IN THE RAIN.

The Veterans Brave a Steady Downpour of Rain,

And Follow Their Commander in the Grand Parade, to the Number of Nearly Twenty-Five Thousand, Through St. Louis Mud.

A Monster Army Review Their Comrades From Sidewalks, Windows and Other Points of Vantage Along the Route.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—"We'll parade today if we march in mud up to our elbows," said General Fairchild this morning. "I said it would be a rainy week, and I am convinced I was right. To-day will be as good a day to parade as we will have. Those who don't feel that they can withstand the weather are at perfect liberty to remain out of the procession."

At about ten o'clock Generals Grier and Fairchild rode to Franklin and Third, where the first division was forming. General Grier was mounted on a large dark bay; General Fairchild was on Judge Normile's little bay, that danced and pranced most beautifully, and yet which was as gentle as a lamb. General Fairchild had wrapped himself closely in a long rubber cloak, over which the water poured in streams. His stiff-rimmed Grand Army hat was soaking wet, and the empty right sleeve of his coat was strapped closely to his side, while with his right hand he guided his horse.

The signal was fired at a quarter of eleven o'clock, and the great procession moved.

It was headed by a special detail of thirty-six mounted police, dressed in the regulation uniform, with black helmets; heavy plain sabers and large buckskin gauntlets. They were headed by chief of Police Anton Huebler, and were under the command of Captain Fruchte of the mounted district.

The chief's saber is somewhat lighter than those used by the remainder of the men, and is handsomely mounted in brass, with a gold hilt.

General Fairchild, surrounded by eighty-four aides, came next. Fourteen carriages followed. In the first was General W. T. Sherman, accompanied by Mayor Francis. General Pope, of the regular army, accompanied by Major Rainwater, Governor Rusk of Wisconsin and staff in four carriages. General S. W. Beath and Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, and Geo. S. S. Burdett, of Washington, D. C., and others, Past Commanders General Merrill and General Clarke, of New York, and six carriages containing war governors and department commanders.

During the wait before the start General Sherman's carriage was surrounded by veterans who stood nearly an hour with bared heads for the privilege of shaking hands and speaking a word with the old hero.

The First division, under the command of Colonel Nelson Cole, came next. This included the Department of Missouri. The six St. Louis posts were represented and forty-eight outside posts, making about eight thousand veterans in all in this division, which was headed by the Excelsior (colored) band. It had also Ritter's St. Louis Band in the center of the division.

The Second division under command of Colonel J. G. Butler, was made up of about 1,500 Illinois veterans. There are between 8,000 and 10,000 Grand Army men from Illinois now in the city, so this shows how well they turned out. The division was led by Iron Hall band, of St. Louis, and had three other Illinois bands in the ranks: Belleville, Springfield and Decatur.

The Third division, ex-Governor Thos. C. Fletcher, marshal, consisting of the departments of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio, numbered about as follows: Wisconsin, 400; Pennsylvania, 100, and Ohio, 600—less than one-fourth the delegation from these States. Headed by the Vandalia Cornet Band, the division fell into ranks, and, following the Illinoisans, marched down the avenue to the tune of "Rally Round the Flag," many old veterans catching up the refrain and giving voice to it.

The Fourth division, composed of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey and Virginia, with Assistant Marshal Colonel D. P. Dyer at the head, followed the third, and was led by the White Hall band, which discoursed Sherman's March to the Sea. Though few in numbers this division divided the honors of the day in point of interest.

At the head of the Department of Maine was carried the first battle flag of the First regiment that left that State in response to the first call for troops, and it was borne to-day by the same standard bearer who carried it into the first battle of Bull Run, A. E. Hammond, of Geo. H. Morgan Post No. 4, Minneapolis, Minn., who left his own department at the request of Hon. Hannabal Hamlin, to march with the Maine boys and carry his old flag.

The fifth division, California, New Hampshire, Vermont, the Potomac and Maryland, was furnished music by the West End band, and followed hard upon the Fourth. This division also, composed of far-away departments and thinned by the rain, was not large, numbering perhaps three hundred in all, but its percentage averaged well with other wings of the parade. Vermont, with thirty men in line, furnished two ex-Generals—Stephen Thom and General Henry—who were undaunted by rain and mud. The fifth was officered by Colonel Leo Rassieur.

