A NEW YORK LETTER.

BEECHER'S EFFECTS ON SALE AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Not a Thoroughly Artistic Lot of Pictures and Curios—The Books by Far the Most Important—The Actors' Fund Monument—Robert Louis Stevenson.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The sale of the art treasures and library of the late Henry Ward Beecher is set down to begin Tuesday, and the American Museum of Art, where the collection now is, has been visited by great numbers of people since it was first exposed for sale. The bidding will no doubt be brisk, especially for some of the books, but there will be few things purchased because of great artistic merit, for Mr. Beecher was not a connoisseur—he bought his pictures and pieces of bric-a-brac because he liked them, without regard to art.

But even had Mr. Beecher been possessed of the most delicate artistic taste, his collection would of necessity have embraced much not of a high order of merit; for he was the recipient of an enormous number and variety of souvenirs, testimonials, specimen impressions of engravings and lithographs from publishers, etc. Few of these latter are anything more than ordinary in conception or execution. Their presence in the collection now offered for sale may serve to explain many a now half forgotten advertisement containing Beecher's indorsement of some engraving, then new, of a religious or domestic subject, the aim of which might be consciously recommended whether its art was good or not.

ACTORS' MONUMENT.

Beecher's personal friends and the members of his church, too, are responsible for much that is dubious in the collection. For they deluged him with prints and books and bric-a-brac of every conceivable sort—of course within proper limits—and what could he do but accept them and treasure them? Of oil paintings, there are few, and almost none of the present school of painting. Among the crayon pictures is one by Eastman Johnson, depicting the scene in Plymouth church when a little slave girl, produced on the platform, was redeemed by a voluntary contribution from the audience. Among the contrib[illegible] as a ring from Rose Terry, and in the picture the dusky little one is represented gazing intently at the bauble. The picture is called "The Ring of Freedom."

The books are, of course, more valuable than anything and everything else that is offered. But the great mass of these show few signs of use. Among them is a "Guest Book," also evidently a gift book, in which guests were expected to write their names opposite elaborately printed designs. But there are no names written on the broad fair pages. Quite a number of books are marked with an asterisk in the catalogue, and they contain either the great preacher's autograph or annotations by his hand. Of course these will sell well. There is also a record of the trial, authenticated by Judge Neilson. Curiously enough Mr. Beecher's collection of rugs is extensive, and those who are posted in such matters say it is a very tasteful one.

I strolled through the cemetery of the Evergreens the other day, and my eye fell upon the actors' fund monument there. Mr. Beecher was to have presided at its dedication last June. I give a cut of the monument, which is built of Maine granite and is forty-five feet high. Everybody remembers the accident that came near fatally marring the ceremonies of its dedication, when the platform whereon Edwin Booth and other notables were standing and sitting gave way. Fortunately no one was hurt, and people laughed at what might have been a tragedy.

The theatrical season has opened and the people have not yet done wondering at the big receipts of Mrs. James Brown Potter's opening night, neither have the critics finished telling her she can't act. Well, she makes money, anyway, so far, and if she continues to do this there is every reason to believe she will continue to act, as Mrs. Langtry has. Will she improve in her art? As a well known critic puts it, it is not wise to predict as to this.

R. L. STEVENSON.

Robert Louis Stevenson seems to like America. He has now been on this side of the Atlantic for some months, and from his contracting to be a regular contributor for one of the monthly magazines it may be inferred that he will continue to remain for some time longer. Mr. Stevenson is not a strong man physically, having lost his health in the far west, where he passed through various hardships in early life. Mr Stevenson's most striking work—the one which has made most of his fame—is "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," a novel in which the hero assumes either of two entirely dissimilar characters at will by the drinking of a potent potion. This book has been dramatized, as you know, and Richard Mansfield played the double role in New York. And he played it well, too, but the critics say it will not be a lasting play.

CHARLES LINNLEY.

A Chinese Law for Debtors.

