ITEMS OF INTEREST.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S income is $6,300 a day.

THE only law in Alaska is the United States revenue law.

PRINCE BISMARCK is said to be constantly having law suits.

THE President of the French Republic enjoys a salary of $500 per day.

THE salaries paid to Federal office-holders in the whole country amount to $31,252,107.

THE ice factory at Montgomery, Ala., produces congealed water at a cost of twenty-five cents per 100 pounds.

THE Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says that the Hon. J. A Cuthbert, who is still practicing law in that city at the age of ninety-one years, was an officer in the war of 1812, and was elected to Congress from Georgia in 1819, taking his seat March 1, 1820.

THE German new-papers publish the following concerning the newspapers and periodicals in existence: In Germany there are 3,778; in Austria, 1,200; in England, 2 509; in France, 2,000; in Italy, 1,125; in Russia, 500. Altogether there are in Europe 13,600 newspapers and periodicals. In Asia there are 388; in Africa, 50; in America 9,129, and in Australia, 100. The number for the whole world is 32,000.

THE White House is constructed of free-stone, and after the British burned the interior in 1814 the walls were so blackened that when it was rebuilt it was found necessary to paint them. Ever since at intervals of a few years the whole structure receives a fresh coat of white paint. The cumbrous title of Executive Mansion was very naturally dropped for the short literally descriptive name of White House, and now only figures in official documents and correspondence.

OF the social life of the Southern negroes, the New Orleans *Picayune* says: "There is not a more social race under the heavens than negroes. They have a great deal more social enjoyment than the white people do. They naturally elaborate social enjoyment out of all kinds of gatherings—even funerals, baptisms, and religious meetings, as well as balls, picnics, railroad excursions, parties, politics, etc. They do not desire to mingle socially with the white people. They are as partial to their own color as crows and blackbirds are. They don't even want white preachers to preach to them—even a Radical preacher, only in exceptional cases."

ACCORDING to the last statistics published by the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the population of the Republic is 37,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 live in cities and the remainder in the country. There are in France 210,000 individuals who have no special profession, 71,000 beggars and tramps, 1,531,000 professional men, 3,837,000 persons engaged in navigation and commerce, 9,274,000 tradesmen and women, 2,151,000 bondholders, and 18,968,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the latter, 10,000,000 are landowners, about 6,000,000 tenants, while 2,000,000 are market gardeners, viticulturists and the like.

ONE of the numerous pedestrians of of the numerous New York walking matches has been sued for $335. The pedestrian's relations with a New York lady of wealth and position were broken off, and he thereupon employed the plaintiff to compose a series of letters to the said lady in order to propitiate her favor. For these services he promised him a liberal sum of money and a new suit of clothes. This delicate mission was so successfully accomplished that the broken ties were re-knit, and are in marriage soon to be more effectually united instead of being untied. Hence the ambassador extraordinary now demands his pay.

The Chinese Rip Van Winkle.

Never heard the Chinese version of Rip Van Winkle, have you? The Chinese Rip was a patriarch named Wang Chih. He was gathering fire-wood one day on the mountains of Ku Chow, when he found a grotto where some old men were playing chess. As he watched them one gave him what looked like a date-stone, telling him to put it in his mouth. No sooner had he tasted it than he ceased to feel hunger and thirst. By and by one of the players said: "Is it long since you came here; you should go home now." Wang Chih went to take up his ax and found the handle had moldered into dust. Unpismayed, however, he went home, and found that centuries had passed away since he went out wood-cutting. Not a vestige of his kinsfolk remained. He retreated to a cell in the mountains, and devoting himself to religious exercises finally attained immortality.

The Berlin Exposition of 1885.

A French journal doubts if this exposition will ever be realized, as they think there will be reluctance in Germans to demonstrate in their own capital their inferiority in the manufacture of articles involving artistic taste. At the London Exhibition of 1851, the smallest of all, the superiority of France in such matters was established. England, who made gigantic efforts to take the first place in the Champ de Mars, in 1878, would not take the same trouble for an exhibition in Germany, where she rules all the markets. Besides, Berlin is out of the way, and the French would keep outside; and Germans, also, have a better way of making known their productions. The expense of universal exhibitions are out of all proportion to the resulting advantages. At Vienna there was a deficit of 26,000,000 of marks, which was charged to the Government. These expressions represent the French view of the German undertaking.

