New York STORE.

THE GREATEST Bargain Store OF THE COUNTRY

—o—

We say so. The voice of the people say so. You will say so, as everybody who tries us must say so.

—o—

Our Store is filled from the very floor to the top ceiling with the most complete assortments.

—o—

DRY GOODS

To suit everybody. Ladies need only examine our Elegant Stock and we guarantee they get suited in article quality and price.

—o—

OUR CLOTHING.

We invite you to see for yourself if it is not the largest assortment in town, the latest styles and best qualities that can be manufactured. A full line of Boys' and Children's Clothing at astonishing low prices.

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To suit the poor and the rich, from 50 cents a pair to any price.

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800 Cloaks, Dolmans and Jackets at New York Prices.

—o—

Blankets, Shawls,
Skirts, Lap Robes,
Locks, Laces,
Trimming, Trunks,
Valises, Shirts,
Ribbons, Hats.
Cardigan Jackets,
Bicycle Shirts,
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The finest display of Gold and Silver WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

And a full line of Silver Ware, Silver Knives and Forks that never rust, at New York commission house prices

—o—

FIVE HUNDRED FINE GUNS, Breech and Muzzle Loaders, at actual manufacturing prices. A full line of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS cheaper than any house.

—o—

All we ask of you is to call and see for yourself. We make no idle boast when we say we sell exceedingly low. All we ask you is to call and see, and we will soon convince you that you save money by buying from the N York Store.

It is to your interest to patronize the New York store, which is the first in Orangeburg to put down prices and give the people more than the value of their money.

OUR BUYERS are always in New York and have the money to take hold of every bargain that is offered, hence you get the bargains and benefits here.

—o—

Country Merchants

Bear in mind that we sell wholesale bills far below the Charleston prices, beside, we save your expense to go there. Call and see us and price our goods. Merchants will please state that they wish a wholesale bill when pricing Goods.

—o—

☞ Write for samples or circulars and we will cheerfully send them to you.

NEW YORK STORE,

D. EPSTIN, Manager.

Sept. 27–3mos.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Deep Ploughing.

Ther are soils which naturally are never too wet and rarely too dry, and it will usually be found on examination that they are in the same mechanical condition for a considerable depth, say two feet or more, that one likes to have his surface soil, light, friable, and containing a due proportion of vegetable matter. They will also be found to contain sand and clay in about the right proportion to keep the soil both mellow and moist through the varying climatic conditions. Deep ploughing of stiff clays is often dangerous at first, but a good, dry soil suits all kinds of crops in all kinds of weather. Deep ploughing tends to make such a soil, but this alone will not always be sufficient. Draining and manuring must accompany deep ploughing.—*New England Farmer.*

Remedy for the Scale Insect.

Whenever a tree is badly covered with the scale insect rub off the rough bark and give the tree a free rubbing with soap. I prefer some dried, hard domestic soap. Then leave little pieces in the crotches of the tree, to be dissolved by rain. I have several young pear trees that last fall I found covered with the scales, that I treated in this manner, and this summer have no signs of a louse on them. They usually make their attacks on young trees first and those in the least vigorous condition. Some five years since they were much more numerous on my bearing apple trees then now. I had it in contemplation to drench them with whale-oil soap, and should I find it necessary, should use two pounds whale-oil soap, two ounces carbolic acid to fifteen gallons of water, and put on the trees with a fountain syringe about the last of May or first of June—the period to be determined by an examination of the time of hatching. At that period I think one or two such thorough applications would effectually protect the trees. I think also that the same application would be well worthy of trial for the codling moth and all insect life. —*D. M. Jewett, Akron, Ohio.*

Bees.

Let the apiary be placed on a dry soil and, if convenient, in some quiet spot away from the busy routine of the domestic circle. It should be shaded by trees to relieve the little occupants from the scorching rays of a burning sun and shield them from too much exposure to strong winds. The best bee house that we have ever used, is one with the back boarded up and with a good shingle roof. The hives should always face the east if possible, as by so doing your bees get the morning sun, and few storms come from that direction to beat against the front part of the hives. Let it be located where they can be readily seen in swarming time from some door or window from the kitchen, if possible, that the women folks may give the alarm in case of swarming. The grass should be kept short by occasional cutting, as it is more convenient to get around the bees, and there is not so much liability of their being lost by falling into the grass. All ant-hills in the immediate neighborhood of the apiary should be destroyed. Spider webs and the like should be kept away from the hives. I would recommend the planting of trees where you are not already favored with them—such as the bass-wood, poplar or tulip trees, horse chestnuts, commonly known as buckeye, all of which afford beautiful shade and are known to supply honey in abundance. A room is sometimes provided in the garret dwellings; it is very objectionable and we speak decidedly against any such arrangement, as the bees and honey are handled with difficulty.—*Practical Farmer.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Corn meal produces more milk than sorghum meal does.

It is said that fresh, clean hog's lard rubbed on warts of horses or cattle three or four times, will remove those excrescences.

Do not forget to supply your fowls, especially those that are confined, with fresh bones that are well cracked.

Beans that are weevil eaten can be used for seed by pouring boiling water over them, which will destroy the insect without injuring the germ.

Dr. Sturtevant advises that plum trees be grown in the poultry-yard. His experience is that poultry about the trees prevent the work of the curculio.

If pumpkins are fed to milch cows, the seed should not be allowed to be eaten. They reduce the flow of milk through their action on the kidneys.

A correspondent asks, "Can the quince be grafted successfully on the pear?" Most fruit growers, responds the New York *Herald*, agree that it cannot.