In the last batch of Chinese medical reports which have been published by order of the inspector general of customs at Shanghai, Dr. W. Morrison, of Newchang, mentions a revolting fact which must be new to many of our readers. It is that in some places in China debtors who are unable to meet the claims of their creditors are punished with the loss of sight. In the case which came under Dr. Morrison's observation it was the debtor's son who was the victim of this diabolical custom. He was tied hands and feet and deprived wholly of the sight of one eye, while that of the other would have been lost but for timely surgical aid. The offense was that the poor fellow's father owed the remorseless Shylocks forty taels, or about £10 in English money. Dr. Morrison was informed that the practice was by no means uncommon, and that about the time he was attending to his patient another man was dying in the same neighborhood from similar injuries. The Chinese authorities are investigating the matter, and we hope that when Sir Robert Hart issues his next volume he will be able to speak of such barbarities as things of the past.—London News.

To dream of a ponderous whale,
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm),
Unless it should happen to fail.

Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

A Kalamazoo laborer fell sixty feet, landing in mortar, which saved him.

Hundreds of persons who have used Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value, as a stimulant and tonic, for preventing and curing baldness, cleansing the scalp, and restoring the youthful color to faded and gray hair.

"YELLOW JACK."

Attracting Attention from Its Presence in Tampa.

[Special Correspondence.]

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 7.—Florida is the only state, so far as known, in which there has been yellow fever this year. It made its appearance in Key West in the latter part of May, and disappeared before the middle of August. It was of a very mild type, and the percentage of the sick who died was very small. The origin of the fever is not in doubt. It is agreed that it was brought from Havana by a family of Cubans, who brought with them some bedding which had been used by a yellow fever patient.

The outbreak at Key West, occurring so early in the season, alarmed all the Florida towns, and excited apprehensions of danger even in Charleston and Savannah. A vigorous sanitary movement was at once inaugurated, and in a little while the health authorities of the different towns announced that every possible precaution had been taken against the fever. The only place about which much alarm was felt was Tampa. The opinion was frequently expressed that there, if anywhere, the fever would obtain a lodgement on the mainland of Florida, and time proved its correctness.

The announcement of the appearance of the fever at Tampa, although the season was far advanced, was followed by exhibitions of the wildest alarm in all the towns of Florida on the lines of railroad. Quarantine against the infected city was at once established, and travel became almost impossible. The fear which yellow fever excites in places which have been afflicted with the disease is something that cannot be explained. The reports of the appearance of smallpox, typhoid fever and even diphtheria are received almost with indifference, but yellow fever, although far less fatal than any of the diseases mentioned, causes such terror that everybody who can get away from an infected place does so with delay.

The reason yellow fever is so dreaded is that when it becomes epidemic about everybody is attacked, and in severe epidemics even those who are regarded as acclimated do not escape. The very general belief is that one is not liable to a second attack, but experience proves that this belief is not well founded. There is not a city in this country, which has suffered in late years from yellow fever epidemics, where there cannot be found persons who have had the fever more than once. In New Orleans this is especially true. A great many people died in that city from the fever during the great epidemic of 1878 who had certificates of physicians of established reputation showing that they had suffered from the yellow fever in previous epidemics.

The captain of one of the finest steamers running between New York and a South Atlantic port has, perhaps, had the yellow fever more times than any other living man. He is a little past 50 years of age, and is in the enjoyment of robust health. He does not appear to be more than 40, and it is doubtful if he feels as if he were beyond that age. His experience with yellow fever is such a remarkable one that it would be worth the while of those interested in the study of that disease to give it more than a passing notice. The first time he was attacked he was on the west coast of Africa, in 1849. He was then only a well grown lad and was noted for his uniformly good health. He was sick three months and was not expected to recover. The length of his illness was due to a relapse and the excessive weakness which followed it. His second attack was in Calcutta, but it was a light one. There was no doubt, however, about the character of his sickness. His third attack was at New Orleans during the terrible epidemic of 1853, when people died so fast that it was impossible to bury them decently. Indeed, there were not enough well people to prepare the bodies for burial, and they were thrown into trenches as they were taken from their beds, and covered without funeral ceremonies of any kind. The captain, whose experience is here related, was not expected to recover, but his iron constitution stood the strain, and after forty days he was able to attend to his duties on shipboard again. His fourth attack was at Rio Janeiro, in 1855, and it was a bad one. The Masons of that city, however, nursed him through it, and after a month's illness he was able to be about again. In 1860, in the same city, he was again stricken down with the dreaded disease, and the attack was so severe that but little hope was entertained of his recovery. The physician who attended him expressed the opinion that if he recovered he would enjoy exceptionally good health, or, as he put it, he would be a "new man." This opinion proved to be correct, as the captain seldom suffers from sickness of any kind.

