FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—London *Truth* says no party is now considered complete without American ladies.

—As many as a thousand quakings of the earth have been felt in one day in New Zealand.

—The year's wheat crop in Great Britain is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels, from 2,286,000 acres.

—A copy of a sermon preached by John Knox 321 years ago was sold the other day in London for $2,075.

—The Swedish and Danish newspapers have been discussing schemes for the construction of a tunnel between Denmark and Sweden under the Sound.

—Two daughters of the Prince of Wales, whose ages are sixteen and fourteen respectively, have made the tricycle famous. They think nothing of making a run of fifty miles in a day.

—Carlsruhe, Germany, has its Buddensieck, through whose careless operations about twenty workmen were killed the other day. He used bad material and built so fast that the walls did not have time to dry.

—The ancient city of Damascus is in a prosperous condition. Its trade with foreign countries is rapidly increasing. The narrow thoroughfares and bazars are disappearing and giving place to wider streets.

—Electric lights were recently introduced on the train going from Stuttgart to Schwabisch Hall, in Wurtemberg. Each of the six cars was furnished with two electric lamps, whose light enabled any one in the car to read without effort.

—The naturalist Karl Plotz died recently in Greifsward at the age of seventy-two. He was perhaps the greatest European authority on butterflies. His works comprise thirty volumes, with more than ten thousand illustrations from his own hand.

—A most astonishing phenomenon of the Javanese earthquake was the splitting of the Papandayang Mountain. In a flash of time it was split into seven parts. Where the lone mountains had stood loomed up seven peaks each some seven thousand feet high.

—Herr Schmidt, an accomplished German horticulturist, who was some time ago sent to East Africa to introduce the cultivation of European garden vegetables and corn, reported that after repeated trials the experiment has completely failed.

—Dr. Le Plongeon and wife, who have spent years studying the ruins of Central America, believe the Maya civilization dates back eleven thousand or twelve thousand years, and that it is the parent of the oldest civilizations of Asia and Africa, and in the symbols which the doctor finds he sees clear evidence that the sacred mysteries of the Egyptians, Hindoos, Persians, and afterward the Greeks, originated in the temples of Maya, and that the rites of Freemasonry, to which various origins have been assigned, likewise began here.

—"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib." So wrote the prophet ages ago. An exemplification of the truth of these words (says the *Rock*) was given in Carshalton a few days ago by a pet donkey, which had been stolen and sold to an unsuspecting purchaser, who in innocence took it to the locality where its rightful owner lived. The donkey point blank refused to pass his owner's door, and being seen by some of the occupants was claimed as their property. It is satisfactory to know that the thief has been convicted.

AN ANCIENT RACE.

How the Gipsy in Times Past Has Raised Himself Above the Vagabond Standard.

But the Gipsy became a tinker for all time, not only from the very force of circumstances, but also from choice, as it was the only vocation, save horse-jockeying, suited to his shiftless habits, and certainly the only one through which he could secure an honest livelihood when unfavorable regulations forced him from the tent and bright fields to the alleys and attics of the town. There, as the tinker, the grinder or the brazier, he defied adversity until the storm of persecution had passed. But outside of mere tinkering the Gipsy seems to have put his knowledge of iron-working conspicuously to good account. In 1496 the King of Hungary issued an order to the effect "that every officer and subject of whatever rank or condition do allow Thomas Polger, leader of twenty-five tents of wandering Gipsies, full residence everywhere, and on no account to molest either him or his people," because they prepared musket-balls and other military stores for the Bishop Sigismund, at Funfkirchen; while in 1555, when the Turkish regent of Bosnia besieged Crupa, the Turks having expended their cannon-balls, the Gipsies came to the rescue and made the latter out of stone, cased with, iron, and the whole sheathed with lead. Simson, who cites many instances of their manufacture of, and working in iron, gives the following as their method of smelting: "The tribe erect on the open field a small circle built of stone, turf and clay, for a furnace, of about three feet in height and eighteen inches in diameter, plastered closely around on the outside, up to the top, with mortar made of clay. The materials in the furnace are powerfully heated by the blasts of a large hand-bellows (generally wrought by women), admitted at a small hole near the ground. When the metal comes to a state of fusion it finds it way down to the cinders and is poured into the different sandmolds ready to receive it;" so that it is evident they were not only efficient iron-workers, but were able, in a rude way, to manufacture the metal.