Two thousand veterans from Indiana marched in the sixth division to martial music, furnished by the Terre Haute band, under the command of Department Commander Ira J. Chase. The Commander's aides were: Adjutant-General I. N. Walker, Quartermaster-General C. E. Whitsig; Chief-of-Staff, C. O. May; color-bearer, A. B. Douglas. Morton Post No. 1, named in honor of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war Governor, was given the position of honor.

Iowa was represented in the Seventh division by 3,000 men, under the command of Chief Marshal E. A. Consigny. His aides are Colonel E. M. Scott, James H. Hatton, George Newman, C. W. Bontin, E. G. White, R. J. Reimers. This department was headed by the Pella department band of thirty pieces. The Mount Pleasant and Eighth Iowa martial bands also contributed to the department's musical display, which was one of the best in the parade.

The Eighth had an old drum along that was carried through the war and was riddled with bullets. There are 6,000 men here, but the older ones didn't parade on account of the rain.

General Tuttle was in a carriage with H. C. Whittle. He is ageing and growing constitutionally weak, and the rain consigned him to the shelter of a handsome carriage.

Nebraska's three hundred were in the Seventh division, H. C. Russell in command. His mounted aides were Adjutant-General J. D. Miles, Major T. S. Clarkson, Charles E. Burmester, H. E. Palmer. A St. Louis G. A. R. band headed them, as they brought no musicians with them.

Colorado was represented by the Seventh, also by three hundred old war men, who were commanded by George Ady, aided by Senior Vice-Commander J. K. Jeffrey, Junior Vice-Commander W. S. Attward, Assistant Adjutant-General J. A. Lowne, Assistant Quartermaster-General S. McClanathan, Department Inspector George Waterbury. The Leadville Drum Corps did the musical honors for the Colorado men and, though mere boys, were heartily applauded along the route.

About eight thousand veterans from Kansas swelled the ranks of the Eighth division. There were about ten thousand of them in the city, but many of them were afraid to venture out in the rain. Department Commander T. H. Soward rode at the head of these Kansas vets. He was assisted by Senior Vice-Commander J. W. Feirhain, Assistant-Adjutant-General A. H. Limerick, Quartermaster-General A. B. Armant.

The military band of Topeka headed this magnificent department, and the Fort Scott Drum Corps played purely Kansas airs.

Of the six State and Territorial divisions assigned to the Ninth Grand Division only three had the necessary nerve and enthusiasm to come out, namely: Michigan, Minnesota and Kentucky. The absentees were Delaware, West Virginia and Washington Territory.

Michigan was represented by 180 men, including the personal staff of the Governor, commanded by Past Vice-Commander-in-Chief C. V. R. Pond. In the ranks was ex-Governor Alger, of Detroit, a millionaire lumber king, who unostentatiously held his umbrella over the colors and marched in the rain. The Wolverines had no band.

Minnesota came next, with 280 men, chiefly from Minneapolis, commanded by Colonel Wheelock and accompanied by Plummer's drum corps of Minneapolis.

Kentucky was represented by 200 men and forty-seven State flags, the battalion being commanded by Colonel Bowman, of Frankfort. It was accompanied by Snyder's Louisville Band and the well-known William Nelson Drum Corps of nineteen boys, from Newport.

In the Kentucky column was carried the tattered colors of the Fourth regiment—the first raised on Kentucky soil. It was presented by the ladies of Owensboro, and was carried by George M. Jackson, now of St. Louis, who raised the first company in the regiment. Mayor Speed S. Fry, widely known as the man who killed General Zollikoffer, marched in this squad. All the colors of this State division were shot to ribbons at Shiloh, where the Fourth regiment alone lost one thousand of its men.

Arkansas and Florida Grand Army men and Sons of Veterans to the number of three hundred made up the Tenth division, which was commanded by Assistant Marshal Captain Henry Ziegenheim. This division occupied Sixth street, north of Franklin avenue, and bravely faced the pelting rain for more than two hours, disregarding all calls from the sidewalks to disband. It may be said that the Sons of Veterans honored their sires by their show of discipline.

When the reviewing stand was reached, Grand Commander Fairchild rode up by the side of the stand, and then sat on his horse to review the parade. The War Governors and General Sherman sat in their carriages, so the stand was only occupied by a few newspaper men and city officials, who stood up.

In passing under the triumphal arch the veterans reverently lifted their hats and gave many of the designs three cheers.