It is not safe to feed potatoes, turnips or other small roots to cows without slicing. Cattle chew food very little before it goes into the stomach, and small hard roots are just the shape to readily choke them.

A top-dressing of well-decomposed manure may be spread with benefit on lawns that were not overthrifty during the summer. Give a dressing also to trees and shrubs that failed to make satisfactory growth.

Few farmers try to save liquid manure in liquid form. It is too much labor to spread evenly on the land. Nevertheless those farmers make a great mistake who do not save it by absorbents, so that it will go on the land and help the crops.

A few shovelfuls of earth thrown among beets, whether stored in the cellar or in pits, will greatly improve their keeping qualities. In cellars this is especially necessary, and a covering of sods over the top of the heap is a further advantage.

Apples may be kept as follows: Fill nearly to the top, barrels with the apples, and then pour in fine, dry sand, and shake down gently till all the corners are filled with sand. It is claimed that the apples cared for in this way will keep indefinitely.

If cross timbers are placed in cribs among the corn they will prevent the latter from moulding by keeping the ears from settling as the moisture dries out. A lot of dry cobs of last year's crop are also helpful, as they absorb much moisture from the drying ears.

It is a mistake to leave low land undrained with the idea that it will make as good pasture as any. If drained it would be the best soil on the farm for cropping, and its superior fertility will help restore other portions of the farm that have become partially exhausted.

New corn is worth more to feed to cows than for any othes stock. They will eat cob as well as grain, which is not the case with other stock. Ears of soft corn are fed with very little waste, as there is more nutriment in green cobs than in those that have become hard and woody.

Road dust or other dry earth is valuable in the stables, not only as an absorbent for the liquid manure, but as a preventive or cure for barn mange, or scab. It is better than any ointment for that purpose if it is scattered over the head, shoulders and back of the animal, but if used daily on the floor they will gather enough of it without further trouble.

Any one who will watch cattle that have been turned out to pasture will wonder how quickly they will learn to pick out and eat the sweetest herbage. That on the richest soil not made rich by recent manuring is best. The grass over an underdrain is also better than that on undrained soil. Undoubtedly there is the same difference in crops cut and fed to stock, but it is not so easily noticed as where cattle make their own selection.

As a general thing the summer season through, horses can do more work than oxen for this reason, if no other—they can stand the heat better. Both are important on a considerable farm, and if the oxen is found to be worth the most when age suspends labor, the horse will have made up the difference by the celerity of his movements, and the more diversified uses for which his labor has been made available. Both are good in their places, and no extensive farmer is properly equipped for business who is destitute of either.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A farmer, who has made a small fortune of late years out of hogs, says that he can make a pound of pork in September, when hogs are run on second-crop clover, for one-half the cost of that produced in November and December from corn alone. He is becoming more fully convinced every day that three-fourths of the failures in hog raising are due to following the old idea of hog and corn, and that the only way we can successfully compete with feeders in cheap corn counties is by making our pork principally from grass.

Recipes.

CREAM OR BARLEY SOUP.—A teacupful of barley well washed; three pints of chicken stock; an onion, and a small piece each of mace and cinnamon. Cook slowly together five hours; then rub through a sieve, and add one and a half pints of boiling cream or milk. If milk, add also two tablespoonfuls of butter. Salt and pepper to taste. The yolks of four eggs, beaten with four teaspoonfuls of milk, and cooked a minute in the boiling milk or cream, makes the soup very much richer.

POTATO BORDER.—Six potatoes, three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one of salt, half a cupful of boiling milk! Pare, boil and mash the potatoes. When fine and light add the butter, salt and pepper and two well-beaten eggs. Butter the border mold and pack the potato in it. Let this stand on the kitchen table ten minutes; then turn out on a dish and brush over with one well-beaten egg. Brown in the oven. Fill the center with a curry, fricassee, salmis or blanquette.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of suet, chopped, not too fine, one pound of currants, one pound of raisins, stoned, four eggs, half a nutmeg, grated, one ounce of citron and lemon peel, shred fine, teaspoonful of beaten ginger, half a pound of bread crumbs, half pound flour, pint of milk; beat them together, and by degrees stir in the flour, then the fruit, suet and spice; use as much milk as will mix it together very thick; then take your cloth, dip it in boiling water, and squeeze dry. While the water is boiling fast, put in your pudding, which should boil five hours at the least.

ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.—Of scraped beef or tongue (cooked), free from skin and strings, weigh two pounds, four pounds of suet, picked and chopped; then dry six pounds of currants, rub them in a cloth first, to clean them, raisins, stoned and chopped, two pounds, three pounds of apples, the peel and juice of two lemons, one nutmeg, quarter of an ounce of cloves, ditto mace, ditto pimento, in finest powder; put the whole into a deep jar, and keep covered in a dry, cool place. Half the quantity is enough, unless for a very large family. Have citron, orange and lemon peel ready, and put some of each in the pies when made. English minco pies are made in tin patty-pans.

Household Hints.

Drawn butter tastes well on boiled cabbage.

A lump of butter mixed in mashed turnips gives them a delicate flavor.

A patch should always be put in square or oblong, and the seams carefully dampened and pressed afterward on the wrong side.

Door-panels can be prettily ornamented with pictures and decalcomanies and then varnished. The pictures should be fastened with flour paste.

To make cloth water-proof apply a strong solution of soap to the wrong side of the cloth, and when dry wash the other side with a solution of alum.

Gold and silver fish live longer if fed with nothing but water. This they should have fresh every day, and the globe should be thoroughly washed frequently.

