TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] the business of this paper should be addressed to the business office; not separately to editors, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be as concise as possible in giving names and dates. Write names and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are less difficult to decipher, because of the unusual manner in which they are written.

OUR BABY.

Figuratively Described by His Little Sister.

Our baby is a 1 der rare;
He's awful cunning 2,
And well his wife 3 pays the share
Of work 4 him I do.

I hope he will sur 5, although
He's squeezed almost to death;

It makes him 6 sometimes, I know,
And takes away his breath.

Our home is 7 since there came
This angel from above;

He's so affection 8. His name
Is "Tootsey-Wootsey-Love."

He makes our paps look be 9
And feel a 10 der joy;
I pray he never will incline
2 B A 0 E boy.

When he's awake his eyes are blue;
I lift him when I can;
He'll B 2 80 4 1 2
Lift up when he's a man.

—*H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.*

ABOUT CONVERSATION.

A Rare Gift Which Should Be Wisely Used.

The Value of Silence—Don't "Talk Shop" or Slang—The Pedant a Great Bore—a Boston Plan Discussed.

It was a wise man who said that "the best of life is conversation." By this he meant that in all the realm of pleasure there is no more soul-satisfying entertainment than that of oral discourse. What a dreary routine our lives would be if we were bereft of the powers of speech, and could communicate with one another only by signs and symbols, spending our days in a pantomimic dumb show with sealed lips! Books, music, the beauties of nature, the treasures of art, would lose somewhat of their piquancy and charm if we could not talk about them, if the lips were mute. The gift of expression is a talisman that sways more people than the scepter of kings. The spell and power of the spoken word is greater than any enchantment that lurks in the devices of art.

We value our friends for the instruction they give us, and the entertainment they afford in conversation. The good talker carries a passport to the highest councils. A homely visage loses its ugliness when we are moved by the oracle of the lips. The idea may be old, the truth oft spoken, but, as Lowell says:

"Though old the thought and oft exprest,
'Tis his at last who says it best."

The man who converses well always finds a latch-string waiting to be pulled at a side door. If he lives in an attic, who would not sit down with him at a pine table and find his surroundings more luxurious than the tapestried walls of an old-world palace?

But the best talkers know the value of silence. If they do not disdain trivial subjects, they are not absorbed by them. It is their aim to instruct as well as amuse. As much depends upon the tone, the gestures, the earnestness, the modulation of the voice, the power of concentration, as upon the selection of topics and choice of words. We are more likely to forgive slips of grammar than pedantry, if the idea "sparkles like salt in fire." The most searching test is sincerity. If a sincere man, the wood-chopper, who has never seen the inside of a schoolhouse, may become an oracle among men. The courage to face a fact, the ease with which he handles a subject, the clearness of his vision, the pith of his sentences, the absence of rhetorical effort in his discourse, put the rhetorician to his foils. It was Cato who said that he seldom spoke unless he had something to say that deserved to be known. Small talk is diverting, and humor seasons the best discourse. But these are apt to become fatiguing if continued to excess. Many people talk to as little purpose as the foolish spider spins its silken meshes near the searching broom of an industrious housewife. When we listen to their harangues, we say, with Hamlet: "Words, words, words!"

Good conversation is as invigorating as a bracing atmosphere on a mountain-top. It infuses new life in the veins. The best dinner loses its savor if there is no table-talk. An eloquent talker is as instructive as a good book, and what he says lingers longer in the memory. When Madam de Stael asked the Comte de Segur which he liked best, her conversations or her writings, he replied: "Your conversations, madame; for then you have not the leisure to become obscure." Thoreau, in his hut on Walden Pond, spoke of his New England Nights' Entertainments, when a poet sought him out in his seclusion, and the conversation "expanded and racked his little house." Such is the power of oral utterance that it is related of a gifted woman who seldom left the circle of her friends to shed her influence abroad, that her presence was like "the sun shining upon plants, and causing buds to open into flowers."