One of the reasons why yellow fever excites so much alarm is that physicians do not know anything about it. They are all the time experimenting. The treatment is different in almost every epidemic. New Orleans is thought to have the best yellow fever doctors in this country, and yet their treatment of the disease is radically different from what it was twenty years ago. Before the war a patient was dosed with calomel and castor oil. He was given a mustard foot bath and wrapped in blankets. The windows and doors were kept closed, as it was thought there was more danger of catching cold from fresh air than benefit to be derived from it. Now the treatment does not include the calomel and oil, the blankets, nor the closed room. Every effort is made to increase the patient's comfort, and he is strengthened in every way for the purpose of offering the greatest possible resistance to the disease.

E. N. H.

Moorish Horsemanship.

Now and then a stranger, the owner of a good horse and a man having confidence in his horsemanship, declines to join the bands of riders. He prefers showing off on his own account. "Who is he? Where does he come from?" and similar inquiries are heard as he rides down the line of spectators in a preparatory walk. He seems pleased rather than the reverse to hear these remarks, especially so when some rather uncomplimentary surmises are ventured upon about himself or steed. Presently down comes this unknown knight in all his glory! Upright he stands upon his stirrups—high above his horse's neck—with gun to shoulder. Now he points to the right, now to the left, now to the front, and then suddenly twisting round he lets fly his gun as if at some pursuing enemy. There is a murmur of applause as he leisurely walks his horse back, and each time as he returns he earns by some new feat the approving shouts of the delighted crowd. In his last round his steed is galloping faster than ever, but the rider seems tired and careless. However, like a thought—like a flash of lightning—he is suddenly standing on his feet in his saddle with gun to shoulder. As the weapon blazes away he seems to split in two, and, with a thud, he is once more astride of his steed, which this time is not checked, but gallops off with him back, probably, to Fez or Morocco, where the sultan has an army of such horsemen.—St. James' Gazette.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is nature's only true laxative. This pleasant California liquid fruit remedy may be had at Dr. Casper's drug store, 50c. and $1 bottles. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known to cleanse the system; to act on the liver, kidneys, and bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, colds, and fevers, and to cure constipation, indigestion, and kindred ills.

Coffee was first used in Arabia about 142, and was introduced at Cairo in 1530, at Constantinople in 1554, at Venice in 1615, at Paris in 1644, and in London in 1652.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Fletulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Frank H. Coblentz, corner Market and High streets.

A CHAPTER ON CANES.

THE POPULAR DEMAND FOR MORE EXPENSIVE DECORATION.

The Various Kinds of Wood Used—Sticks Imported from Foreign Lands—Gold and Silver Headed Canes—A Peep Into the Melting Pot.

There is great activity among the cane makers of this city. They work day and night to fill orders for the holiday trade. These orders are mostly for canes of the higher prices, with gold or silver heads. The popular demand for canes is not at present in the line of rare and curious woods, but rather for inferior material in the sticks and more expensive decoration. The cheaper sticks, such as are sold on the sidewalks and at the summer resorts, are made of nanaberry wood, hickory, water beech and dogwood. These sticks are grown in New Jersey and the northern part of New York state. The process of getting these canes ready for the market consists merely in straightening, sandpapering and polishing. These cheap varieties are never ornamented with gold or silver, and they are sold for from five to fifteen cents apiece.