Indiscretions of a Russian Countess.

[London Telegram to the Herald.]

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs the reasons which led to the banishment of Countess Hendrikoff. This lady, the wife of one of the masters of ceremonies at the Imperial Court, was recently "administratively" hurried across the frontier without a moment's warning. This measure excited no little surprise at the time. The Countess was well known in St. Petersburg society, especially for her off-hand manner and free speech, and it was suspected that she had been guilty of expressing herself too freely on affairs connected with the Imperial household. It now appears that the Countess did express herself to the effect that in case the Empress should die the Emperor would in all probability marry the Princess Dolgorouki. This remark having been reported to the Czar, he at once ordered the Countess to leave the Empire within twenty-four hours. To make sure that these orders were carried out two officers were sent to escort the lady across the frontier.

WOMAN'S work and the tramp's work are never done.

A Man Gets a Wife After He is Dead.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The appeal of the Fidelity Insurance Company from the decree of the old Common Pleas Court raises a curious point. In 1863 a libel in divorce was filed by James V. Peterson against his wife, Sarah Peterson, on account of desertion. The proceedings went on, and in 1865 a divorce was decreed. Somewhere about the 5th of November, 1877, James V. Peterson was drowned in the Potomac. In January, 1878, the Fidelity Insurance Company was appointed administrator of the estate of the decedent, and the next month the company was served with a writ to show cause why the divorce granted thirteen years before should not be set aside, and Sarah Peterson be decreed his wife. In December of the same year the rule was made absolute, and once more Sarah Peterson was Mrs. Peterson. The grounds of opening the decree were, according to her statement, that the divorce had been obtained without her knowledge; that it is true she was away from him at the time he brought proceedings in divorce, but that it was by his direction, she living at her mother's house by his request. She alleges that she received letters from him during her absence, in which he called her his wife, and that after the time when the divorce was granted she lived and cohabited with him, and that she never heard of any proceedings in divorce until after her husband's death. The court, in setting aside the decree of divorce, protected those who had purchased real estate from Peterson in the *interim*, by providing that Sarah should record a release of dower of all those properties. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the Fidelity Company, as administrator of Peterson's estate. They argue that the only purpose of Mrs. Peterson is to obtain possession of the property left by decedent, and that the testimony did not show that she was absolutely unacquainted with the proceedings against her.

A Stray Billet-Doux.

[Pittsburg (Penn) Dispatch.]

Three ministers sat in the pulpit of an East Liberty church on Sunday evening. A rising young artist who has a comfortable studio—if studios are ever comfortable—on a street running from Water to Liberty, who is one of the workers in said church, walked bravely to the pulpit before service and gave one of the ministers a notice to read before benediction. The services were about being closed, when the young artist again went forward and reminded the minister that he must not forget the notice of the temperance meeting down town. The minister begged pardon for his remissness, took the slip of paper from his vest pocket, read it, looked dazed, rubbed his eyes, then smiled. He passed the note to a brother minister. He smiled. Then he passed it to the other minister, and he smiled. Then all smiled. Then No. 1 remarked that he would like to speak to the young artist. The latter advanced to the pulpit, received the notice, looked at it, colored very red, and looked as though he would like to jump through the window. He had given the pastor a notice of a temperance meeting which read something like this:

DEAR JOHN—I am sorry I can't let you come to see me as frequently as usual, but papa and mamma think I should not receive even my very dear friends during the Lenten season. It's awfully disagreeable, if not positively cruel, but then you know we Episcopalians can't go back on Lent. I shall see you oftener than usual, I hope when the holy season has gone where the woodbine twineth.

Yours, with friendship, —— ——.

A Story of Texas and Arkansas.

An eminent divine from New England, traveling in Texas for his health, impaired by arduous clerical duties, upon arriving at one of the towns, went in search of the barber shop for repairs and improvements. On entering an establishment of this kind, he observed a big double-barreled gun leaning against the wall. Having a constitutional awe of firearms, he hastily asked the barber if the gun was loaded. A half-shaved native, who occupied the chair, turned around in his lather-beaten face and exclaimed:

"Stranger, if you are in an all-fired hurry, you'll find a six-shooter, what is loaded, in my coat-tail pocket!"