Feathers slightly uncurled by the damp air may be restored by holding over a hot stove, then shaking and repeating until curled. Care should be taken not to burn the feather.

Flowers may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this, wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box and cover with wet raw cotton or wet newspaper, then place in a cool spot.

Children who have cold feet should have red flannel socks to wear during the night. Mothers can easily make these out of small pieces of flannel, cutting a pattern from an old sock. Tie about the ankles with scarlet braid.

Paradise Valley.

A correspondent writes: Perhaps there is no combination of mountain and river scenery in America that will impress the spectator so much as that along the canons and valleys of the Yellowstone, from Livingston to the Mammoth Hot springs. Snow-crowned peaks appear in succession; hill sides brown and round: barren gulches spotted with the white tent of the placer miner and his "pard." Cliffs with broken and fantastic profiles; mysterious depressions whose wild aspect is softened by thick woods of pine; a wonderfully pleasing picture which takes new shape at every new point of view. Trails of elk and mountain sheep, visible in steep reaches of fine broken rock, with occasionally the skull and antlers of some such game left bleaching where they fell. There are also numerous vestiges of glaciers in the shape of immense moraines, the like of which geologists have never met with except among the Alps. Foothills much harder to surmount than their graceful outlines would indicate; sloping valleys lush with grass; a road which now overhangs the impetuous river, and presently is so far from it as to give but a glimpse of thickets of trees upon its margin.

This region has been called Paradise valley. It presents an appearance which makes the name appropriate. Probably it is not as fertile as the original Garden of Eden, and it lacks groves and orchards. The elevation and the early frosts, even though the bleached soil be plentifully irrigated, will always interfere with the growth of anything but the hardier grains and vegetables, yet the country has a charming appearance, and the raptures which people indulge in on beholding it are quite warranted. There are many places in the old world lauded to the last degree for scenic features that lack very much of beauty and grandeur which here present themselves, to say nothing of the vastness and amazing variety of the picture.

The Pathos of London.

You meet it everywhere; at every corner of the business streets where the common people live. Says a London correspondent: You see the "Public," with its great double door, its immense plate-glass windows with the names of the drinks for sale within lettered on them; with its gas-lights brighter and more numerous than other gas-lights.

When other shops are closed, the publics still light the streets with their evil glare. And hanging about their doors you see forever the army of lost—lost, at least, to all hope for this world; lost as far as you can see.

Old men come out of the publics blear-eyed and tottering. Middle-aged men, with shaky knees, lean against its walls as if afraid that with a step onward they should fall. Old, old women come out, too, sodden and bloated or shriveled and toothless, shaking as if with palsy.

Worst of all, you see young and pretty girls who have gone in to drown in fire some mad trouble of their own; and little children, who carry mugs or bottles, and wear a look of precocious cunning, precocious shame.

It is strange how universal is this state of things. In no country in the world is drunkenness so constant a spectacle as in Great Britain.

You cannot escape from it. It poisons the air you breathe. It confronts you everywhere. It transforms the faces of the lower orders into something worse than brutal, for it would be an unpardonable insult to an honest dog to compare him with these wretches, hopeless men and women.

It may be that climate has something to do with this universality of drunkenness. The dense fogs strike a child to the very heart of those poorly-clad wretches, and they are tempted to warm is away, temporarily, by gin, and yet a little more gin.

A ROMANCE.

The Remarkable Story Related by a Famous Singer.

The "Lounger" of the Washington *Sunday Herald* relates the following story:

"In all the range of romance I have never read of a more wonderful story than that I shall try to tell as it was told to me by one of the greatest singers the world has ever known. 'Four years ago,' said the lady relating the story, 'there was a young American girl in an Italian town who was studying music. She came from a quiet New England village, and with her mother located in a place celebrated for its masters to undergo a complete musical training. Her master was a thoroughly conscientious Italian, whose voice had broken down just as he began to be famous as a tenor, and so he had to give up his lifelong aspiration and train others to gather in the golden fortune that by his art he himself had hoped to win. The girl, who been given the sweet old puritan name of Faith, studied diligently, and was in her second year's course when an illness attacked her mother. The small sum set aside for Faith's musical studies was well-nigh spent in the mother's sickness. What to do the daughter did not know. They were without friends, and the future was without hope. One night before retiring the girl knelt by her bedside and fervently prayed to God to help her. She arose from her prayer comforted, for in her simple way she believed in God, and that He always heard the prayer of His children, who prayed believing in Him. That night she dreamed a curious dream. She saw her dead father as he had appeared in life. He said to her, 'Believe in God. He will help you.' The next night the dream was repeated. The third time she dreamed she was at Monaco; that she had gone inio the great kursaal where they were playing. Shd sat down at a table and put a sum of money on the red square and let it stay until the red had won thirteen times. Her father stood behind her chair as she sat, and when she finished he put his hands on her head and gave her his blessing, and then she awoke. The dream puzzled her. She had never been at Monaco. She had never seen the gambling-hall, and yet the whole place had appeared so vividly in her dream! When her teacher came that day she told him of her dream, and those that had preceded it. He listened attentively. Like all Italians he was superstitious. He thought of it all day. When he saw her again, he said: 'Why not try it! God helps us all in his own mysterious way.' That night her father came again, and said: 'Go!' That decided her. She told her mother that she thought a little rest and recreation would help her, and said her teacher and his daughter, who were taking a little excursion, had asked her to join them. Might she go? The mother thought a few moments, and could see no harm in it to her child. She would only be away one night, and she had her favorite servant to keep her company during her daughter's absence. The next morning they (the teacher, his daughter and Faith) took their departure. They looked upon the beautiful gardens of Monaco, as lovely as was the garden of Eden before the fall. At 9 that evening the three entered the great kursaal. It was just as the girl had seen it all in a dream. The place was full of well-dressed people, ladies and gentlemen, and a band was playing beautiful music. In a corner the girl recognized the table she had seen in her dreams. With a swelling heart and emotions that can not be described, she sat down, and the Italian stood up behind her. During the day she had determined what to do.