Among the imported sticks are those made of olive wood, which is brought from Algeria through the London market. Another popular variety of wood is English hazel. A very fine hazel wood stick is grown in Germany. Hazel wood is chiefly prized for the beauty of its bark, which is particularly true of the English silver bark. These sticks are brought to this country with natural crook handles, and are ornamented with gold, silver and buckhorn heads. Another variety of wood sought after by cane carriers is the French crab. These sticks are cultivated on cane farms in the vicinity of Paris. They are used with and without the bark, and fetch higher prices than hazel.

AN EXPENSIVE STICK.

A very expensive cane is made from the Madagascar or Ceylon vine. This wood is warty and knotty. It is carried in its natural condition with a knob on each stick. A highly prized cane is made from Malacca cane, of the rattan species. These sticks are largely used for mounting purposes. They are about equal in value to the hazel. Other beautiful canes are made from English oak, prunelle and German cherry. A comparatively rare cane is manufactured from the hide of the sea cow. It is semi-transparent, like amber.

But the woods which are always in demand, and which none of the vagaries of fashion have driven from their secure position in public estimation, are the rosewood, ebony and snakewood. These varieties have practically a monopoly of elegant mountings. A solid gold head is seldom, if ever, put upon anything less rare than the three varieties. Snakewood is peculiarly striking in appearance, much resembling the mottled skin of a rattlesnake.

Among the names for the different kinds of canes are the Pistol Butt, the Prince of Wales Knob, the Opera Hook, Crutch Hook, the Mascot Hook and the Mascot Crutch.

Never before in the history of cane making have there been so many gold and silver headed canes carried as at present. The majority of these mountings are not solid, as a great many persons erroneously suppose. They are made of a thin shell, which is usually one-sixth gold or silver and four-sixths baser metal.

The process of manufacture of these metal heads is very interesting. An inquisitive reporter climbed two dingy flights of stairs in Fulton street the other day to see how the heads were made. He was first shown a series of steel dies with which the cane heads were pressed into the desired shapes. The edges of the two pieces were then joined together with gold solder, just as the halves of a walnut shell might be welded. This shell was then filled with melted lead, so as to form a solid ground upon which the gold chasers can work, to whom the cane head was then passed for ornamentation. After the chasers have cut the yielding metal into figured designs the head was covered with whiting and submitted to the fierce heat of a gas jet, which caused the lead to run out. Then the cane head was polished and fastened upon the cane.

AN INTERESTING PROCESS.

A most interesting process was that by which the gold was separated from the baser metals. All the odd pieces of metal which were left over, like shoemakers' parings, were thrown into a big earthen preserve jar. Nitric acid was poured upon these scraps. A chemical action was then begun by which the gold was separated from the baser metals. A white and suffocating smoke arose which was stifling. The liquid in the jar assumed a deep blue color, and big golden bubbles rose to the surface. The contents of the jar simmered and seethed, and all the time the acid was getting in its work separating the purer metal from the baser composition. The liquid was constantly assuming varying changes in color, until it gradually settled down into a vivid green. Then the gold shavings were fished out and dried in a copper dipper over a portable forge. The gold shavings were then placed in a little sand crucible, which was wedged between two glowing pieces of charcoal. In the intense heat of the fire the gold shavings were soon reduced to a liquid state and cast into bars to be used for soldering purposes.

The place where this process is carried on employs only about a dozen men, yet the proprietors sell all the water, which is used for washing purposes, the ashes from the portable forge and the aprons, besides the sweepings from the floor, for $400 a year. The reporter heard all this in wonder, and looked at the mysteries of the melting pot with amazement. Then he went down on the sidewalk and shook himself, and dust like that from a butterfly's wing fell from his clothing in a golden shower.—New York Evening Sun.

Skillful Women of Fayal.

The women of Fayal have long been noted for their skill with the needle, and much valuable work is done by them, which is eagerly bought up by agents of American and English business houses, who are kept on the spot the year round by their employers. Fine embroideries and drawn work are especially well done. There is also a kind of lace made from the fiber of the aloe, which is peculiar to this island, and which commands a ready sale.—Cleveland Leader.

Mary Anderson's Necklace.