This recalls another story of an English tourist who proposed to visit Arkansas, and asked a citizen if he ought to provide himself with a revolver.

"Well," replied the citizen, "you mout not want one for a month, and you mout not want one for three months; but ef you ever did want one, you kin bet you'd want it Almighty sudden!"

Good Thing.

William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, has all along been investing his hard-earned savings in United States bonds, until he had $26,000,000 in registered 4 per cents. Now he comes over again and has $5,500,000 more bonds registered in his name in the same way. The investment is in $50,000 bonds, and Mr. Vanderbilt could carry them all in his coat pocket without inconvenience. Upon these bond he will draw over $300,000 interest every ninety days. And he can do this without the bother of cutting off the coupons, which makes the whole business a pleasure instead of a nuisance. Were the investments in $100 bonds there would be every three months, 315,000 little bits to clip and arrange for Uncle Sam's officials, and they would grumble at the labor of counting them. Registered bonds of large denominations are the desirable sort after all.

Only Another Kind.

Seven women and one man, constituting the pioneer band of "The Salvation Army," dressed in a uniform of dark blue with yellow binding, and broad scarlet ribbons around their hats, arrived in New York last week. The captain, a woman, carries a blue and red flag with a yellow sun in the center. The order was organized fourteen years ago in England by William Booth, a dissenting clergyman, and numbers 100,000 members. It preaches in theaters and other buildings and in the streets. Its open-air audiences, as it claims, amount to 2,000,000 persons weekly. Their hymns, for use in this country, are set to American tunes, like "Way Down on the Suwanee River" and "Old Kentucky Home." They begin work in this country at once.

A COMPANY has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of $650,000, to manufacture glucose. It is expected that the works will be in operation within a year, and it will give employment to about 1,000 men. The capacity of the works will be about 15,000 bushels of corn per day, and the product will be glucose, grape sugar, starch and syrup.

THE early rose potatoes are the quickest up. They never have to be called twice in the morning. The early rose also catches the worm.—*Danbury News.*

Chicago Justice Twenty-Five Years Ago.

[Toledo Blade.]

A neighbor who relishes the keen wit of the Irish tells us of the following as showing how justice was dispensed (with) in the Garden City a quarter of a century ago, by the celebrated Charley O'Malley, Justice of the Peace on the North side.

The first case which came before His Honor was O'Donnell and others for disturbance at a dance house on Kinzie street. The testimony was gone through with apparently correctly, and the decision (of the Coort) was a fine and costs.

O'Mallay rose in his dignity, and turning to O'Donnell (and the other offenders,) said to the first one next to him:

"Tim, have ye'es any money?"

Tim says, "Nah."

"Bryan, have you?"

Bryan says, "Nah."

"Terence, have you?"

Terence says, "Nah."

"Patrick, have you?"

Patrick says, "Nah."

Then turning to a wild-looking young Irishman, recently from the "auld dart," and probably out on his first spree in America, says:

"Maurice, have ye'es any money?"

Maurice says, "Yis, your Honor;" to which the Coort responds, "Well, thin, the foine is on ye'es."

"Call the nixt case."

A Kissing Match.

At a party of young people in Paris, conversation happened to turn on the subject of kissing, and the question was propounded who of the young men present could boast of having given or being able to give "his girl" the most kisses. Various were the replies this question called out. Finally a young man and the girl to whom he was betrothed bet 200 francs that they could kiss 10,000 times in ten hours, provided they would be allowed to take an occasional glass of wine "between." Two persons were appointed a committee to count the number of kisses, and the work began. During the first hour they counted 2,000 kisses. During the second hour the kisses were not nearly as numerous, for the committee counted only 1,000. After the third hour, during which they managed to score but 750, further operations were brought to a sudden standstill. The lips of the young man were seized with a cramp, and he was carried off in a fainting condition. The girl a few days later was stricken with brain fever, which nearly carried her off to a land where kissing under any form is unknown. When the people who had won the bet demanded their money the parents of the girl refused to pay their share of it. The matter was then taken to the courts, and there it was decided that the bet must be paid.

