroad men arriving over the Omaha road to-night report that the forest from Ashland to Clear Lake, 150 miles, is ablaze. Many thousand feet of lumber have been destroyed, and some towns are in danger. Loggers who were interviewed to-night say they expect great losses if rain does not come soon.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Maj. John N. Edwards, one of the editors of the Kansas City, Mo., Times, and one of the best and most favorably-known newspaper men in the West, died suddenly and unexpectly at the McCarthy House, in Jefferson City, at about 10 o'clock this morning, from a stroke of paralysis.

Suicide of Fanny Davenport's Brother.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—William Henri, the reputed brother of Fanny Davenport, the actress, committed suicide to-day, using morphine. Deceased was fifty-three years old, and a woodturner by trade. The cause for his action is unknown.

Swindled Out of $6,000.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., May 4.—Samuel Coffman, a very wealthy farmer, living near here, was swindled out of $6,000 by two confidence men, to-day. Both were apprehended, but one made his escape. Coffman is eighty-one years of age.

Docking Horses' Tails.

Boston Advertiser.

It may be interesting, in view of the present crusade against the docking of horses' tails, to know what the process is. Its features are thus described: "A rope is thrown over the neck of the horse, the ends brought between his forelegs and under his hind pasterns. A sudden jerk draws up his legs, he falls helpless to the floor, and his legs are tied. He is then secured with twitches, which is twisting a small rope around the nose, which is very sensitive, so as to divert his attention from the tail. Behind is a furnace, knives, a large pair of shears and searing iron. The operator folds back the hair from the joint to be divided; the knife rapidly severs the skin, the huge shears are applied, the horse struggles and the tail is off. Then the iron at a white heat is applied, and the bleeding is arrested. The cheers of the audience and the subduing influence of the twitch drown the cry of pain, that is never brought from the horse except when in great agony; for this noble animal is one of the few who endure ordinary pain without a whimper."

The Fatal Results.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

The coldness between Ward McAllister and Stuyvesant Fish has killed all the peach buds for fifty miles around New York.

HUMORS of the stomach, salt rheum and blood disorders are cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FOOTLIGHT KISSES.

A Handsome Actor Discourses on Stage Osculation.

New York Press Interview.

"I never kiss a woman on the stage unless it is absolutely necessary," said Mr. Bellew. "Either the lines must call for it, as they do in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which read: 'Of many thousand kisses the poor last I lay upon thy lips,' where the words make the action absolutely necessary, or else the situation of the play must demand it. I mean by this that I never of my own volition introduce a kiss into the business of a piece.

"This is not from any false idea of delicacy or sentiment upon the subject, as I have none. A stage kiss, from my standpoint, is simply a piece of stage business—like removing the hat, getting up or sitting down—nothing more, and I think that is the view most players take of it. My objection to the stage kiss is purely a practical one.

"A stage kiss is a much more delicate operation than is generally supposed, and what is more to the point I do not consider it effective from the front. I have often heard it said that very few actors could successfully play a lover's part, and in the connection we are speaking of this seems particularly appropriate when applied to stage kissing.

"Most actors seem to think that to depict love or passion on the stage it is necessary to claw all over a woman. This is not only very disagreeable to the lady, but is apt to make a scene ridiculous and start the people in the gallery to guying. Where kissing is absolutely necessary I believe a kiss should be exchanged. Whether a lady shall be kissed by the actor playing the opposite part on the forehead, cheek or lips depends entirely upon the relationship they are supposed to bear to each other in the play, and, to a certain extent, the temperament which the character he or she is playing is supposed to have possessed.

"For instance, a brother will kiss his sister, or a father his daughter, on the forehead. Some lovers would follow this example. It all depends on the lines, which, to a certain extent, indicate the temperament of the character represented. The impassioned lines of Romeo leave no doubt in the mind of any one that a man as ardent as he would kiss his sweetheart on the lips. I know of no instance where an actress has refused to allow her stage lover to kiss her on the lips. The action has no significance in itself, and none is attached to it by sensible people. There may, it is true, have been lovers in real life who were also lovers on the stage, but they are very few and far between.

"Actors and actresses, especially those in the same company, do not, as a rule, fall in love with each other. During all my experience I never knew of but one couple who were making love both off and on the stage at the same time. The couple I refer to are Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, or, as they are termed, 'the Kendals,' who are shortly coming over to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were employed respectively as leading man and leading lady, and as such had to make violent love to each other on the stage. As they were married not so very long after they began playing together it is fair to infer that they were in love with each other.

"I of course cannot undertake to say that when Mr. Kendal kissed his wife on the stage it was a kiss of passion, but from the position these two held toward each other it would be only natural if the kisses sometimes were. So far as my own personal experience is concerned I can safely say that I have never experienced any sensation whatsoever caused by kissing on the stage any of the numerous actresses I have played with, and I don't believe any man who is really an actor ever has.