Nor is this the only manner in which the Gipsy in times past has raised himself above the vagabond standard. They served the Turks against the Russians on many occasions, both as soldiers and spies, proving themselves possessed of a fair share of bravery and a wonderful amount of shrewdness and cunning. They were formerly exclusively employed in the capacity of hangmen in Hungary and Transylvania, and history accredits them with having possessed considerable talent in this direction. In Spain many Gipsies attained respect and notoriety from their wealth and business standing. Borrow tells of one he met at a Spanish fair who had upward of $20,000 credit at an establishment where he had some dealings. Nor is this an isolated case. There have been instances in other parts of Europe where Gipsies, forsaking their vagabond ways, though never renouncing their blood and lineage, have devoted themselves to business pursuits with very great success. This was particularly true in England and Scotland at a later day, where many Gypsies became wealthy, and in some instances are known to have gained political influence resulting in their securing certain of the less important political positions. Grellman states that in two Hungarian regiments cited every eighth man was a Gipsy. The Swedes had a body of them in the Thirty Years' War, and the Danes employed three companies of them at the siege of Hamburg, while in 1876 several thousand of them did duty in the Servian army against the Turks. A thousand Gipsies were with Francis ron Perenyi at the siege of Nags Ida. In Spain they have at different times been made useful as cavalrymen, to which branch of service they seem best fitted from their roving nature, their love of adventure, and their unequaled horsemanship. Gipsies have frequently served in the English navy, and there were Gypsy musicians in the fleet at Sebastopol, while Sir Walter Scott speaks of being at Paris in 1815, when that city was garrisoned by the allied troops, and having discovered Gipsy companies among Russian soldiers stationed at certain posts.

So, too, have Gipsy women distinguished themselves as other than dukkerers and fortune-telling cheats. They have proven the most wonderful of nurses in the hospitals of cities and upon battlefields; and, by marriage, have frequently been elevated to the ranks of the nobility in many European countries, notably in Hungary and Scotland. The most prized singers in the church choirs of Moscow, St. Petersburg and other Russian cities have been Gipsy women, who have received in many instances extravagant salaries, supporting their families in affluence and acquiring notable competencies. Indeed, it is less singular that this is true than that there are no more noted singers among them. Melody is as much a part of the Gipsy's nature as is wandering and out-of-door life. Music and dancing form their chief amusement, and, though among the roving members of the race you will seldom discover a cultivated voice, I have come upon hundreds of Gipsies from whose throats song flowed as naturally, as purely and as melodiously as water leaps from the brown rocks of some beautiful mountain stream.—*Edgar L. Wakeman, in Chicago News.*

TURKISH CHRISTIANS.

Proof of the Early Spread of Christianity Into the Heart of Asia.

At the beginning of this year a discovery was made at Semirjetsche, in the district of Fergana, west of the Chinese frontier at Kuldja, and northeast of Kokand, which is of great interest to historians and Orientalists. It was near the ruins of a fortress called Burana, built of bricks and situated on the spurs of the Alexander mountain chain, that Dr. Porjakow found two decayed grave-yards with numerous gravestones, many of which bore a cross and others chiseled inscriptions. They could not be deciphered on the spot, both characters and language appearing to be quite unknown. The Catholic missionaries in Kuldja believed the characters to be Nigurian, while the Lama of the Kalmucks believed he recognized in one of the inscriptions the Buddhist form of prayer, *om ma hom.* It was determined to take several tombstones, fourteen photographs and eight rather imperfect copies of the inscriptions to St. Petersburg, where they were handed to the Councilor of State Chwolson, who soon declared the characters to be Syriac-Nestorian.

It was difficult to decipher, for, besides the age and decay of the stones and inscriptions, they contained new italics not usual in Old Syriac, and also quite foreign letters, probably taken from the Arabian alphabet, and, very unexpectedly, some Turkish words and proper names. This being found out, the deciphering proceeded rapidly, and Prof. Chwolson sent a report to the Royal Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. The inscriptions have primarily a paleographic interest, and are further remarkable on account of their peculiar grammatical forms and turns of speech. They also give the animals' names of the twelve years' cycle of the Mongolians. Chinese and Turks in their original form, whereas these names were hitherto only known from an Arabic translation.