Man is the only talking animal, and therefore he should not abuse the gift. Words were invented as the vehicle of ideas. Such as fail for that purpose, though full of music and shining with light, are useless and redundant. An easy conversational style is better than one that is labored and pedantic, and every body knows that the art of listening is no mean acquirement. A good rule of practice was laid down by Joseph de Maistre, when he said: "I am very bookish in the walls of my own study; but in the world I try to be as little bookish as possible." Don't talk shop. A medical man who talks incessantly of pills and plasters and the amputation of limbs, or a priggish attorney who never lifts himself out of the court atmosphere, and whose entire conversation betrays the absorption of his mind in one pursuit, becomes a voluntary bore. The world has little tolerance for monopolists and monopolies. In society, in the professions, in the class-room, we should find our level in the conditions our environments impose. A wise man educes the opinions of others, after imparting his own thought, with a view to lessen the disparity between his own mind and the mind of the humblest and most unpretentious member of the company. In some relations the heart is a greater factor than the intellect. Among a pack of school-boys, a pedant, like Casaubon, becomes the veriest fool in the room. Avoid vulgar colloquialisms and slang. There is a grisly fairy story of a beautiful young woman from whose mouth, when she opened it, dropped frogs and toads. "I am always reminded of this story," says an English gentleman of good breeding, "when I hear a young lady talk slang." Enough words are in every-day use to express the nicest shade of meaning without resorting to the low idiom of the tap-room. Bad words contaminate the blood as insidiously as do the microbes of disease and the poisonous germs that infest animal food. No gentleman is profane; no lady uses slang.

Conversation, to be improving, must be earnest and sincere. The writer would commend a plan inaugurated by a lady in Boston, as thus described by an intimate friend: "The usual hour for these conversations was eleven in the morning. The persons present were usually twenty-five or thirty in number—rarely less, sometimes more—and they were among the most alert and active-minded women in Boston. Ten or a dozen usually took active part in the talk. The leader's method was to begin each subject with a short introduction, giving the outline of the subject, and suggesting the most effective points of view. This done, she invited questions and criticisms; if these lagged she put questions herself, using persuasions for the timid, kindly raillery for the indifferent. There was always a theme and a thread. One whole winter was devoted—through thirteen conversations—to the fine arts; another to ethics, in different applications; another to education, in various aspects; another to the proper influence of women on family, school, church, society and literature. On some of these subjects she had in her circle undoubted experts, who knew or carried particular points more than she did. Of these she availed herself, but kept the reins in her own hands. We all know that the best-planned talk is a lottery; to-day blanks, to-morrow prizes; and there were times when the leader could bring out no co-operation, and had to fall back on monologue. But this was not common; and even the imperfect fragments given in the way of report are enough to show the general success of these occasions."

Conversation parties are not fashionable to-day, for young people require amusements and games. But who can estimate the benefit that would result from such a scheme as the above if it were to become popular, and conversation were studied as a useful as well as polite art? We may be sure the gain would more than compensate for any loss of time taken from other tasks.

The frivolous banter with which very many fashionable people while away their leisure hours is not conversation. Among intelligent men and women, a love of gossip is deplorably real. The newspapers have done a great deal to create a taste for sensational news. But we can remedy the evil by taking more exalted views of life, by reading and reflecting, by meeting to discuss, in an intelligent spirit, subjects that have an educational value and a real and practical interest; and by improving our conversation we extend our influence and lengthen our lives.—*Harold Van Santvoord, in S. S. Times.*

FANCY PICTURE FRAMES.

New Designs Which Add Not a Little to the Decoration of a Room.

It was a happy inspiration that first suggested a departure from the long prevalent practice of placing the similitude of one's friends in squares or oblongs of wood and gilding. Since the discovery that an object may easily combine both use and ornament, ingenuity is no longer sorely taxed to decide how to place pictures upon the walls which offer few available square feet.

In the present day—independently of the value or charm of that which they may surround—picture frames may be had which are fitted to take their position as ornaments, and contribute not a little to the decoration of the room. For instance, a guitar covered with brocatelle, which is endowed with design and coloring of the Louis XV. period, will have its strings represented in gold cord, and its center utilized as a receptacle for a photo.

Another will assume the form of a lyre, and be decorated with palm leaves and flowers in cloisonne enamel, while the space between the two sides can be occupied by a portrait. A block covered with fancy plush, having at its base a stimulation of water containing metal flowers, reeds and grasses, forms a capital stand or easel for a water-colored sketch or engraving.

The foundation of the frame, which may be either flat, concave or convex, exhibits over its surface a metal lace or network, either in silver or gilt. Upon this are laid in high relief; either as bouquets, groups or disconnected sprays, flowers, ferns, grasses and reeds, which proclaim in colored enamels the accuracy with which they have been copied from models provided by nature.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Tippler's Explanation.