"She drew from her portemonnaie two notes, each for one English pound, and the Italian showed her how to put them on a red spot. What if it were all a superstitious folly? What if she was simply wasting in a wicked gambling-house the little money they had between them and starvation? She dared not think. She must do what her father had bidden her in her dream. 'Ma'amselle has won,' she heard the croupier say. 'Let it stay," she replied, 'What is the limit?' ashed the Italian. 'We have no limit,' the well-dressed, cold-blooded man with the suave voice said. She won again and again. The red had come up three times in succession. She had won £16, or $80 of our money. 'Will not the lady take up her money?' said the croupier. 'No,' she answered. 'Let it alone; I am going to play the red to win thirteen times.' He shrugged his shoulders imperceptibly. The game went on. At the sixth day her winnings were $640. She sat like a woman in a trance. When the red had won for the eighth time she had $2,560. Oh, what should she do? Before her there was a small fortune. Ought she not take it and go? By this time a crowd had gathered. Something new was going on. A woman with a face like the dead had won eight times in succession on the red. A few old gamblers began to back the red to lose. It was impossible that it should come up again. The game continued. Nothing was heard but the click of ivory and the voice of the croupier saying: 'The red wins again.' At the tenth play she had $10,240. Her excitement was uncontrollable. Here before her was more money than she ever had seen in all her life before. It was hers! Should she take it and go? 'No,' she managed to whisper; 'I will play it all, lose or win, till I have played the red thirteen times!' The red came up again at the eleventh play. She had $20,460. For a moment she hesitated. She would take God's gift—for it was His, she said—and go. Something said to her, 'Play the thirteen times!' She did. At the twelfth turn she had $40,090. She gasped like one fainting. 'Give her air,' said one just behind her. 'Once more, once more!' she whispered. Thirteen came, and the red one. She had $81,920. There was a soft sigh. 'Give her air; she has fainted,' said the croupier. The excitement had communicated itself to the crowd who had gathered and watched. 'No more,' she managed to utter. It was over. The croupier gave her her money in English bills, $100 each, and calling a carriage, she and her friend left with an enormous fortune made in half an hour. At the next turn the red lost.

The Romances of a Millionaire.

There were three romances in the life of the late Joshua Sears, the millionaire grocer of Boston. The first was when he was a poor young man. He started a flirtation with a wealthy beauty on a railroad train, called on her afterward, and finally found that his suit was in vain, because he was poor and she was rich. He became engaged to a dashing young widow. One of her friends asked her: "What are you going to be married to that old fellow for?" "For his money, of course," said she. Sears heard of this: "For my money, eh?" he cried; "not by a—blessed—sight." He went to his lawyers and was told she would have a good case in a breach of promise suit. He didn't want a lawsuit so he handed a confidential friend $10,000 and told him to go and see the widow and "fix things up;" which was done, she accepting the bribe and giving him his freedom. The third was when he was an old man. He found himself enormously rich, but thought: "When I am gone, as I soon shall be, who will enjoy it all?" So he went to his friend, Alpheus Hardy, and said: "Hardy, I m thinking of getting married. What do you think about it?" Hardy thought he knew a lady who would just suit. "Well, then, Hardy, you go and arrange it." So Hardy conducted the negotiations and Sears was accepted. On his wedding morn the bashful bridegroom called Hardy aside, and said: "Hardy, I don't know anything about this ceremony, and you do. So I want you to stick close to my side and coach me, so that I won't make any thundering mistake." Hardy did so, and all went well.

Lieutenant Massenat, who lately finished a scientific mission near Bograra, discovered a Roman city in the southern dart of Djerba. The circuit of the ruins is stated to be about three kilometres.

"This Is Horrible," wrote the editor for a headline over a dreadful calamity. And the fiendish printer put it over an original poem.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Mrs. Edison, the wife of the inventor, is the originator of what promises to be a popular arrangement of the electric light in chandeliers.

Professor William North Rice says that the Connecticut river, between Northampton and Meriden, was once 150 feet deep and fifteen miles broad.

It is stated that an incombustible paper has been invented by M. G. Myers, of Paris, and that its resistance to heat is so great that fire will not alter its appearance.

Many persons will not ride upon fast trains from fear of accident to them, thinking that the chances of disaster are greater than at lower speed, but upon old roads well managed there is little difference between fifty miles an hour and twenty-five, as regards danger. As for accidents, a man's head breaks as easily at twenty miles an hour as at forty.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) man has produced an invention so dangerous that the government refused him a patent on it. The description tells of a hollow steel belt filled with compressed air from an air pump, and which can be worn so that it is completely concealed, with the exception of a tiny nipple protruding through a vest buttonhole; a pellet of condensed poison placed in this nipple can be noiselessly sent, with force sufficient to penetrate a quarter inch of rawhide, a distance of forty feet; and if the pellet penetrates the human skin, in fifteen minutes death ensues, although the first indications of poisoning do not appear under five minutes.—*Boston Post.*

A beautiful imitation of tortoise shell is now obtained by treating horn in the following manner, the result being a material admirably adapted to various artistic and useful purposes: A paste is made of two parts quicklime, one of litharge, and a small quantity of soapmakers' lye or solution of caustic potash; this is applied skilfully on a thin plate of horn in such a manner as best imitates the natural spots of the tortoise shell, leaving the light parts untouched. The paste is allowed to dry on, then brushed off, and the horn becomes permanently stained. The staining may be varied at pleasure, by substituting other colored substances for the litharge.