But their historical value is still greater, for they prove the early spread of Christianity in Eastern Asia by the Nestorians, which was hitherto only conjectured. It is true that in the eleventh century there was already news of the conversion to Christianity of a mighty Turkish race living northeast of Kuldja, whose Kings governed a large kingdom, and whose power probably gave rise to the legend of the government of the High Priest Johannes in Asia, and that this, as well as other Turkish tribes, was converted by the Nestorians is shown by reports of Christian missionaries of the thirteenth century, and by Marco Polo's reports; but till now there was no certain proof of all these sayings, and the inscriptions now deciphered show that indeed the Nestorians succeeded in converting Turkish populations not later than the eighth century, for the oldest inscription from Semirjetsche belongs to the beginning of the ninth century and the latest to the middle of the fourteenth century—probably 1337.—*Vossische Zeitung.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

Useful and Suggestive Hints of Interest to Every Woman.

Winter cloaks, it is told, are to be large.

Short wraps of plain velvet are much worn.

Blanket jackets, with gold braid trimmings, promise to be popular.

A new tone of so-called "artists' white" has been brought out in satins and silks for brides.

Separate fan handles of wood or ivory can now be purchased, designed for the mounting of ostrich tips.

Dresses for early winter will be very rich in effects. Those in wool are to be soft and clinging and elaborately embroidered.

Sofa cushions are now made in form of a large plush bag lined with satin, filled with curled hair and gathered and tied at one end with ribbon.

To make a towel apron take a handsome embroidered towel in color and with long, netted fringe. Turn over the top one-third and make a line of stitching in which to run the ribbon to tie.

"Jewel patch-work" is the name given to a recent English craze in fancy work for edging table covers, scarfs, volumes and the like. It is made of small pieces of plush of any shape sewn on to a coarse foundation; gold braid covers the seams when the pieces are joined.

The increased use of studs by ladies is apparent. The white vests and chemisette fronts worn with the summer dresses have produced quite a demand for these buttons, and the consequence is a large assortment in this direction. The moonstone appears in many of these studs, others are set with tiny rubies or diamonds, and some are plain gold.—*N. Y. World.*

HOME AND FARM

—A good pen-wiper for steel pens is a piece of raw potato. It removes the ink crust and causes a smooth flow of ink.

—Horses ought to have as great comfort in the stable as it is possible to give them. Do not construct stables carelessly. Look to the comfort of the animals in every particular in the matter of construction.—*Troy Times.*

—For Sour Stomach and Headache: Take two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, add a teaspoonful of water, and soda the size of a grain of corn. Stir it altogether until it foams and drink while foaming.—*Toledo Blade.*

—A point to be remembered is that if large flower-pots are used there will be more leaves than flowers. Often plants have refused to blossom simply because, having so much space, their energies were bent upon forming rootlets and leaves.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—To make home-made vinegar take one gallon molasses, seven gallons rain water, and one pint good yeast. It sometimes takes several months for this to make the best vinegar, but do not be discouraged, it makes the best in time. It has never failed for me, and I have used it for years.—*Cor. Field and Farm.*

—Clean, fresh, dry dirt should be plentifully used in the barnyards and stails. It is not only an excellent disinfectant and absorbent, but the animals will use it to wallow in and clean themselves. The hog that has access to dry dirt will be easier to keep, while lice on the stock and in the stables may be prevented by its use.—*Albany Journal.*

—The spokes, hubs and felloes of a wagon are soon rotted at the mortises by the entrance of water, and the frequent swelling and shrinking produce a looseness of the joints which is soon fatal to the wheel. By saturating these parts with hot oil until no more will be absorbed, the wheel will become solid, firm and durable.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Scrambled Eggs: Break four eggs into a clean stewpan with one ounce of butter and a little salt and pepper; beat it all up till the yolks and whites are well mixed, then stir it over the fire with a wooden spoon till cooked; it should never be clotted or hard. A spoonful of stock, or any sauce, is a great improvement. Mushrooms minced and tossed in a little butter, cold asparagus cut into nice pieces, or even sliced cucumber placed in with the eggs a minute or two before serving, make pleasant varieties of this little dish.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Milk Soup: Take four large potatoes, peeled and cut in quarters, one onion cut up, put them into two quarts of boiling water with two ounces of butter, one quarter ounce salt or pepper to taste; boil till done to a mash, strain through a colender, and rub the vegetables through with a wooden spoon, return the pulp and soup to the saucepan, add one pint of milk, and put it on the fire to boil; when it boils, sprinkle in by degrees three tablespoonfuls of crushed tapioca, stirring well all the time. Boil frequently for fifteen minutes, and serve in a hot soup plate.—*Boston Post.*

PAINTING IMPLEMENTS.