Trisperi, who is somewhat of a guzzler, for some time has been taking all his beverages with the aid of a straw. When one of his friends asked the reason, he replied:

"It is only because I have solemnly promised my wife that I will never again let my lips touch a glass of liquor."—*Le Figaro.*

—Samuel K. Wilson, the wealthiest citizen of Trenton, N. J., has startled his friends by suddenly marrying a second wife, Miss Conway, of Boston, and sailing for Europe before congratulations could be offered. His wealth is put at $12,000,000.—*N. Y. Tribune*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—If swine are to be kept on the farm the best profits will be found in the finest breeds that run into matured meat the first year.

—Secretary Goodman, of the Missouri Horticultural Society, says a good toad is worth ten dollars in a garden as an insect destroyer.

—Fig Pudding.—Six figs chopped fine after boiling them, three cups of bread crumbs, one-fourth pound of suet, one egg, one-fourth pound of sugar, one lemon (grate the rind), one nutmeg grated, boil three hours in a tin mold or bag.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—If your garden plot is selected, rake it over as soon as the weather will permit and burn up every vestige of grass and weeds, so as to destroy not only seeds but insects. A covering of straw, leaves or stalks burned over the ground will be an advantage.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—To Cook a Ham.—Boil the ham three or four hours, according to size; then skin the whole and fit it for the table; then set in the oven for half an hour, cover it thickly with pounded rusk or bread crumbs and set back for half an hour longer. Boiled ham is always improved by setting it in an oven for nearly an hour, till much of the fat dries out, and it also makes it more tender.—*Boston Budget.*

—Benjamin P. Ware, of Massachusetts, according to the *Michigan Farmer*, says that if we cultivate the apple orchard very highly year after year we will get a great deal of fruit, but will materially shorten the life of the trees. Trees under high cultivation will last but about seventy-five years, while if allowed to grow naturally will last nearly twice as long. Mr. Ware thinks it best to get the most out of the orchard in the shortest time, and root it up when it has passed the useful period.

—A correspondent of the *Garden* directs the attention of plant growers and orchid growers to the advantages of the practice of boiling tobacco juice in houses for the destruction of the insects over the old practice of fumigating. One great advantage is that the steam does not scald or discolor the most tender foliage nor the most delicate flower; that it can be done without previous preparation, i. e., drying the foliage, etc.; and that the operator can walk about in the house, if necessary, during the operation.

—The only way to clean out a nest, says the *Rural World*, should the contents become soiled, is to carry the box outside, burn the hay, and then dip a sponge in kerosene and apply a lighted match to the box, first rubbing it over with the sponge. The oil will burn for a few moments over the box and then cease. If there are any lice they will have but a poor chance. If an egg is broken in the nest the result is usually lice, unless the nest is at once cleaned, and the best mode is to begin anew with the box very clean and fresh-cut hay put in.

DYNAMITE ON THE FARM.

A Dangerous and Powerful Explosive Which Requires Careful Handling.

Nitro-glycerine is a very innocent-looking liquid, much the same in appearance as the simple glycerine, but so terribly explosive as to be exceedingly dangerous to handle in any way. Dynamite is practically an adulterated form of nitro-glycerine, consisting of very finely pulverized earth saturated with three times it weight of the liquid, and resembles closely the cheap brown sugar or dampened graham flour, and while very much less dangerous to handle than the liquid, is yet almost equal to it as an explosive, and very much more powerful than gun-powder. As sold for use it is put up in cartridges and accompanied by fulminating caps and fuse for exploding it. The caps and fuse are attached to the cartridges only as they are used, and carefully prepared directions for doing this, with illustrations, are furnished free by the seller.

To blow out a stump, make a hole with a crowbar under it, having the end of the hole as near as possible under the solid center of the stump. Insert a prepared cartridge very carefully, using a wooden stick, and not a crow-bar, to push it to its place. Pack sand or loose dirt closely around the cartridge, light the fuse, and run, because the pieces will fly in all directions. The same thing may be done with a rock, but these may be often broken up without putting the hole under them. To do this, select the spot you would naturally strike with a sledge hammer if you were going to break it that way, place the cartridge on it, cover it with dirt, lay a big stone on this and light the fuse.

Yes, it is dangerous, and will destroy life and property if carelessly used—so will the coal oil we use in our barn lanterns; therefore, don't be careless with it. Bear in mind these precautions and it may be safely used. Cartridges and caps should always be kept well separated from each other until they are to be prepared for use. Prepare but one at a time and not until the hole is ready to receive it, and place it in position at one; do not leave it lying around. Never ram or pound it into place, but gently push it, and always with a wooden rod, never with an iron one. Do not attempt to use them when frozen, and do not place them near the stove to thaw out—simply place them in a warm room and wait patiently. Most dealers in hardware or agricultural implements keep them on sale.—*Farmers' Journal.*

Fattening Old Cows.