"It is impossible to attend to two things at once, and when a man is on the stage giving his part the undivided attention it requires he has no time to think of anything else. I think you will find that on this subject, at least, all actors who deserve the name are unanimous. After all is said and done it may be summed up in the sentence: 'It is all a question of business.'

"Professional etiquette does not forbid kissing on the lips. There is no arbitrary rule on this subject. It is left to the discretion and judgment of the two people concerned."

HARD HIT ON THE FIELD.

Peculiar Sensations Which Many a Brave Man Has Experienced.

Detroit Free Press.

We had been held in reserve for five long hours, while cannon thundered and muskets crackled spitefully along the front, a mile away. A procession of dead and wounded had filed past us until we were sick with horror. Shot, and shell, and bullet had fallen upon us behind the woods, until the dry, dead grass bore many a stain of blood.

"Attention! Forward—guide right—march!"

Our brigade was going in at last, and there was a look of relief on the face of every officer and man as we got the word:

"Guide right—front—forward—march!"

As we swung clear of the woods a gust of wind raised the smoke for a minute, and I saw the plain in our front blue with dead and wounded. Away beyond them was a line of earthworks, and I had one swift glimpse of a thin, blue line kneeling behind the cover.

"Steady! Right press! Double quick—march!"

The air is alive with the ping of bullets and the whiz and shriek of shot and shell. We bend our heads as if breasting a fierce gale laden with icy pellets. There is a wild cry—a shriek—a groan, as men are struck and fall to the earth, but no one heeds them, no one hesitates. It is a hurricane of death, but we feel a wild exultation in breasting it. Men shout, curse, sing, swing their hats, and cheer.

We are driving through the smoke cloud when there is a flash of fire in front. I seem to rise into the air and float hither and thither, and the sensation is so dreamy and full of rest that I wish it could last forever. It is suddenly broken by the sound of my own voice. Is it my voice? It sounds strange and afar off to me. Why should I cheer and curse by turns? What has happened?

Ah, now I come back to earth again. Above and around me is the smoke—the earth trembles under the artillery—men are lying about and beside me. Where is the brigade? Why did I drop out? I am lying on my back, and I struggle to sit up and look around. I rise to my knees—weave this way and that—topple over and struggle up again. There is red, fresh blood on the grass—on my hands—on my face. I taste it on my lips as my parched tongue thrusts itself out in search of moisture.

Who is groaning? Who is shrieking? Who is cheering? And why should I laugh and exult? Have we held the line against a grand charge? Did we scatter and decimate the legions hurled against us? Have we won a great victory to be flashed over the country and cause the bells to ring with gladness? Let me think. Give me time to remember how it all happened. Strange that my thoughts should be so confused, and the desire to sleep be so strong upon me when I should be up and doing. I will shake it off. I will spring up and follow on after the brigade. Here——

* * * * * * *

"How do you feel?"

My eyes are wide open and I am lying on a cot in a large room. I see people walking about—other people lying on cots like my own.

"I feel all right. Why?"

"You were hit hard in the fight four days ago, my boy."

"So there was a battle?"

"Yes."

"And I was wounded?"

"Had your left arm shattered by a piece of shell, and we had to amputate it."

Poetry at a Discount.

Toronto Globe.

A short time ago the Globe said, in reply to a correspondent, that it would publish unobjectionable poems at the rate of 50 cents per line, nonpareil. What we meant was that we would charge that sum for inserting poems, our intention being to convey a delicate hint to the poets that the supply of poetry exceeded the demand. We regret to find that several person have taken this paragraph seriously, and have likewise taken it to mean that we would pay 50 cents a line for poetry. We desire to repudiate this interpretation, gently but firmly, and to express regret that our innocent paragraph should have raised delusive hopes.

Harrison's Retort to Jefferson.

Magazine of American History.

One of the most trenchant and successful impromptus uttered before the first Congress is recorded of Harrison by Mr. Jefferson. In response to a remark of John Dickinson, who—after hectoring the members into adopting a declaration of his own, distasteful to the general spirit, and subsequently superseded by Mr. Jefferson's—had said: There is but one word I disapprove in that paper—it is the word Congress." Instantly Mr. Harrison rose to his feet, and with electric effect replied: "Mr. President, there is but one word in that paper which I approve, and that is the word Congress."

OLD GAS WELL REVIVED.

A Discovery Which Pennsylvania Gas Men Consider Very Important.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Philadelphia Natural-gas Company yesterday accomplished what they regard as a great feat. It was nothing less than the successful revival of an old gas well at Murrysville. The well had been rebored and completed shortly after noon at a depth of 1,582 feet. It came in with a pressure of 700 pounds, equal to that of the new well which was lately drilled in Bellevernon. The old well was 1,350 feet deep, and it had gradually filled up with sand and pebbles, which caused a great decline in pressure. It was then that the company commenced to experiment upon drilling deeper for another vein of gas.