Egyptian Cats.

[Saturday Review.]

The Egyptians are the first people among whom we find notices of the cat. It figures largely upon the monuments as a domestic pet, and was honered when dead. Comical stories are told by Herodotus of the anxiety to save cats when a house caught fire, and of the grief when one died. The cat seems to have served as a retriever in fowling expeditions, and even in fishing. It seems strange that no mention of the cat occurs in the Bible or in an Assyrian record. Even in India, Professor Max Muller is quoted as saying that it was but recently known as a domestic animal. Its Sancrit name is *marjara*, from a root meaning to clean, from the creature's habit of licking herself at her toilet. Her mousing habits were well known to the Romans and even to the Etruscans, as shown by antique gems and even wall paintings. The mouse-killer, domesticated among the Greeks, called *Gale*, described by Aristotle, and numerously referred to by Aristophanes in the "Peace," has been shown by Professor Rolleston to have been our white-breasted marten. Besides the cat, the Egyptians domesticated the ichneumon, properly known as Pharaoh's rat, which is still to be seen in houses at Cairo.

New Torpedo Boat.

THE Rev. D. W. Garret, of England, has invented a new torpedo boat, which, besides being able to be used as a torpedo-boat, has the power of sinking and remaining under water for many hours, and can, therefore, easily enter a blockaded port unperceived. No compressed air is carried, but the air in the boat is maintained at its normal condition by a chemical apparatus invented by Mr. Garret. When under water, also, no smoke or gas is given off, although an engine of considerable power is kept in motion. Mr. Garret and a party of friends started off in this new boat from Liverpool to Portsmouth, but after thirty-six hours journey in a thick fog, a great part of the time being spent under the water, they put into Rhyl, as they were not prepared for an extended trip. The boat proved a thorough success, and easily performed all that was expected of her, and thus becomes one of the most deadly weapons of modern warfare.

Are We a Nation of Gamblers?

[Indianapolis Journal.]

Are we a nation of gamblers? On a close examination we should say not far from it. First, there are the professional gamblers, the elegant gentlemen of leisure, who dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day; who eat and drink and wear the best of everything, and live by their wits. These are the leeches of society, non-producers, drones, barnacles. Next is the still greater army of those who bet on everything and anything, horse races, elections, walking-matches, games and contests of every kind; in fact, on everything of doubtful future occurrence. Finally, come the stock and grain gamblers, the men who buy and sell on margins, which is nothing but betting on the rise or fall of produce. All these are forms of gambling, which in any and every shape is one of the most demoralizing of vices. Again we ask, are we a nation of gamblers?

THE trick of the game of 15, is to put the blocks into the box irregularly, with no regard whether the 15 happens to get between the 13 or 14, or whether 9 gets in front of 8, or 6 behind 1, or any other figure anywhere else. Turn the blocks upside down on a table. Mix them up thoroughly, then fill them in the box, beginning at the upper left hand corner, and putting them in as they come to you right side up. Then move them until in regular order.

A LITTLE fellow four years old prayed thus for himself: "O Lord, bless George, and make him a good boy; and don't let him be naughty again, never, no never! Because, you know, when he is naughty he sticks to it so!"

EVERYTHING is working like clockwork with the laboring classes. That is to say, the hands are busy getting up strikes.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THIRTY-THREE thousand pounds raised one foot high per minute is the equivalent of a horse power.

MR. CLAUDE BERNARD shows by experiment that plants, like animals, may be placed under the influence of ether or chloroform.

A DISPATCH from Paris says: "Experiments are making here with the polyscope, a new apparatus for illuminating the interior of animal organism, rendering bodies transparent so as to render an examination of every part of a body feasible. The attention of scientists is drawn toward this remarkable discovery."

IT is well known that fluoric acid will dissolve glass, and the practical execution of etching designs on glass may be done as follows: "The article must first receive the drawing by hand, stamp, or by transfer, using as a material an oily lac mixed with a little paint, so as to show on the glass. This done, dust over a powder made of metal, copal, or any substance capable of resisting the acid. When dry dip the glass with the drawing on it in fluoric acid, or paint it on, allow it to remain a few seconds, or until the powder begins to come off. Then rinse and clean with water, and your work is completed.