Old cows can seldom be fattened at a profit, even if their flesh was as valuable as that of younger ones, because it requires so much more time and feed to do it. But their flesh is not equal to that of animals in their prime, so there is a loss, both in the quality and in the cost of producing. When a cow has reached twelve to fourteen years of age, it hardly pays to fatten her, if she could be had for nothing. Some cows of extraordinary quality may be profitably kept as long as they can be, for the sake either of stock or milk, but average cows are better converted into beef before it would be appropriate to call them old.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Pepper Adulterations.

Dr. Campbell Brown, the public analyst of Liverpool, recently gave evidence in some cases of pepper adulteration. In one case the pepper which he had examined contained upwards of 65 per cent. of rice and 4 per cent. of a hard ligneous tissue resembling ground olive stones. He explained that this worthless substance was imported into England under the name of poivrette, or pepperette for the purpose of increasing the weight and bulk of pepper. He had much difficulty in ascertaining the exact nature of this compound, which is advertised in circulars sent from Italy to English pepper merchants. It seems to consist of some kind of ground fruit-stones or nutshells, but ground olive stones seem to produce a substance most like it. The price of this rubbish is one penny a pound, or less than one-twelfth the price of pepper.—*N. Y. Post.*

How to Clean Engravings.

Put the engraving on a smooth board, cover it thinly with common salt finely powdered. Squeeze lemon-juice upon the salt so as to dissolve a considerable portion of it. Elevate the board so that it may form an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizon. Pour on the engraving boiling water from a tea-kettle until the salt and lemon-juice be washed off; the engraving will then be perfectly clean and free from stains. It must be dried on the board, or on some smooth surface gradually, not by the fire or sun, or it will be tinged with a yellow color.—*Scientific American.*

—The greatest discovery of the age was made in the Bad Lands the other morning. Two hunters who have been camping in that region for several weeks were awakened by a terrific shock and a roar that sounded like the rush of a mighty torrent. Running out of their camp they saw a stream of fire over one hundred feet in height shooting into the atmosphere. This immense blaze poured through the crust of earth for over an hour, when it ceased. In about five minutes after the cessation another eruption took place, the flame being about thirty feet high, but this was followed in about ten minutes by another blaze nearly as high as the first.—*Bozeman (M. T.) Courier.*

—A number of Boston capitalists are building a railway car of steel. Instead of forming their car by the current square-box pattern they will use, as far as possible, a curved design. Hot-air pipes will heat the car, and a compressing platform will render telescoping an impossibility. The general adoption of such a car would be a most desirable result.—*Boston Journal.*

WHAT IS IT?

A Pestilence That Walks in Darkness—A Destruction That Wastes at Noonday.

We have published in our columns from time to time different advertisements in regard to Bright's Disease and its cures.

What is this terrible disease?

We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the best sources and we give the results to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general indifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few suspect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are called tube casts.

As soon as this begins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these tubes commences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before that Warner's safe cure proves so beneficial, and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not advanced too far.

The most remarkable thing of all our investigation is the fact that the patient with Bright's disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not debar him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing showing an unnatural condition. Later on, comes tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or failing eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt accounts for the proprietors of Warner's safe cure curing so many diseases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappear. They justly accuse the medical profession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of apoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poison, consumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

It appears that General Logan realized his condition, and "was well aware that his disease was of the kidneys, and expressed himself in indignant terms at the folly of the doctors in treating him for rheumatism when it was the kidneys that caused his attacks."

We have no doubt that very many people in this country have the same trouble as the General, but little importance is attached to this malady by the medical profession because of their inability to cope with it, either in its first appearance or advanced condition.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every other ailment of the human system, but up to the present time no one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered 400,000 marks ($100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

We can not renew youth, but we can prevent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Pills are a never-failing remedy for headaches, caused by a disordered stomach.

The great American dessert—pie.—*Texas Siftings.*

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

It is the spur of the moment that makes time fly.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

An editor makes an income when he makes his ink hum.—*Whitehall Times.*

A. C. White, Agt., D. & T. R. R. Zenia, Ohio, writes: "Red Star Cough Cure is a most efficient remedy for bronchitis; the first dose relieved me." Price twenty-five cents.

July 1881, wrote Thos. P. Gloster, Holyoke, Mass., "in three days cured an abcess on my arm with St. Jacobs Oil." October 29, 1886, he says: "Was entirely cured of the terrible suffering by it." Price fifty cents.