All About Chimneys.

Chimneys seem so natural to us that we forget that there was a time when they were unknown. They were invented about the same time with clocks and watches. No house in ancient Rome or Athens had them. The Greeks and Romans heated their rooms with hot coals in a dish, or by flues underneath the floor. The smoke passed out by the doors and windows. In England, in the time of the conqueror (1066), the fire was built on a clay floor or in a hole or pit in the largest room of the house. The smoke passed through an opening in the roof. At night a cover was placed over the coals. Everybody was by law obliged to cover up his fire when the bell rang at a certain hour. In French this was couvrefeu, and hence the word "curfew" bell.

Chimneys began to be used generally in England in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. No one knows who invented them, or when they first came into use. We find them first in Italy. In Venice they appear not to be uncommon as early as 1347. In 1368 they had long been in use at Padua. They were at first built very wide and large, so that they could be easily cleaned. The wide chimney-pieces of some of our older houses are very curious.

But as time passed on chimneys were made taller, narrow, and often crooked. When they had to be cleaned it was customary to send boys up into them to remove the soot and ashes. It was then the saddest stories were told of the little sweeps who were forced to climb up the narrow flues, and come down torn, bleeding and covered with soot. These poor creatures, who were often not more than seven or eight years old, were sometimes suffocated in the foul chimneys they attempted to clean. When they reached the top they were expected to look out and give a loud shout. No boy would ever become a chimney-sweep from choice, and they were often driven to climb the chimneys by the fear of a whipping. The cruelty of the master-sweeps was fearful.

The little chimney-sweeper has passed away. His place is taken by a patent broom and a colored operator. Chimneys are built two and three hundred feet high. In Birmingham, England, one fell down recently on a large factory, killing and wounding thirty or forty workmen and others.

In the days before chimneys were invented men lived in clouds of smoke. The walls of the finest palaces in ancient Rome were soon covered with soot and filth. It was impossible to keep them clean. The mosaics and the paintings on the walls soon became discolored. In the castles of England and France it was still worse. Here the huge fire blazed in the center of the great hall. The smoke covered the roof with black drapery, and the savage knights and squires were forced either to endure the cold or to live and breathe in an air that was dangerous to sight, health, and life itself.—*Harper's Young People.*

Medical Treatment of Animals.

A large English mastiff belonging to Lester Wallack is one of the patients in the Columbia veterinary hospital. He is under treatment for tumors on his elbows, caused by lying with outstretched paws. Speaking on the medical treatment of animals, Dr. Erskine S. Bates, Dean of the Faculty of the college, said: "The opinion is gradually gaining ground that there are many diseases that are common to men and animals, and that to insure his own safety from contagion it is necessary for man to be careful of the health of animals about him. The investigations that led to the discoveries of Jenner and the prevention of small-pox, the discovery that scarlet-fever originates in horses, and that its spread may be prevented by the use of equine virus, are but parts of the general fact of the identity of the diseases of man and animals. It is, however, not only from this consideration of self-interest that greater care is now being taken of animals, but also from the fact that it is being found out that it pays in money returns to take care of horses and cattle. It has long been recognized that race horses and fancy cattle require careful attention, but it is becoming known that it pays in dollars and cents to take care of even car horses. Nevertheless, in the whole United States there are not educated veterinary surgeons sufficient to supply one to each large city, to say nothing of the country districts. I have often received letters saying that there was none within fifty or 100 miles. The total value of the live stock of the country is $2,000,000,000. There are in New York city alone about 100,000 horses, to say nothing of the other animals, and yet there are only forty graduated veterinary surgeons.

"The fact is that men and animals are constructed so much alike that a complete medical education is as essential to become a competent physician for one as for the other. The lecturers in our veterinary colleges are competent to treat either, and some of the foremost medical societies do not hesitate to pay attention to the medical needs of animals. The London Pathological society, whose president, Dr. Hutchinson, is one of the ablest men in the profession, has a committee on the diseases of animals, and our own Pathological society has followed suit. I am satisfied that the more the subject is studied, the firmer will be the conviction that the diseases of live stock will explain many sources of contagion.—*New York Sun.*

Before a newsboy can sell papers in Paris, says the New York *Graphic*, his character must undergo a minute investigation from the prefect of police. A poster for the paper cannot be displayed without being stamped. The government must look at all the telegraphic dispatches before they go into print. Everything is done there to kill a live paper. One result of this is that in the smaller Parisian papers the world outside of France is generally disposed of in ten or twenty lines.

AMONG THE SHAKERS.

How an Editor Spent Sunday With the Canterbury Community.