DR. WERNER SIEMENS and the German Postmaster General have founded an Electro-Technical Society in Berlin. The former stated at a meeting last week that his new electro-dynamic machine had been so improved by Herr Von Hefner that its action is actually cheaper than the locomotive for short distances. He proposes, therefore, to construct light overhead rails, along which carriages would be propelled by the new engine, which, as we have above indicated, has been perfected since it was shown at the Berlin Industrial Exhibition. The dynamic engine is also applicable to locomotives, in order to increase their tractive power.

IF a small bit of camphor is laid upon water it begins turning and moving about with great rapidity. If a few grains of lycopodium or other light power have been previously scattered on the water they are drawn toward the camphor by eddies in an inverse direction. These phenomena were observed in 1748 by Romieu. Cassamajor has, says *Les Mondes*, resumed the study of the question and adopted the views of Romieu. He instances the following crucial experiment: At the same time that the bits of camphor are thrown upon the water insert a glass rod which has been rubbed with flannel; the motion immediately stops. If the electricity is removed from the rod by rubbing it with tinfoil it loses its power of checking the eddies.

ONE of the first questions asked by a person who looks at a microscope is, "What is its power?" and others ask, "What is the highest power ever reached?" O. simple microscopes or hand glasses, as they may be termed, one sent to the Royal Society of England, by Di Tarre, of Naples, was said to magnify 2,500 diameters. It was lent to Baker for trial, but he could make nothing of it, and states his sight was seriously injured by trying to use it. With compound microscopes the highest power ever reached, so far as we know, is 100,000 diameters. This was obtained about ten years ago by Dr. Dickinson, of New York City. Under such a power a single human blood corpuscle would be over thirty-six inches in diameter, or the size of a small cart-wheel. A human hair thus magnified would rival the giant trees of California, for it would be over forty feet in diameter. A fly would appear as a monster three-quarters of a mile long, and a claw of a honey-bee would stretch across the widest street and clasp the houses on both sides. Of course, in such a case the whole fly could not be seen under the microscope, as a small part of one of the facts of its compound eye would fill the whole field, so that the "fly" would not appear at all. This power was obtained by artificial means, and all sharp definition was lost, thus for real work of any practical use such a power when obtained is worthless. The highest recorded magnifying power of scientific value was that obtained by Dr. Lionel Beale, who obtained 10,000 diameters with a one-eightieth objective. He uses a long tube in preference to high eye-glasses, and no amplifier.

Society's Ways in Philadelphia.

Society women in Philadelphia are accused of strange devices by the shopkeepers. One storekeeper in the artificial flower business says it is quite a common occurrence to have ladies call on the morning before a ball and have handsome flowers sent to their residence for approbation, which are faithfully returned the next day, with perhaps the purchase of a fifty cent rose, and occasionally without making any purchase at all, having thus obtained the required adornments for one evening's wear at the merchant's expense. Some time ago a carriage customer, it is said, ordered to be sent to her fashionable residence for selection, braids, puffs, and curls of a color to match her hair. As it was on the eve of a grand reception, the messenger was told not to return without the money or the goods. The lady played sick, the articles were sent to her room for examination, and the messenger politely dismissed. Determined not to be humbugged, the storekeeper sent a peremptory message demanding the return of the articles immediately, which was reluctantly complied with.

The Two Sisters.

The two sisters were out shopping, last week, and in the course of their researches they stopped at one of our largest dry goods stores where one of them bought an elegant silk dress. She had married well, as the saying is, but her companion was comparatively poor and could not afford to indulge in a similar extravagance. She looked at the material wistfully, however, and her sister observing it, said, with feminine duplicity: "I am sorry, Maria, that there is no more of that silk; I should like to make you a present of a dress just like mine." The glib clerk overheard the remark, and scenting another profitable sale, replied with alacrity, "Oh, yes, madam, we have more in the wholesale department." The lady just then had her attention attracted to some new goods in another part of the store, and conveniently shut her ears to information which she did not wish to acquire. The sister, however, was not so deaf, and probably will not forget this revelation of hypocrisy until the world's goods have no further value in her eyes.