A blind man in Iowa can tell the color of a red-hot stove simply by touching it.—*Puck's Annual.*

As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

The first thing a shoemaker uses in bottoming a shoe is the last.—*Lowell Courier.*

Consumption may be avoided by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Jumping at a conclusion—A dog trying to catch his own tail.—*New Haven News.*

Oxygen Cure. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

Some farces are properly called little laughter pieces.

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

A bad scrape—An amateur violinist solo.

The pugilist is the modern Shylock. He is always seeking a pound of flesh.

Sometimes mothers secrete the erring boy, for fear father will hide him when he comes home.

Who says it is unhealthy to sleep in feathers? Look at the spring chicken, how tough he is.

A slippery sidewalk is often a standing invitation to sit down.—*Philadelphia Item.*

The *Policeman* is the name of a new paper in London. Good paper to club with.

It seems paradoxical, but it is true, that floating debts will sink a corporation.—*Tid Bits.*

An unsteady man, like an unsteady light, is apt to go out nights.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A note of warning—People who steal watches are apt to wind up in jail.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A novel just out is entitled "Yeast." Properly enough, it is the work of a rising young author.—*Troy Times.*

Philadelphia has a policeman whose name is John Seraphim. He certainly ought to be "one of the finest."—*Lowell Courier.*

The story that the strikers intend to tear up the tracks of some of the ocean steamers is no doubt a mere rumor.

A Western lecturer has selected for his subject "A Bad Egg." This subject often strikes a lecturer unfavorably.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Nothing," says a writer, "gives so much polish as culture." When it comes to a man's boots, however, we prefer blacking.—*Burlington Free Press.*

It isn't necessary to serve a term in the house of correction in order to be a good proof-reader.—*Chicago Journal.*

20 Years Record.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

It will cure entirely all ovarian or uterine troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

Lydia E. Pinkham
The Woman's Sure Friend

LADIES,—IT WILL NOT PERFORM SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR CURE CANCER, BUT IT WILL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE. ☞ THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

☞ Sold by Druggists. Price $1. per bottle. Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure constipation. 25c.

ELY'S C'mB'm IS SURE TO CURE COLD in HEAD QUICKLY.

EASY TO USE.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists, by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

BENSON'S (BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER) POROUS PLASTER

HIGHEST AWARDS OF MEDALS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and gaudy salves, liniments and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capcin," "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. Ask for BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent—CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, NEW YORK.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

WE WANT YOU! a live energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. Joseph A. Sewall's Treatise on HOG CHOLERA. Its PREVENTION and CURE. Sent Free. C. S. Jones & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

OPIUM HABIT Cured. Address CINCINNATI OPIUM SANITARIUM, 25th Ward.

Why did the Women

of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

What a vast amount of pain and suffering would be avoided if the above "Word to the Wise" was heeded in time by everybody. The most serious ailments are at first slight, and if given proper attention might be cured and life prolonged. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in the remarkable cures it accomplishes, wholly unprecedented in the history of medicine.

"I gladly attest the peculiar building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I have been unable to attend to business, but finally at the request of a friend I used part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave me strength to my system and made me feel young as when a boy." Granville T. Woods, 64 and 66 Lodge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

March April May

Are the months in which to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so, and you will be convinced of its peculiar merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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

100 Doses One Dollar

—YOUR—

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Finds pleasure in its Music. Bright Songs make its Children happy. If you are in need of a new set of Singing Books, examine the following:

Songs of Promise. For Sunday schools, Prayer and Conference Meetings. By J. H. Tenney and E. A. Hoffman. Price 35 cents; per dozen, $3.60.

Songs of Promise fill this beautiful book, and they have a great variety, having been contributed by many able writers. The book has 160 pages, and 149 hymns, each with its own tune. Music and words mostly new.

Singing on the Way. By Mrs. Belle M. Jewett and Dr. Holbrook. Price 35 cents; per dozen, $3.60.

A capital book, containing 160 pages of excellent songs, hymns, and "occasional" pieces, such as will be welcomed in the Sunday school. Each piece may be played upon the organ.

Song Worship. For Sunday Schools. By L. O. Emerson and W. F. Sherwin. Price 35 cents; per dozen $3.60.

A book that is intended to lift the service of song in the Sabbath school above the ordinary level, without putting it beyond the reach of the vast majority.

Fresh Flowers. For Infant Classes in Sunday schools. By Emma Pitt. Price 25 cents; per dozen, $2.40.

A dainty little book, as full as it can hold of sweet melodies with pretty verses set to them, such as every child will understand and enjoy.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

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