A Farmer Who Seriously Objects to the General Use of Red.

The almost universal use of red on farm machinery is a fact which may well excite curiosity among all who like to see progressive ideas applied to the appearance, as well as to the mechanical construction, of such machinery. If it is because farmers like a strong, glaring color, which will dazzle the eyes of every person in the country they live in, red is the proper color. If it is because they like some color that will fade or turn dark, or perish and part from the wood, so that they can see what material has been used, red is good. If it is because a bold, strong, obtrusive effect is preferable to modest, subdued and permanent colors, red is wisely chosen.

The writer does not suppose any great amount of thought has been bestowed upon this subject; but that red has found favor because of its brightness and its more or less pleasing contrast with the green of the fields in which implements are used; and that the custom of so painting machinery having become established, no change has been seriously sought by either farmers or manufacturers. The question of changing this long-used color has of late been somewhat discussed among some of the leading manufacturers, on account of some objections which have been made to red, and also on account of the advantages which will be found in the use of other colors.

Red is one of the most unsatisfactory colors to make in the whole color scale. Some of the pigments used in its manufacture are so affected by the oils and dryers used in mixing them as to limit their durability; others, while not sustaining any appreciable chemical change in mixing, are either bleached out or turned black in color by the chief natural agents—air, moisture, light, etc., that are consantly at work everywhere. The pigments in the reds chiefly used on farm implements are necessarily among the least expensive and the least enduring of the great variety produced, being chemical compounds instead of earth colors, and, therefore, most susceptible to change.

Another objection to red is its glaring effect on the eyes, repulsive to good taste for beautiful objects, and contrary to nature's employment of the color. Nature, it will be observed, uses red sparingly, and with as great reserve as she is profuse in lavishing green upon her works. In a broad expanse of green, there may be but here and there a flower of red, the contrasting or harmonizing equivalent of green; and this is so arranged that it does not glare and dazzle the eyes, as if its rarity made it exceptionally valuable. It is only when the frosts and winds of autumn have smitten nature's garment of green that she dons her robes of gorgeous color; and when she appears in this vesture, it is a premonition of change and decay. As the highest degree of mechanical efficiency is always sought in the purchase of machinery, so the judgment of the farmer should be exercised in the selection of colors of paint used upon it, to get those which will look and last well.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

—The interesting story now going the rounds of the press about the finding of a petrified boa-constrictor of immense size near Piedmont, W. Va., is a hoax. It is true that a wonderful discovery has recently occurred near that place, but instead of its being a large snake it is a gigantic fern fossil of the carboniferous age—a sigillaria easily recognized by the seal-like impressions and unjointed stem. The seal impressions are probably what were taken for the scales of the snake. The fossil is slightly flattened, and is eighteen feet long and six inches in diameter.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MRS. FREMONT.

The Devotion of This Strong-Minded Woman! to Her Husband's Interests.

Mrs. Fremont's figure is too stout to be graceful—she always had a tendency to amplitude—and this, with her white hair, gives her a grand maternal air, which is in accordance with the fact. At first she strikes you as older than sixty-two. After talking with her for a while you think she must be younger. Her mind is as fresh, alert and sparkling as when she was twenty-five; it is affluent in resources. I have often heard her called one of the most intellectual women in America.

When Fremont visited California after Buchanan's election, and at the end of two or three years went to Europe, his wife accompanied him, of course. He and she have been inseparable, except where circumstances absolutely forbade their being together. She was anxious to join him in his early explorations into the wilds of the then unknown West, in which the strongest men nearly perished, and she would have gone, but for the fear of making her husband ridiculous—almost the only fear of which she is capable. Courage, physical as well as moral, is one of her most valiant traits. It is a paternal inheritance, and is what Napoleon called of the two-o'clock-in-the-morning order. She would have been only too happy to follow her husband's fortunes in the field, and was restrained only by the consideration I have named. She and her son, then a small boy, were with him, and slept in the same tent, when he was in Missouri in 1861, and ironical soldiers frequently spoke of her as being his chief of staff. She is capable of carrying a musket, and using it, and I am confident she would lead any folorn hope, particularly if its object were to advance her husband's prospects. She is without the weaknesses so prominent in many women's characters, and for the ordinary woman she has little liking. Her natural preference is for the society of men, because they are less frivolous, broader and have higher aims. The stronger and more intellectual class of women she affects, and numbers many of them among her dearest friends. But she has no sympathy with what is known as woman's rights.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Artificial Manufacture of Quinine, According to Hewett's Plan.