As a general thing similar attempts have usually proved unsuccessful. In some cases salt water was struck below the two gas sands, which utterly ruined the well. Where nitro-glycerine was employed, the whole well was shattered, and scarcely ever has a satisfactory result been accomplished. "On this account," said a gentleman connected with the Philadelphia company yesterday, "this is of great importance. It proves that the old story about gas giving out and declining wells being worthless is simply a fable. The Murrysville gas field is just as good to-day as it was some years ago. If some of the wells show a trivial decline in pressure, it is simply because they are clogged up. Now, the fact that a very high pressure has been obtained again in this well is sufficient evidence that the same thing can be done with other wells, and there is no necessity of abandoning a well simply because its pressure decreases. To drill a new one costs about $3,000 or $4,000, while an additional drilling of 250 or 300 feet entails an expense of $400 at the utmost."

One of the 400.

Philadelphia Times.

It has hitherto escaped notice that, until Perry Belmont gets home from Madrid, there will only be 399 people in New York.

The Manufacturing of Artificial Flowers Paralyzed in New York City.

Ten thousand poor working girls were thrown out of employment on account of the scarcity of material. I smelled a mice, and while in New York in March anticipated it and bought everything desirable I could find in that line, and was obliged to rent an extra room to place the goods. I have more artificial flowers than any wholesale house in the State, and will continue to sell them to my old patrons at the old price, and if you want to satisfy yourself of the fact call at Newgarden's Occidental Millinery, 45 West Washington street, opposite the transfer car.

SMOKERS' attention is called to the advertisement of Cubanola cigar in this issue. It is unquestionably the finest 5c cigar ever offered to the public. Give it a trial and be convinced.

What Everybody Is Saying.

"Oh, Mrs. B., have you seen the new carpets at Mr. Gall's?"

"Yes, I have; and they are just lovely! You ought to see the new designs in French colors. He has just got in his third lot of moquettes and I have bought one. He guarantees them the best wearing carpets and they are perfectly elegant."

Albert Gall desires the ladies to take a look through his curtain department. He has just received a beautiful line of silk sash curtains and also of lace curtains, the latter being his own importation. As to curtain poles, when you buy them at Albert Gall's, you get something new and different from the patterns sold in other houses.

OSTRICH feathers colored a real glossy black. CHAS. FAILLES, 25 1-2 W. Wash. st.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

IS the "ideal" Hair-dressing. It restores the color to gray hair; promotes a fresh and vigorous growth; prevents the formation of dandruff; makes the hair soft and silken; and imparts a delicate but lasting perfume.

"Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best in the world."—T. Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for promoting the growth of the hair, and think it unequaled. For restoring the hair to its original color, and for a dressing, it cannot be surpassed."—Mrs. Geo. La Fever, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a cure for dandruff."—J. W. Bowen, Editor "Enquirer," McArthur, Ohio.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past two years, and found it all it is represented to be. It restores the natural color to gray hair, causes the hair to grow freely, and keeps it soft and pliant."—Mrs. M. V. Day, Cohoes, N. Y.

"My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

BELIEVING the public does not yet understand the field they cover, we again call attention to SOULE'S PHOTOGRAPHS, but only to extend a general invitation to come and see them. About thirty books, containing thousands of subjects, are open to view on our counters. They are small, but very cheap, too.

H. LIEBER & CO.'S

ART EMPORIUM,

33 South Meridian Street.

$250,

Twenty-five dollars cash and $8 each month buys a beautiful new Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, containing all modern improvements, splendid tone, and fully warranted for five years. The same grade piano cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $350. For bargains in Pianos and Organs call at

Pearson's Music House

82 and 84 N. Penn. St.

BABY ONE SOLID RASH.

Ugly, painful, blotched, malicious. No rest by day, no peace by night. Doctors and all remedies failed. Tried Cuticura Remedies. Effect Marvelous. Complete cure in five weeks. Saved his life.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with all most incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the Cuticura Remedies. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred. GEO. B. SMITH,

Att'y-at-law and ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Reference: J. G. Weist, druggist, Ashland, O.

Blotches and Scabs from Head to Feet.

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the Cuticura Remedies, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The Cuticura Remedies are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold to any one troubled as my boy was. GEORGE F. LEAVITT, North Andover, Mass.

Mothers who Love their Children,

Who take pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should not fail to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

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Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and the debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrha matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its futher progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are tested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing Plaster. Absolutely unrivaled as an instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 22, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received from publishers, authors or compilers, by the State Board of Education of Indiana, to furnish text-books to the school trustees of the State of Indiana, for use in the common schools of said State, for a period of five years, as provided by a law passed by the General Assembly of Indiana on the 25th day of February, 1889. Such bids will be opened on the 28th day of May, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., said board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A copy of said law, and of blanks for proposals, contracts, bonds, affidavits, etc., will be furnished to prospective bidders upon application to said board

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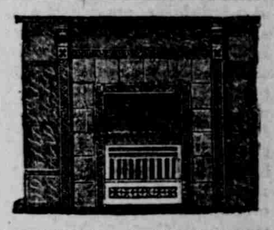

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