JUVENILE THEOLOGY.—Mother, (at tea table)—"Jack, who helped you to those three tarts?" Jack, (aged seven)—"The Lord." Mother—"The Lord? Why, what do you mean, Jack?" Jack—"Well, I helped myself, but father said yesterday that the Lord helps those who help themselves."

Tramps in the West.

[Kansas City Times.]

This class of citizens are becoming a source of trouble and annoyance to the railroad companies in West Kansas, around their round houses, sand houses, etc., destroying property, stealing the employes' coats, dinner pails, and anything they can lay hands on. Yet they have the sympathy of the public generally (who do not feel any effect from their depredations). Of late a number have been arrested by the Railroad Police, and committed to the work-house, but their number seem to increase, instead of diminishing. The railroad companies do not feel disposed to shelter this class of citizens, and the city should provide some way to protect them. If the work-house is not sufficiently large, build another. Put them to work, and in a very short time the city would be rid of this gentry, and the burglaries and numerous depredations daily committed would cease.

Picking the Old Banjo.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Playing the banjo is now the most aristocratic musical enjoyment. Senator Pendleton's daughter is the only young lady in society who plays the harp, and there are not over half a dozen who can play the piano with any skill, but the notes of the banjo are heard on every hand. Sketching, painting titles, embroidery and roller-skating have been abandoned for banjo-playing. A young fellow who came here with a company of negro minstrels, at $15 per week and his railroad fare, is now a "Professor" of banjo-playing, and has all the pupils he desires at $5 for a lesson of one hour. Some of the *demoiselles* have embroidered bags in which they keep their banjos, which have silver ornaments and are very swell affairs.

Man in Infancy.

Man is sent naked into the world feeble and helpless—unendowed with the wings of a bird, the swiftness of the stag, the tortuous speed of the serpent, without means of defence against the law or dart of an enemy, nay, against the inclemency of the weather. He has no shell, no fleece, no covering of fur, nor even a den or burrow for his hiding place. Yet, by the force of his powers he has driven the lion from his cave, despoiled the bear of his shaggy coat for a vestment, and the bull of his horns to form a drinking cup. He has dug into the entrails of the earth to bring forth elements of future strength; the very eagle, in traversing the skies, finds himself struck down in the midst of his career, to adorn his cap with a trophy of distinction.

THE hardest thing to hold in this world is an unruly tongue. It beats a hot smoothing-iron and a kicking horse considerably.

STOP coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; 25 cents a bottle.

In Powder Form.

Vegetine put up in this form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 50 cent package containing the barks, roots and herbs, make two bottles of the liquid Vegetine. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

Vegetine in powder form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, enclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well,

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—*Express.*

WHEN exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

BEATTY ORGAN BEATTY PIANO
New Organs $13 stops, 2 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 set's 9 knee swells, walnut case, warr'd 6 years, stool & book $95 New Pianos, stool, cover & book, $143 to $355. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA
Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
PENN'A SALT MANUF. CO., Phila.

"Tip Top" Carriage Umbrella. Send to G. H. BRIGGS, Amesbury, Mass., for illustrated circular to his "Tip Top" Carriage Umbrella. The best and cheapest sun and rain protector ever made.
Publishers' Union, Atlanta, Ga.....Thirteen.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD, If you want to know not Manhood, Sowing wildness, a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to thicken, strengthen and invigorate the hair any where, don't be humbugged, but send only SIX cents for the Great Spanish Discovery that has never yet failed. Address, DR. GONZALEZ, Box 1049, Boston, Mass. It never fails.

BERRY Crates and Baskets. Best and cheapest made. Free Circular. N. D. Batterson, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vegetine.

IN POWDER FORM

50 CTS. A PACKAGE.

Dr. W. ROSS WRITES:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine.

One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

86 BREMEN ST., East Boston, Mass.,
Sept. 30, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your POWDER FORM VEGETINE, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.

Respectfully yours, J. T. WEBB.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over Disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?
Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six quart of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*
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