The editor of the Portsmouth (N. H) *Journal* describes a Sunday visit to the Shaker community at Canterbury as follows: The Canterbury Shakers have been established a little over a century. The original families were, previous to their adoption of Shaker belief, of the Free-will Baptist persuasion, and were converted during the visit of missionaries from the Lebanon Shakers of New York not long after the establishment of that society by Mother Ann Lee. The three original families formed the nucleus of the present three families, to which were added other families with their farms, until from a small beginning they increased in numbers and property so that they have now about 3,000 acres of land in Canterbury, beside a farm in New York, where they have raised wheat, but which for several years they have let out to other parties. They have a delightful location at Canterbury, upon high ground, generally in excellent condition, overlooking a broad extent of country on all sides, the distant hills surrounding them "as the mountains are around about Jerusalem." It is a place where one who desires it may lead a delightfully quiet life. The repose is unbroken by cars or even stages, the one carrier coming only once a day to bring the mails from Canterbury depot. During the summer season there are quite a number of boarders at the farm houses around the village, but the shakers do not take boarders, not wishing to be troubled with the care of them, and not caring to be overflowed with strangers. Their meeting house, however, where all their families meet, is open to the public during the summer, having closed only a week ago. Their Sunday services are not now public, each of the three families assembling in its own place of worship. The largest family is the "First," known as the "Church" family. By the courtesy of that family we were invited to attend their service on Sunday last, though we were abiding with the "North" family. The "Middle" family is located between the "First" and "North," and is now a branch of the "First." The families have each their own separate interests, taking care of their own property and finances, just as any family would; but all are united as a community.

Sabbath morning was one of ths most delightful of the season, and we rode to the meeting-house with pleasing anticipations, which were fully realized as we entered and witnessed the Shaker worship. At the door the lady visitors are taken to the women's waiting-room, and the other kind of visitors to the men's room, and from there conducted to separate sides of the hall of worship. When we entered the services had begun. About a hundred Shakers were present, standing, the sisters on the right and the brethren on the left, while the reading service was being conducted by the elders, every one appearing to give much heed thereto. Then followed singing. There was no instrument, but as soon as the key-note was given there arose a chorus of voices that thrilled the listener with their fullness, complete harmony and accurate time. It was no half-service. Every one seemed to sing as though the voice of praise flowed free from the heart. It was praise that could be felt, and carried an influence with it that only those who sing with the spirit and the understanding can exert, and from that moment we believed in the sincerity of the Shakers, and entered with a real interest into the spirit of their worship. Reading and another song followed, when the elder directed them to take positions for marching. The brethren on their side and the sisters on their side formed the outer circle, and the younger penple another circle inside, while in the center were the leaders in the singing. The singing began, and, after the first bar was sung, the marching,—the same earnest, full-toned music filling the room. As they marched, the hands (palms turned up) kept time, and every motion and expression of countenance seemed to indicate the worshipful disposition of the people. The old method of keeping time with the palms of the hands turned down, and also the shuffling with the feet, have, we understand been done away with; the present use of hands and feet in marching is graceful and free from anything that could evoke ridicule. After the marching there was a singing service in which the sisters went from one to another shaking hands, and part of the time the congregation kneeled together most worshipfully. The hands were also clasped in some parts of the singing. The whole effect was very inspiriting, and doubtless prepared the worshipers for the giving of testimony, which followed when they were again seated. It was then very much like a prayer meeting of wide-awake Christians in some of our chapels, the import of the remarks indicating that the great idea of the Shaker is to be as nearly as possible a follower of Christ in all things, much stress being placed upon the fact of His celibacy. But altogether the whole was an earnest spiritual meeting, with which any one, whatever his creed might be, could generally affiliate. The children appeared to enter with spirit into the worship, and to enjoy it. They are a bright and cheerful set of boys and girls, and don't wish to leave their friends the Shakers. So they told us.

The community is one of the happiest and most cheerful as a whole, that one will anywhere find. A more contented set of men and women, and one whose lives are more consistent both at home and abroad, will be hard to find. They are as fond of a pleasant joke as anyone, and some of them are well able to make one. They are not the sanctimonious, canting people that one might look for under their peculiar garb. They are, however, always ready to defend their religious views and to show that theirs is no empty creed. Indeed, the shakers have no stated creed. They do not expect the the whole world to follow them, nor do they think the world is doing wrong to marry and be given in marriage; but they believe that they are on a plane above the "order of generation," as they term it—a people set apart from the world. They are certainly above the average of humanity in morality and good works.

There are eighteen societies of Shakers in the United States, every one that has been established having prospered. But the world is furnishing now a less number of recruits than formerly to the ranks that can be filled only from the outer world, and they are in need of more brethren. Whoever can enjoy their Society and enter into the true spirit of Shakerism, will in their community lead a happy and contented life, almost entirely free from the annoyances and anxieties of life in the world.

Border-Land of Insanity.

The doctrine that the border-land of insanity is a very narrow one, and that most sane people are near the line, has been extensively taught during the last quarter of a century. Now, the truth is, that there is a broad line between sanity and insanity; and that "all men are mad" is not true in any reasonable sense. There are, however, a large number of persons who have an insane impulse to do some wicked deed—to kill themselves or somebody else, to jump into the sea if on a vessel, to throw themselves from a height if on top of a building or on the border of a precipice. Only recently, while listening to a lecture on insanity by one of the most noted neurologists in New York, he stated an experience of his own, and said that once while visiting some romantic scenery in the great West, he desired to look down a deep precipice. He laid down flat on his face, close to the edge of it, and gazed into the depths below. To his utter amazement he was seized with a desire to throw himself down the abyss, and lost the power of restraint. He called vigorously to his friends near by to drag him back, and this alone saved him from the deed. While, however, such impulses are frequent, we believe they do not trouble the peace of mind of the majority. Such as have them should strengthen their nervous systems by culture, strengthen their wills, and take good care of their brains.—*Herald of Health.*

If thou desirest to be borne with, thou must bear also with others.

Farming Under the Sea.