A necklace worn by Mary Anderson in "A Winter's Tale" is a copy of one supposed to have been worn by Helen of Troy, on exhibition in the South Kensington museum. Her cloak was embroidered by twenty-five women, and it took them three weeks to make it. Alma Tadema designed it.—New York Sun.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for coughs and colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes T. J. Casper, druggist, 41 east Main street, to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

America has more dollars invested in dairies than in banks.

Wanted, 1,000 Men

To know the value of *Hop Plasters* for the cure of aches and pains. They soothe and strengthen weak parts. Thousands of workingmen use and recommend them as the best plaster ever made.

Edison on the Labor Question.

Thomas Edison, the electrician, when asked by a newspaper interviewer what he thought of the Keely motor, replied: "I have never seen it, so I have no opinion about it. But all the results he is said to have obtained can be got from compressed air. All the air in this room can be condensed into a liquid that could be carried in a filbert shell, and its explosive force would be tremendous. Skillfully released and reconstructed, it would move a great machine." In reply to the question, "When motive power gets to be four times as cheap as it is, Mr. Edison, what will become of the laboring man?" "He will be enriched by it. Machinery will be his slave. See how machinery has multiplied in the last fifty years. As a direct result, workingmen get double the wages they did then, and the necessities of life cost only half as much. In other words, a hand worker can today buy four times as much with ten hours of work as his father could fifty years ago. For the first time in the world's history a skilled mechanic can buy a barrel of flour with a single day's work. The machinery in the United States represents the labor of 1,000,000,000 men, or fifty times as much labor as that of all the men in the country.

"When motive power is still further cheapened—say in another generation—I believe that the unskilled laborer, if sober and industrious, can have a house of his own and a horse and carriage and a library and a piano. It is terrible stupidity that leads some laboring men to suppose that machinery is their foe. It is the thing that gives them independence and even freedom. Without machinery society would drift into the condition of master and slave. The multiplication of machinery means for every worker more food, better clothes, better house, less work. In fact, I believe that the indefinite increase of machinery is going to solve what folks call 'the labor question'—that is, the desire of hand workers to get a bigger slice of the margin of profit."—Scientific American.

Where Life Is a Horrid Crush.

A New Yorker rarely ever invites a friend to his house; if he wants to give him a dinner his appointment is for the club and thus these institutions all over the city are kept busy from 6 to 10 in the evening with these "professional engagements." I coin this name for these communions between men for the reason that dinner engagements are made in New York either for business or dissipation. If a friend invites a gentleman to dinner he is usually from out of town and is here upon some mission of traffic or pleasure. Therefore the incident of taking a meal at the club is simply the beginning of some combination of money making, or for a wild hurrah after the meal is over. New York being the center of the United States these combinations are numerous here, and hence the prosperity of nearly all of its clubs. It matters not how or for what purpose they are successful, but in this season, when every one is complaining of hard times and the scarcity of money, the clubs of New York are more prosperous than ever, as a rule. Notwithstanding this, life in most of them is hard and forbidding.

The animosities between the tradesmen of New York, who are its power and purpose, are very severe. There are few friendships in this great city, little milk of human kindness, and less commercial honesty. In this connection I am speaking of the men and their relations with each other. Life here is a horrid crush, and when men can rob no outsider they set up jobs on each other. To a great extent the clubs are the vehicle of the combinations by which men may be made or broke, just as the turn of the wheel may make it possible or impossible.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Atmospheric Contamination.

Not a little has been done already by means of household ventilation and systematic house drainage to purify the air we breathe. In another direction very little indeed has been accomplished, though measures of reform are not only most desirable, but are likely in many cases to become, if carried out, an actual source of income. We refer to the refuse product emitted by manufactories and workfields. Notwithstanding the circulation of fresh air which is constantly flowing over town and country, it must be allowed that there is in many places an excess of noxious matter in the atmosphere above what is compatible with healthy life. Coal dust, iron filings, clay from potteries, carbonic gases from brickfields, sulphurous gases and hydrochloric acid from metal and chemical works, besides ammoniacal vapors, vitrous and nitric acids, arsenious and other metallic fumes, organic gaseous products of decay, are still freely cast forth in the surrounding air. Their influence in the atmosphere is often plainly perceptible by the senses, and if not as plainly poisonous, has, without doubt, its share in that subtle impairment of vitality to which we have referred. The question relating to atmospheric contamination from this source and its treatment is a large one and deserving of consideration alike by economists, sanitarians and the general public.—London Lancet.