It was precisely twelve o'clock when the squadron of police which led the column reached the grand reviewing stand, and after a desperate attack on the crowd succeeded in clearing a large space in front of the stand. Commander-in-Chief Fairchild then rode up, dismounted and took his position in the reviewing stand. He had ridden ahead of the column, and after he had taken his position for the review his special mounted escort, Logan Post of St. Louis, came up and wheeled into position across the street facing the stand. The San Diego band, the Springfield (Mass.) battalion—special escort—and the staff of the commander-in-chief then passed by and down Olive street. They were followed by General Grier and his staff, who wheeled into line directly in front of Logan Post. Then came the carriages containing the distinguished guests, who took their places on the stand. General Sherman, accompanied by Mayor Francis, alighted first, and then came Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin with Mr. Frank Gaienne, Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill, C. H. Sampson, with Governor and Mrs. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and General John L. Otis, of Massachusetts; General John Pope, Lieutenant-Governor Morehouse of Missouri; Judge Usher of Kansas and other distinguished gentlemen were also on the stand.

THE THISTLE'S BOTTOM.

The Owner of the Scotch Yacht Thinks the Bottom of His Craft Must be Blistered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Mr. Bell, owner of the Thistle, said to a reporter this morning: "I can not tell, of course, whether there is any thing wrong with the Thistle's bottom. I would like to see her out of water to know just what she is like. It is possible there may have been something wrong with the turpentine in the paint, and it may have blistered and roughened her bottom. We account for the Thistle's defeat in the first place by the Volunteer getting the best of us at the start. That was fatal. Once she caught the breeze and put such a stretch of water between us as she did I knew it was all up. There is a mystery about the way the Thistle worked. Why she has done better under her trysails."

Captain Barr feels the defeat of yesterday more than any one else does. He is exceedingly despondent to-day, and looks worn and haggard. None of the crew looked cheerful.

Commodore Clark complained of the recklessness of the steamboat captains in bunching around the racers. Nothing will be done in the way of changing the Thistle's sails as they are considered perfect. The only uncertainty in the minds, of the Scotchmen seems to be as to the condition of her bottom.

A Great Lumber Monopoly.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 29.—Frederick Weyerhouser, of Rock Island, and his Mississippi river syndicate, have bought out the Knapp-Stout Company, on the Red Cedar river, for $750,000. The purchase is supposed to include saw-mills, lumber and pine lands. It is now beyond a doubt that the Weyerhouser syndicate will succeed in the evident purpose to practically control all the lumber and the billions of feet of pine in the Chippewa district. The corner will doubtless be followed by an advance in the price of lumber. It is expected here that the next purchase by the combination will take in the Rice Lake Lumber Company, whose pine lands are on the Red Cedar and tributaries. It is reported that an offer has also been made to N. C. Foster, of Fairchild, for his heavy interest.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

New York Democrats Meet in Convention at Saratoga and Choose Candidates—Massachusetts Republican Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Democratic convention met yesterday, adopted a platform and nominated a ticket. After Chairman Barnes had rapped the convention to order, Governor Dorsheimer presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

"The unnecessary Federal taxation of the last fiscal year exceeded $100,000,000. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. Therefore the Democracy of New York demand that Federal taxation be straightway reduced by a sum not less than $100,000,000 a year, and also respectfully urge upon Congress that a measure shall be adopted which will, in the language of the President's inaugural address, 'relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries.' The taxes to be first reduced, or altogether removed, are those on imported raw materials, common necessaries of life and the clothing of the people. Besides these, several hundred articles now taxed should be swept off the tax list into the free list.

"The Democracy of New York reiterate their support of the Civil-Service laws of the United States and of the State of New York, and they propose to uphold them both.

"We oppose all sumptuary laws. We believe that excise revenues, like all proper local revenues, should be applied in lessening local burdens and to the reduction of local taxation."

The resolutions then indorse Governor Hill and take the usual Democratic view of questions concerning public lands, immigration, Ireland, canals, labor, etc.

Resolutions in memory of S. J. Tilden, Horatio Seymour, the late Vice-President Hendricks, General McClellan and General Hancock were adopted. Resolutions indorsing the administration of the Treasury under Mr. Manning were also passed amid cheers. The planks of the platform relating to the Civil-Service, the canals and the liquor traffic were received with applause and the whole platform was unanimously adopted. An attempt to add another resolution was, amid laughter, referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The indorsement of Governor Hill and President Cleveland was greeted with tremendous applause, continued for several minutes, though that in regard to the President was the most tumultuous.