The fact is not generally known that within three hours' ride of Boston a large and profitable business has been carried on since 1848 along the seashore, and is nothing more nor less than "farming under the sea." Everywhere upon the coasts of Eastern New England may be found, ten feet below the water-marks, the lichen known as carageen—the "Irish moss" of commerce. It may be torn from the sunken rocks anywhere, and yet the little seaport of Scituate is almost the only place in the country where it is gathered and cured. This village is the great center of the moss business in the country, and the entire Union draws its supplies from these beaches. Long rakes are used in tilling this marine farm, and it does not take long to fill the many dories that await the lichen, torn from its salty rock-bed. The husbands and fathers gather the moss from the sea, and the wives and daughters prepare it for market. Soak it in water and it will melt away to a jelly. Boil it in milk and a delicious white and creamy blanc mange is the result. The annual product is from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels, and it bring $50,000 into the town, which sum is shared by 150 families. Its consumption in the making of lager beer is very large, and the entire beer interest of the country draws its supplies from Scituate beaches, as the importation from Ireland has almost ceased. It is not generally known that the moss, as an article of diet, is called "sea moss farine."

Curious Legacies.

A Paris letter says: M. Bourdon has left 20,000 francs to the Paris poor of the seventh arrondissement, with the proviso that the municipality shall keep his tomb in order. The codicil provides that the interest shall be given each year to a poor family having a marriageable daughter. The good doctor must have read the biography of Van Steemskerk, the Dutch painter, who left a similar provision for the dowerless girls of his native village. He did not seem to have cared, however, for the spick-and-span appearance of his grave, because the will expressly stated that the wedding should take place on the spot. In addition he left instructions for the disposal of his wine, of which he possessed 16,000 bottles. Two hundred were to be consumed at each marriage untill the stock was exhausted. Curious bargains are the order of the day here. Another gentleman has left a sum to rhe Academie Francaise to be converted into an annual prize for the most shining example of filial piety. Assuredly if the virtues do not flourish in France it is not for the want of encouragement.

The Effect Was Wonderful.

A blind man crossing the street the other day was on the point of being run over by a reckless driver, when at the risk of her own life, a beautiful young lady ran to his rescue and piloted the poor man to the pavement. A rich bachelor saw the transaction, and straightway sought her out, was introduced, courted, proposed, was accepted, and married the heroine. The effect has been wonderful. Hopeful young ladies may now be seen standing in the vicinity of street crossings with one eye searching for stray blind men, and the other on the lookout for a rich bachelor, for it would be a terrible bore to tackle the old blind man without the rich bachelor around.—*New York Sun.*

How He Doubled His Trade.

Mr. Benj. W. Paton, pharmacist, Globe Village, Mass., says that the miraculous pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil, has greatly helped his other business, and the sales of the remedy have doubled in one month. He keeps a large supply always on hand. Officers of the Army and Navy pronounce St. Jacobs Oil to be the greatest pain-cure of the age.

A talking crow is one of the curiosities in the possession of a Hartford, Conn., naturalist.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

25 Cents

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York City.

Hair-dressings should be free from rancidity, should neither gum nor dry the hair, and should be of such a nature that the hair bulbs would receive strength. Carboline is the only one that seems to fill the bill.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Millions have died with Bright's kidney disease and rheumatic diseases. Dr. Elmore is the first to discover a cure. He has treated thousands with his Rheumatine-Goutaline and never lost a case. It always cures.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, Kidney, Urinary complaint cured by Buchu-paiba. $1.

The cheapest and prettiest collars and cuffs are the Chrolithion. Try them and see for yourself.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	11½ @	11¾
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6 @	8¾
Sheep	4½ @	5½
Lambs	5¼ @	6¼
Hogs—Live	4⅞ @	5¼
Dressed, city	6 @	6½
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 95 @	6 00
West good to choice	4 0[illegible] @	[illegible] 90
Wheat—No 2, Red	1 0[illegible] @	1 10½
No. 2 White	@	1 04
Rye—State	@	73
Barley—Two-rowed State	70 @	82½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed	5[illegible] @	62¾
Yellow Southern	61 @	63
Oats—White State	[illegible]0 @	42½
Mixed Western	3[illegible] @	38
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	60 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55 @	60
Lard—City Steam	8 [illegible] @	8 [illegible]0
Butter—State Creamery	37 @	3[illegible]
Dairy	2[illegible] @	2[illegible]
West. Im. Creamery	[illegible]0 @	33
Factory	@	2[illegible]
Cheese—State Factory	12 @	12¼
Skims	2 @	[illegible]
Western	10½ @	11
Eggs—State and Penn	@	31
Potatoes—State bbl	1 25 @	1 62
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Good to Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Lambs—Western	4 25 @	5 00
Sheep—Western	3 50 @	4 75
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks	4 [illegible]0 @	[illegible]0
Flour—C'y ground n. process	7 50 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 @	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	5[illegible] @	
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	35 @	
Barley—Two-rowed State	78 @	80
BOSTON.		
Beef—Ex. plate and family	1[illegible] 0 @	12 0
Hogs—Live	5¼	5¾
Northern Dressed	6 @	6½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	11 75 @	12 00
Flour—Winter Wheat patents	[illegible] [illegible]0 @	6 75
Corn—High Mixed	6[illegible] @	67
Oats—Extra White	4[illegible] @	45
Rye—State	75 @	7[illegible]
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Extra quality	6 [illegible] @	7 00
Sheep—Live weight	2 @	5¼
Lambs	[illegible] @	5¾
Hogs—Northern, d. w.	6 @	
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	5 00 @	
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 [illegible] @	1 0[illegible]¼
Rye—State	60 @	65
Corn—State Yellow	58 @	62
Oats—Mixed	34 @	
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	2[illegible] @	3[illegible]
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	1[illegible] @	12¼

Catarrh

At this season of the year everybody has a cold, and some very bad ones. By frequent exposures the membranes of the nose become very sensitive, and catarrh and influenza are epidemic. Relief may be obtained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For many years in succession, beginning so far back I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. It consisted of an excessive flow from my nose,

Ringing and Bursting Noises

in my head. Sometimes the hearing in my left ear was affected. Five years ago, about this season of the year, I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has helped right away, but I continued to use it until I felt myself cured. —Mrs. Eliza H. Caulfield, Lowell, Mass.