The Cardinal's Hat.

The peculiar red hat worn by the cardinals for a few moments when they receive their titles, the same as the one that can be seen suspended over the altar in St. Patrick's cathedral, has arrived from Rome for Cardinal Gibbons. The shape of this hat is somewhat like a big Mexican sombrero, and it has a bunch of thirteen tassels ranged in graduated lines attached to the side. When the cardinal gets his ring and title one of these hats is put on his head for a few minutes by the pope, and then it is taken off and never used again. When the cardinal dies it is put at the foot of his bier, and when he is buried it is supended over the altar of his church until his successor is appointed, just as the one that can now be seen at the cathedrals.—Hatter and Furrier.

One of Turner's Pictures.

Mr. Frith tells us in his "Reminiscences" that Turner once characterized his own pictures in a neat way. "At a dinner where I was present a salad was offered to Turner, who called the attention of his neighbor at the table (Jones Loyd, afterward Lord Overstone) to it in the following words: 'Nice cool green, that lettuce, isn't it? And the beetroot pretty red—not quite strong enough; and the mixture, delicate tint of yellow that. Add some mustard, and then you have one of my pictures.' "—New York Tribune.

School Children in Prussia.

The total number of children within the age of compulsory school years in Prussia is 5,500,000, of whom 4,800,000 attend school. There are more than 700,000 teachers in 33,000 elementary schools. The average number of pupils to one teacher is seventy-eight.—Science.

**'Tis SOZDONT the whole world tries,
'Tis SOZODONT which Purifies
The breath and mouth, and dirt defies,
'Tis SOZODONT for which we cry,
Sweet SOZODONT for which we sigh,
'Tis only SOZODONT which we buy.**

The Praise of Sozodont

like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence it is the standard Tooth Wash of the Period.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," like the shirt of Nessus, cannot be pulled off.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me what obscurity is?" "Yes'm," replied Tommy; "It's a place where a good many people go after 'lection."

LOCAL NOTICES.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box, by Charles Ludlow & Co.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at Charles Ludlow & Co.'s drug store.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Charles Ludlow & Co.

Magistrate—I'm afraid I will have to commit you as a nuisance. Prisoner—But it is against the law to commit a nuisance.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Frank H. Coblentz, corner Market an High streets.

A co-operative grocery store has been organized by the Knights of Labor, at Lima, Ohio.

SKIN! SCALP! AND BLOOD!

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with the results above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

SAVED MY MOTHER'S LIFE.

Ever since I can remember, my mother has suffered from a milk leg. Nothing would do her any good. She had the best medical talent, but they all did her no good. She suffered with her leg for thirty years and never knew a well day. She would have to sit up half the night, holding up her leg and moaning. She had no peace. She used all the best known remedies in the country without effect. I asked her to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES. Got her a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she took it, and has taken in all six or seven bottles, and now she is a well woman today. Her leg is entirely healed and her health was never better. She can go out every day, something she has done in ten years, so you see I cannot help stating to you about your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES. You have saved my mother's life. I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I have advertised your CUTICURA REMEDIES far and near.

EDWARD LUEDER, 1505 Broadway, N. Y.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 illustrations

PIMPLES, Blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Pains and Weaknesses
OF FEMALES

Instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, most agreeable, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female Pains and Weaknesses. Warranted vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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While scores of patents have been found worthless, the principles of the Glove-Fitting have proved invaluable.

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The Only Remedy
FOR
Contagious Blood Poison.

Mr. D. F. Adams, Union, South Carolina, writes: "I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. I was treated by the best physicians, and used various kinds of remedies, but received no substantial relief. I finally tried the Swift Specific, and about four bottles cured me sound and well."