Frederick Cook was renominated for Secretary of State by acclamation, as was also Edward Wemple for Comptroller and Lawrence J. Fitzgerald for State Treasurer. For Attorney-General the names of Charles E. Taber and William A. Poucher were proposed, but the latter was withdrawn and Tabor was nominated unanimously. John Bogert was nominated for State Engineer and Surveyor by acclamation and the convention adjourned sine die.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—After Chairman Bernen had called the Republican convention to order at the Tremont House yesterday the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

"We believe in a protective tariff, recognizing the benefits it brings to our country by giving our people more varied industries, more constant employment and better remuneration; furnishing an incentive for the full development of our resources and securing our market, the best in the world, to our producers.

"We favor liberal appropriations for the reconstruction of our navy, for internal improvements, and for national aid to education, also pensions for disabled soldiers and sailors. To meet fur ther the question of a treasury surplus, we recommend such a reduction of internal revenue taxation as the exigencies of the case may require.

"We believe in an honest ballot, North and South, and that every citizen should be allowed to vote and have his vote counted. We condemn the systematic suppression of the Republican vote in the Southern States and the recent unblushing election frauds in certain Northern States.

"We pledge ourselves to maintain the existing Civil-Service law of this commonwealth. We approve of the National Civil-Service law passed by a Republican Congress and demand that it be extended to other departments not now under its provisions.

"We demand the cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver, the passage of a national bankrupt law and protection of our fisheries interests without yielding any of our international rights.

"Recognizing intemperance as the most fruitful source of pauperism, crime, etc., in politics and social degradation, we affirm our belief in the most thorough restriction of the liquor traffic and the enforcement of the law for its suppression."

The platform also favors the submission to a vote of the people of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The rest deals with State matters. They were unanimously adopted, not one dissenting voice being heard.

Mr. Hear then, in a brief address, nominated Oliver Ames, of Easton, for Governor, and the convention unanimously accepted him by acclamation. J. Q. A. Brackett was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor unanimously. H. B. Pierce was nominated for Secretary of State, and Anson W. Beard was chosen for State Treasurer. Charles R. Ladd was then nominated for Auditor. A. J. Waterman was nominated for Attorney-General, after which the convention adjourned.

ALASKA SEIZURES.

A Letter From the Attorney-General in Which the President Orders the Release of the Seized British Sealers.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 28.—The Government has just received the report of Mr. Drake, the Queen's counsel, who was sent to Alaska to investigate matters in connection with the Behring sea seizures. The following is a copy of the dispatch addressed to Judge Lafayette Dawson and Colonel Ball, United States district attorney at Sitka, which has not been carried out to this day, and in respect to which the Canadian Government has often sent a strong protest to the mother country for transmission to Washington:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—I am directed by the President to instruct you to discontinue all proceedings in the matter of the seizure of the British vessels Caroline, Onward and Thornton, and to discharge all vessels now held under such seizures and release all persons that may be under arrest in connection therewith.

[Signed] A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

—Before 1836 a brook ran through the village of Roxbury, Mass., and then was filled up and houses built where once it flowed. On Friday workmen engaged in digging a cellar on the site of one of these old houses unearthed a big mud turtle. The animal was two and a half feet long, over a foot wide, and weighed twenty-eight pounds. Without doubt it had been buried for fifty years. It was alive and in apparent good health.

—As a number of persons were discussing the question of bodily strength, and telling about men who could lift enormous weights, a little boy exclaimed: "I heard of the man who can lift more'n any of 'em, this morning." "Who was he, sonny?" asked one of the gentlemen. "I don't know what his name was, but he was a shoplifter," was the triumphant reply.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—She—"Did you look at the thermometer to-day, Richard?" He—"Yes, my love." She—"How high was it?" He—"About five feet, my dove."—*Springfield Republican.*

THE MODERN HAT.

Tracing It Back to the Petasus of the Ancient Romans.

The modern hat can be traced back to the petasus worn by the ancient Romans when on a journey; and hats with brims were also used, probably on like occasions, by the earlier Greeks. It was not until after the Roman conquest that the use of hats began in England. A "hatte of biever" about the middle of the twelfth century was worn by some of the "nobles of the lande, mette at Clarendom;" Froissart describes hats and plumes which were worn at Edward's court in 1340, when the Garter Order was instituted. In the thirteenth century the use of the scarlet hat which distinguishes cardinals was sanctioned by Pope Innocent IV. The merchant in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" had "on his head a Flaundrish bever hat;" and from that period onward there is frequent mention of "felt hattes," "beever hattes" and other like names.