Jerome Brownell, merchant and extensive miller at Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., writes: "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for my catarrh, and it has helped me. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla one of the best remedies for blood-disease to be obtained."

100 Doses One Dollar

The remarkable results in a disease so universal, and with such a variety of characteristics as catarrh, prove how effectually Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the human system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A Mason's Affair.

I have been troubled for a number of years with kidney and bladder difficulty; at times have suffered a great deal with the weakness caused by the inflammation and intense pains in the back and loins. I tried many medicines that were recommended, but none of them seemed to reach my case until one day I related my case to one of our druggists here in Auburn. Mr. Smith was very urgent that I should try Hunt's Remedy, for he knew of many who had used it with wonderful success. I purchased a bottle and used it, and found a good deal of benefit, and commenced to improve rapidly, and the pains in the back were relieved. I gained strength and vitality, and after using four bottles I have been completely cured, and have recommended it to others, and give this statement voluntarily, believing that, from my own case, Hunt's Remedy is all that is recommended, and you can use this as you choose for the benefit of the public.

WILLIAM C. CLARK,
Mason and Builder, 83 Van Anden St.
Auburn, N. Y., June 3, 1883.

Brown's Case.

Mr. WILLIAM E. BROWN, of Gardiner, Me., on May 16, 1883, forwards the following statement of his severe illness and the means by which he was cured: "I have been afflicted with indigestion and liver disease for a number of years; everything that I ate distressed me, my stomach and bowels were very weak, and I suffered severe pains in my back and loins. I used many medicines that were recommended from time to time, but found no relief until I tried Hunt's Remedy. I have used but one bottle, and I have experienced such a remarkable improvement in my condition that I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who are in need of a sure cure for kidney or liver diseases."

THE California orange crop will not be as short as expected.

Greatest Discovery Since 1492.

For coughs, cold, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

MORE sweet corn was cured in Maine this season than ever before.

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

IN India 700,000 acres of the best land are planted with the poppy.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

AFTER an absence of several years the buffaloes are returning to North Texas.

The renowned Dr. Clendenning says one-third of all his dissections showed signs of heart disease; if you have it in any form, use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. $1 per bottle at druggists.

A SCHOOL for Indian children is to be opened in Philadelphia.

Physicians have long prescribed Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator for heart disease, why—because it is a sterling preparation for a peculiar disease, and thirty years' use warrants it. $1 per bottle.

THERE are four farmers in the New York State senate.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which sulphur, sugar of lead and nitrate of silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, Pa., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Many persons in Pittston are using Ely's Cream Balm, a Catarrh remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber has used it in his family and commends it very highly. A Tunkhannock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness.—*Pittston (Pa.) Gazette.*

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Are you Bilious? Try the remedy that cured Mrs. Clement, of Franklin, N. H. Hood's Sarsaparilla, made in Lowell, Mass.

The greatest Engine in the world is the new Baxter portable, in use all over the world. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. Todd, 17 Barclay St., New York.

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Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms. 25 cents.

25c buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

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Though shaken in every joint and fiber with fever and ague, or billious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant viris with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficent anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will positively cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular.

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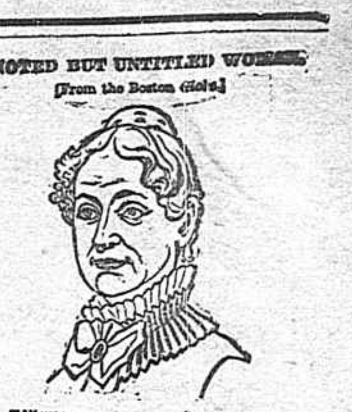
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. 25 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 100

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

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TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all kindred diseases. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

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VOL. XX 1884

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It relieves at once Burns, Piles, Chapped Hands or Lips, Corns, Bunions, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness of feet, hands, eyes, etc.; Itching from any cause. 25c. Ask your druggist, or send to 92 Fulton Street, N. Y.

DR. ELMORE'S RHEUM-A-TINE GOUT-A-LINE. R. G. is the quickest, pleasantest surest and best remedy for kidney, liver, stomach, bladder and blood diseases, and only real curative ever discovered for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. Has cured hopeless cases Bright's disease and dyspepsia in 3 weeks—all forms of rheumatic disorders in 2 to 12 weeks—relieves inflammatory in 1 day. Can refer to hundreds of reliable people cured who had tried in vain everything else. Purely botanic, harmless, and nice to drink. Ask your druggist to get it; if he declines send to us for it—take nothing else. Elmore, Adams & Co., 105 William st., N. Y.

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We will send free by mail a sample set of our large German, French and American Chromo Cards, on tinted and gold grounds, with a price list of over 200 different designs, on receipt of a stamp for postage. We will also send free by mail as samples, ten of our beautiful Chromos on receipt of ten cents to pay for packing and postage; also enclose a confidential price list of our large oil chromos. Agents wanted. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Dio Lewis's Monthly

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