Col. R. H. Kieser, editor and proprietor of the Opelika, Ala., *Times*, under date of August 2, 1887, writes: "When I was a young man, through indiscretion, I contracted a disease which has stuck to me for years. Some five or six years since I was troubled with pains, so as to make it difficult for me to walk. Having advertised the S. S. S. in my paper for several years, I concluded I would try it to see if there was any efficacy in the medicine. I commenced using it according to directions and used half dozen bottles. I was once at a way station and, getting left, I walked the seven miles and have never felt any return of the old malady. After experiencing the good effects I must say I am satisfied with the result. I am sixty-eight years of age and I feel now like a young man and can go to the case when necessary and set up from six to eight thousand ems without any inconvenience. I send you this without solicitation.

Mr. F. Woehl, 211 North Avenue, Chicago, under date of June 12, 1887, writes: "I deem it my duty to thank you for the cure I received from your excellent medicine. I contracted a very severe case of blood poisoning about two years ago. Hearing of your medicine, I went to a drug store, the proprietor of which persuaded me to buy a preparation of his own, which he said was a sure cure. I used six bottles of his stuff and grew worse all the time. At last I got disgusted and despaired of a cure. I met a friend who told me that your medicine had cured him. I went to the same druggist again and demanded your medicine. He reluctantly sold me twelve bottles, and I am now perfectly cured. I write this for the benefit of sufferers, to prevent their being deceived by false representations. I thank you again for the benefit derived from your medicine."

Dr. J. N. Cheney, a prominent physician, residing in Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia, in a letter recounting the infallible success he has in curing contagious blood poison cases in his extensive practice, writes: "Those who know the almost inevitable, permanently dangerous effects of mercury will welcome your discovery of S. S. S. as a boon to humanity. The medical profession, always wary of proprietary medicines, is coming slowly, and in some cases secretly, to the use of S. S. S. in cases of blood disorder. Of course a medicine that cures poisoning in its worst form must purify the blood of every disorder."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free

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This is the reason why Synvita Blocks continue to make friends as their virtues become better known. Clergymen, public speakers and people in all the avenues of life are a unit in their praise of that wonderful new remedy, Synvita Cough Blocks. They are warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, Sore Throat and Croup; 25 doses, 25c. Hundreds bear testimony to the remarkably cures of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus, effected by Synvita Blackberry Blocks, 25 doses, 25c. We have stacks of testimonials from mothers, who, after dosing their children with strong medicines for other supposed diseases, have completely cured them by using Synvita Worm Blocks; 25 doses, 25c. After you have tried all the high-priced bottle remedies and have found no relief, buy a package of Synvita Kidney, Blood and Liver Blocks and be cured; 50 doses, 50c. If you want the finest tonic Bitters in the market, buy a package of Synvita Bitter Blocks for 25c, and make ½ to 1 gallon of pure tonic bitters.

All these remedies only 1c a dose. No box, no teaspoon, no sticky bottle. Put up in patent packages. Warranted to cure or money refunded. Sold by druggists everywhere. Get a checker board of your dealer free. Send your address on a postal card for a copy of "The Synvita Block," which contains a history of diseases and cures, or send 1c stamp for sample of Cough Block and a copy of The Synvita Block. Address, THE SYNVITA CO., Lock Box 299, Delphos, Ohio.

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Moisture, intense itching and stinging, most at night—worse by scratching—very distressing. If allowed to continue tumors form which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Sent by mail for 50 cts.

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MISSOURI STEAM WASHER.

To men and women of energy and ability, seeking profitable employment, liberal terms will be given. The Washer works on a new principle which saves labor and clothing enormously.

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(Washer delivered at $10 to persons for their own use where I have no agent. Ask for particulars about Free Trial.)

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Under schedule in effect September 25, 1887, trains leave Springfield, central standard time, for Xenia, Cincinnati and Columbus, *7:15 a. m., for Dayton †7:15 a. m., for Xenia and Indianapolis †10:20 a. m., for Xenia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, *5:10 p. m.; for Xenia, Dayton and Cincinnati, †3:25 p. m.

Trains arrive in Springfield at †7:15 and *10:20 a. m., †5:00 p. m. and 5:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

SAM DODDS, Ticket Agent.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway.