Throughout medieval time the wearing of a hat was regarded as a mark of rank and distinction. The caprices of fashion in hats during the reign of Elizabeth may be understood from an extract from Stubb's "Anatomia of Abuses," published about 1585: "Sometimes they use them sharpe on the crowne, pearking up like the spire or shafte of a steeple, stand a quarter of a yard above the crowne of their heads; some more, some lesse, as please the fantasies of their inconstant mindes. Other some be flat, and broade on the crowne, like the battlements of a house. Another sort have round, sometimes with one kind of bande, sometimes with another; now black, now white, now russed, now redde, now greene, now yellow; now this, now that; never content with one color or fashion two daies to an end." During the reign of Charles I. the Puritans affected a steeple crown and broad-brimmed hat, while the cavaliers adopted a lower crown and a broader brim ornamented with feathers. Still greater breadth of brim and a profusion of feathers were fashionable characteristics of the hats in the time of Charles II., and the gradual expansion of brim led to the device of looping or tying up that portion. Hence arose various fashionable "cocks" in hats, such as the "Monmouth cock," etc., and ultimately, by the looping up equally of three sides of the low crowned hat, the cocked hat which prevailed throughout the eighteenth century was elaborated. Since the beginning of the present century the cocked hat as an ordinary article of dress has disappeared. The Quaker hat, plain, low in crown, and broad in brim, which originated with the sect in the middle of the seventeenth century, is now becoming uncommon.—*English Hatters' Gazette.*

GAIT OF CRIMINALS.

Discoveries of an Interesting Character Made by a Noted Physician.

A curious study has been made by Dr. Peracchia of the differences between criminals and law-abiding citizens, as exhibited by their walk. The author first made a number of observations to determine the conditions of normal progression, and found that in good people the right pace is longer than the left, the lateral separation of the right foot from the median line is less than that of the left, and the angle of deviation of the axis of the foot from a straight line is greater on the right side than on the left.

But this is not all. Dr. Peracchia has not only shown us how we may distinguish criminals in general, but has laid the beginnings of the differential diagnosis between various sorts of evil-doers. The following are the distinguishing characteristics which his observations have enabled him to formulate:

1. Thieves.—In those who are predisposed to appropriate the property of others there is a pronounced widening of the base of support together with a very long step.

2. Assassins.—In those who have murder in their hearts the base of support is not as wide as it is in thieves, since the angle formed by the axis of the foot with the median line is less obtuse, but the sinistrality betrayed by their foot-prints is very marked.

These discoveries are of a very interesting character, and if the criminal could be induced to walk before the honest man, instead of following him as he usually does, they might also be put to a practical use, for then good citizens could diagnose the rogue by his tracks, and might thus be enabled to escape robbery, or assassination, as the case might be.—*Medical Record.*

WHEN the dog-pound man makes a big haul at so much per head, he puts it down as a red-setter day.—*Puck.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 30 @	4 65
Native cows	2 00 @	2 20
Butchers' steers	2 80 @	3 10
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00 @	4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 @	62
No. 2 soft	63 @	64½
CORN—No. 2	36 @	36¼
OATS—No. 2	21½@	22¼
RYE—No. 2	44 @	46
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 65 @	1 70
HAY—Baled	6 00 @	8 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	21 @	22
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @	12
EGGS—Choice	13 @	14
BACON—Ham	11½@	12¼
Shoulders	5½@	6
Sides	8½@	10
LARD	6 @	6¼
POTATOES	50 @	60
	ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @	4 80
Butchers' steers	3 40 @	4 00
HOGS—Packing	4 45 @	4 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 75 @	3 90
FLOUR—Choice	3 90 @	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70½@	70¾
CORN—No. 2	39½@	39¾
OATS—No. 2	23½@	24¼
RYE—No. 2	46 @	47
BUTTER—Creamery	21 @	24
PORK	14 75 @	15 25
	CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 00 @	5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 40 @	4 95
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 10 @	3 70
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 75 @	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73 @	73½
CORN—No. 2	42½@	42¾
OATS—No. 2	26 @	26¾
RYE—No. 2	47½@	48
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @	24
PORK	15 00 @	15 20
	NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 75 @	5 20
HOGS—Good to choice	5 30 @	5 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 70 @	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81½@	81¾
CORN—No. 2	51½@	51¾
OATS—Western mixed	23 @	24
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @	24
PORK	14 75 @	15 25

A New Remedy for Bugs.