A remarkable discovery, by which the price of quinine may be reduced to something like six cents per ounce, has been made by Mr. Cresswell Hewett. The synthetical manufacture of quinine was first suggested to Mr. Hewett, in 1869, by the late Dr. Mattheson, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, while giving his assistance in a course of experiments in connection with apomorphia. Subsequently, Prof. Parkes, of Netley, aided with his advice, and to these gentlemen, rather than to himself, Mr. Cresswell Hewett modestly explains that the process is due. The importance of this discovery is rendered greater by the fact that while hitherto we have been depending for our quinine on the cultivation of the cinchona tree, from whose bark only about two per cent. of good quinine can be extracted, ninety-eight per cent. being valueless, the drug can now be manufactured without limit by a very simple process from an article which can always be got in abundance in any part of the world.—*London Lancet.*

—A long-haired professional pianopounder was giving the "Battle of Prague" to a select audience. A musical enthusiast in the audience cried: "O, how natural! Listen to the thunder of the artillery. Now you hear the rattle of the small arms and the groans of the wounded. Now the victorious soldiers are plundering the city." "I hope they will carry off the piano," was the prosaic remark of the man sitting next to the musical instrument.—*Texas Siftings.*

POSTMASTER CONGER, of Washington, D. C., was promptly cured by Red Star Cough Cure.

A ROPE is a thing that is easily taut.—*Marathon Independent.*

A UNIFORM and natural color of the whiskers is produced by using Buckingham's Dye.

We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in our family, for colds, with perfect success.

AN earthquake is not like other trouble. It won't blow over.—*San Francisco Alta.*

"A LITTLE fire is quickly trodden out
Which, being suffered, rivers can not quench."

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

THE barber tests the humidity of the hair by his hayrometer.—*Washington Critic.*

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

It is rumored that the Connecticut onion crop is a failure. No tears.—*Boston Post.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 25
Choice Butchers	3 50	@ 4 10
HOGS—Common	3 60	@ 4 00
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 35
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 20	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75
No. 3 red	70	@ 73
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	28	@ 28½
Rye—No. 2		@ 53
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 50
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 8 40
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 55	@10 37½
Lard—Prime Steam	6⅝	@ 6½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 20
Ohio Creamery	25	@ 29
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@ 2 25
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 35	@ 1 65
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	3 20	@ 4 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 82
No. 2 red		@ 82½
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 49½
Oats—mixed	30	@ 40
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 00
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 70¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	69½	@ 70
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 33½
Oats—No. 2	22½	@ 23
Rye		@ 48
PORK—Mess		@ 8 85
LARD—Steam	5 65	@ 5 70
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	79½	@ 80
Corn—Mixed		@ 44½
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@11 50
Lard—Refined		@ 8 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	6	@ 6½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 72½
Corn—mixed		@ 34½
Oats—mixed		@ 24½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$ 4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 72
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 27½
PORK—Mess		@10 00
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

"Throw Physic to the Dogs" when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequaled.

WHY is a carpenter like a barber? Because he can't get along without shavings.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

* * * * Piles, fistulæ, rupture and stricture radically cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"WHY do poets wear long hair?" asks an inquirer. Costs to have it cut, dear, that's why.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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CROWS never kick up a disturbance without caws.—*Life.*

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

PERSONS who take measures to enlarge their business—Tailors.

TIRED OUT!

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For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, Use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

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MRS. MARY SWEENEY, 1023 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky., says: "I had lost all appetite and was entirely broken down in health. I was greatly benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters and gladly recommend it."

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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

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$3. SILK STITCHED BEST KID BEST TANNERY CALF BOTTOM SEWED

MASON & HAMLIN NOW SELL THEIR UNRIVALED ORGANS On the EASY HIRE system, payments at the rate of $3.25 per month, up. 160 styles, $22 to $900. Send for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free. UPRIGHT PIANOS, Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue, mailed free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. Boston, New York, Chicago.

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