	GOING EAST.	
8	Night Express	*1.30 am
12	New York & Boston Express	*9.50 am
2	Cleveland & Eastern Express	3.45 pm
4	New York Limited Express	*9.45 pm
	GOING SOUTH.	
9	Night Express	*2.30 am
27	Spg., Cin. & Wes. Ex.	6.00 am
1	Cin. Flying Buckeye	*7.35 am
29	Cincinnati & Indianapolis Express	11.00 am
3	Cleveland & Cincinnati Express	1.30 pm
35	South & West Express	4.00 pm
5	Cinti., Ind., St. Louis & Kan. Ex	*4.35 pm
	ARRIVE FROM EAST.	
9	Night Express	*2.20 am
1	Cin. Flying Buckeye	*7.35 am
3	Clevelan & Cincinnati Express	1.20 pm
	New York, Boston & Cincinnati Ex	*4.35 pm
	ARRIVE FROM SOUTH.	
8	Night Express	*1.25 am
18	Dayton, Springfield Accom. fr't	8.55 am
12	New York & Boston Limited	*9.50 am
34	Cincinnati & Springfield Accom	1.40 pm
2	Cleveland & Eastern Express	3.45 pm
2	Cincinnati & Springfield Accom	6.05 pm
44	New York Limited Express	10.05 pm

No. 12 has through sleepers to New York and Boston without change.

No. 4 is the famous limited express, composed entirely of sleepers, east of Cleveland through sleepers from Springfield. Makes New York in 20¾ hours and Boston in 24¾ hours.

G. H. KNIGHT,
G. A. Ticket Agent,
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Springfield, O.

D. B. MARTIN,
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N. Y., Penn. & Ohio and Erie Route.

All trains run on Central time—25 minutes slower than city time.

	TRAINS LEAVE GOING EAST.	
No. 4.	New York Limited, daily	10:28 a. m.
" 2.	Accom., daily except Sunday	3:37 p. m.
No. 8.	New York Fast Express	10:14 p. m.
	TRAINS LEAVE GOING WEST.	
No. 3.	Cin. & St. Louis Ex., daily	2:45 a. m.
" 1.	Accom., daily	10:10 a. m.
" 5.	St. Louis Ex., daily	3:26 p. m.

No. 5 has through sleepers to St. Louis. No. 4 runs through to New York solid. No change of cars for any class of passengers.

Free hack to trains to all points east of, and including north Lewisburg.

For tickets to all points and further information, call on

J. D. PHILBOSS,
Agent, 72 Arcade.

Telephone call 310.

Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway.

	ARRIVE FROM NORTH.	
1	Cincinnati Express	*1 00 a m
5	Sandusky and Springfield Ex	9 25 a m
3	Columbus Mail	4 20 p m
	ARRIVE FROM EAST.	
1	Night Express	*1 45 a m
5	Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City lim	6 56 a m
7	Sandusky Mail	10 35 a m
3	Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City Ex	*5 05 p m
	ARRIVE FROM WEST.	
2	Eastern Express	*1 20 a m
4	Atlantic Mail	*9 45 a m
6	New York Limited	4 25 p m
	DEPART GOING NORTH.	
2	Lakeside Express	*2 45 a m
4	Put-in-Bay Express	10 46 a m
5	Springfield and Sandusky Ex	5 35 p m
	DEPART GOING EAST.	
2	Columbus Express	*1 45 a m
4	Atlantic Mail	*9 55 a m
8	Columbus Accommodation	6 30 a m
6	New York Limited	4 35
	DEPART GOING WEST.	
1	Night Express	*2 05
5	Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City lim	7 00 a
3	Chicago, St. L. & Kan. City Ex	*5 15 p m

Ohio Southern Railroad.

	ARRIVE FROM SOUTH.	
3	Bainbridge Accommodation	9 40 a m
1	Mail and Express	4 30 p m
	DEPART GOING SOUTH.	
2	Mail and Express	10 25 a m
4	Bainbridge Accommodation	5 35 p m

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WM. HEFFERMAN,
Ticket Agent.

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