The widow Flapjack keeps a boarding-house on Austin avenue, and Hostetter McGinnis has become a boarder. When he came down to his first breakfast the widow asked:

"Did you sleep well, Mr. McGinnis?"

"No, I did not."

"If you are nervous and sleepless, you should try a little chloral before retiring. That will cause sleep."

"It will, will it? Well, why don't you use it on the beds, instead of insect powder?" exclaimed the new boarder, angrily.—*Texas Siftings.*

Mending Matters.

Charley (aged eight) to his sister Fannie's new beau—Say, Mr. Sophtly, Fannie said last night that you were not such a fool as you looked.

Billy (aged seven)—Why, Charley, she didn't say any thing of the sort.

Mr. Sophtly—I should imagine not, Billy. What did she say?

Billy—She said you didn't look so great a fool as you were.—*Tid-Bits.*

Beauty Without Paint.

"What makes my skin so dark and muddy?
My cheeks were once so smooth and ruddy!
I use the best cosmetics made,
Is what a lovely maiden said.

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss,"
The doctor said—"remember this:
If your pour skin would keep from taint,
Discard the powder and the paint.

"The proper thing for all such ills
Is this," remarked the man of pills:
"Enrich the blood and make it pure—
In this you'll find the only cure."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

THE real estate agent is not necessarily qualified to act as "property" man for a theatre.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say, that it is very pleasant to take."

A MAN with a wheelbarrow on the sidewalk is not very popular, but he generally carries every thing before him.

How Intelligent Women Decide.

When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz.: a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, misplacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

WHEN a man is lost in love he can generally be found by sending a belle after him.

Invisible, but Potent for Evil.

Malaria, like some malignant spirit, hovers in the air, invisible, but potent for evil, often where its existence is not suspected. This enemy of health sometimes springs into existence where it has never been before; not only in periodically pest-ridden localities, but in places previously healthy. Its remedy and its preventive is always Hostetter's Stomach Bitters; also a curative for dyspepsia, liver complaint and constipation.

MANY a man who has not a penny in his pocket owns a corn he would not allow you to step on for the world.—*British Lion.*

CISCO, TEX., Nov. 11, '86.

SMITH'S Bile Beans have an immense sale here, and in an experience of many years in the drug business, I have never sold any pill with more general satisfaction, than Smith's Bile Beans. Respectfully,

JNO. T. CREECH,
Druggist.

THE moonshiner's conscience would, of course, be a still small voice.—*Merchant Traveler.*

THOSE who are trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. Liquors derange the system. Prickly Ash Bitters will remedy the evil results and restore the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action, thereby strengthening the will power, thoroughly cleansing and toning up the system and removing every taint of disease. It is purely a medicine and while pleasant to the taste, it can not be used as a beverage by reason of its cathartic properties.

MUFFS will be very small this winter, but ear-tabs will remain as large as ever.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Nov. 6, '86.

I HAVE been handling Smith's Bile Beans for more than a year, and my trade has been pleased with them from the start, or first introduction in this place. Every one speaks in highest terms of them. I could get a number of testimonials if necessary.

M. F. WORD, Druggist.

A TOUGH employed in court becomes a legal tender, so to speak.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Offer No. 170.

FREE!—To MERCHANTS ONLY: A three-foot, French glass, oval-front Show Case. Address at once.

R. W. TANSILL & Co.,
55 State Street, Chicago.

THE glaziers report business as "putty good.—*Goodall's Sun.*

MONMOUTH, ILL.

WE have been selling Smith's Bile Beans for over a year, and have found a ready sale for them; and they give good satisfaction to those who use them. SPRIGGS & BRO.,
Druggists.

OUTWARD bound — a book. — *Harper's Bazar.*

BY its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.

IT'S curious how affection and confection seem to harmonize.—*Washington Critic.*

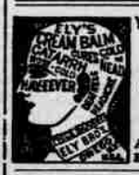
THE Itching caused by skin diseases is always relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. The best.

THE game of life is played with a limit.—*N. O. Picayune.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

STRONG physic will knock out the strongest physicians.—*Merchant Traveler.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it. 25c.



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Is the expression a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It tones the whole body, overcomes that tired feeling, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind.

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If you have all, or any considerable number