TIMELY TOPICS.

The new cathedral which has just been completed at Moscow, cost more than $10,000,000. Half a century has been consumed in its construction. The building accommodates 10,000 worshipers, as it covers 73,000 square feet. The bells alone cost $75,000. The largest weighs twenty-six tons, and the smallest only thirty pounds.

The growth of some of the Southern States is illustrated by the statement concerning Chattanooga that it has increased since the war "from a clump of whitewashed warehouses and shanties to a city of 25,000 inhabitants; from a tax roll of $1,300,000 to one of $7,000,000; and has increased its business capital from $209,000 to $5,000,000."

The late Peter Cooper, of New York, had a level head and looked at things philosophically. His idea was that in all towns where a newspaper is published, every business man should advertise, if nothing more than a card giving his name, business in which he is engaged, and location. It not only pays him, but it indicates to the people at a distance that the town he resides in has a live class of business men.

There is nothing more fertile than the brains of men who desire to defraud life insurance companies. At Buxton, in England, lately, a man who was ill began to recover, but conceived the idea of simulating death when the doctor came, and was able to persuade the doctor that he was dead. A certificate was accordingly made out. The man arose, shaved off his beard and became "the brother of the defunct," registered his own death, obtained an insurance claim and was well on his way to foreign parts when his trick was found out.

A Salt Lake jeweler has invented a novel timepiece in the shape of a steel wire stretched across his show-window on which a stuffed canary hops from left to right, indicating as it goes the hours of the day by pointing with its beak at a dial stretched beneath the wire, and having the figures from one to twenty-four. When it reaches the latter figure it glides across the window to one again. There is no mechanism whatever that can be seen, all being inside the bird. The inventor says he was three years in studying it out.

The cattle ranch area, according to the recent report of the chief of the bureau of statistics in Washington, D. C., embraces 1,365,000 square miles, or nearly forty-four per cent. of the total area of the United States. The value of the cattle that graze east of the Rocky mountains, as expressed in dollars and cents, reaches $200,000,000, the number of animals being 7,500,000. A fact announced in this same report will surprise the majority of people who read it. It is that almost 21,000,000 acres of this grazing land, with the herds belonging thereon, are the property of English syndicate and wealthy Englishmen.

According to the Buffalo *Commercial*, "cremation is becoming rapidly popular in Italy, according to recent accounts. The crematorium at Milan has all the business it can do, and the demand upon its accommodations is constantly increasing. The Milan crematorium makes very clean work of incineration, and leaves only a couple of handsful of dust and ashes to be taken care of. The process is remarkably cheap, the cost of everything, including the marble tablet, being less than $20. It is said that the system is such as to make the process rather attractive than otherwise, and nothing ghastly meets the eye.

The most recent discovery that steel can be made of scrap iron appears to have been made by Thomas Lipsey, foreman of the foundry of the Scioto valley car shops in Portsmouth, Ohio. The Portsmouth *Tribune and Republican* says of Mr. Lipsey: "After long and patient experiments he can take scraps of the most worthless iron, such as old bolts, bits of wrought and cast iron, oyster cans, and rusty scraps, commanding only half a cent a pound, and make steel of a finer grain than the Bessemer steel, not only with the strength of wrought iron, but more than fifty times its strength. Mr. Lipsey holds a secret that will revolutionize the mechanical world."

The Hartford *Times* is authority for the following: "Leprosy, unluckily, isn't yet among the diseases that were. Physicians know no cure for it. In Louisiana there are still some cases, and in 1785 there was a leper hospital in New Orleans. On the Bay Chaleurs, on the New Brunswick shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, there has been a leper hospital for many years; a sorrowful establishment in a dreary region. A servant girl was taken there, not long ago, from this region. Norwegian immigrants have carried leprosy into Minnesota, but there it is dying out. Several cases have lately appeared in Baltimore, one at least, spontaneously. Chinese in San Francisco have the disease."

A "practical" shoeman ought to be well posted, inasmuch as he hails from Lynn, Mass., writes to the Boston *Transcript* that a person who wears a pinching shoe with the expectation that a small size looks smaller is much mistaken. The foot will spread out in any kind of a shoe, and the size of the foot becomes more noticeable in a shoe that is too small than one of the right size is purchased. The best made shoe in the world will not stand the strain when a person wears a shoe too small for the foot. Half the shoes returned for the inspection of manufacturers are damaged by squeezing a large foot into a small shoe. Shoes should not always be bought by the size and width mark. The only safe way is to fit the foot, let the size be what it may. This is comparatively an easy matter nowadays, as each year manufacturers study more and more the mechanical construction of lasts; a number of widths are furnished by well-equipped manufacturers, the measurements being graded to an eighth of an inch.

Baptism With Scenic Effects.

The congregation was large, and the services were unusually impressive. After the discourse the stage setting was prepared for the candidates for baptism. When the scenery in front was drawn back a beautiful sight presented itself. The scenery had been so arranged as to form a charming woodland scene; the pool was placed in the center of the stage, and was surrounded by flowers and rocks, which formed a rustic spot; the background was so arranged that the effect was as pleasing as it was novel. The Rev. Mr. Purser, advanced and baptized Mrs. S. C. Moore, Miss Mary Slade and Mr. M. P. Lewis. When the ceremony was finished the choir sang "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," in a manner that touched the whole congregation.—*Birmingham (Aba.) Age.*

Persian Punishments.

The Zil-i-Sultan at Ispahan and the late Hissam-us-Sultan at Meshed have been distinguished for the severity of their punishments. The most common of the various punishments in Persia is that of "the sticks." Persians frequently menace disobedient slaves with "the sticks." The offender is thrown on his back upon the ground, his bare feet are passed through leathern loops attached to six-feet beam of wood, which is twisted until the loops are painfully tight about his ankles, and is held in the strong grasp of two men, so that by no writhing nor efforts can he rise or remove his feet. The sticks are generally light quarter-inch green rods four or five feet in length, and if sentenced to "fifty sticks," twenty-five are laid on each side of him upon the ground. Two executioners then break stick after stick by beating them upon the soles of his feet, with horrible result, of which a month's lameness is likely to be the painful consequence. Both these governors are said to have adopted the same punishment for the suppression of highway robbery—they built the captured robbers into pillars of masonry. The Koran recommends the cutting off a hand as the punishment for theft, and there are men in Persia who carry about evidence that this cruel punishment is sometimes practiced. A Persian governor is alleged to have been successful in enforcing taxation by a practice of filling the wide trousers of recalcitrant subjects with freezing snow. Crimes of robbery and violence are more frequent in the south than in the north of Persia. Some ascribe this to the large nomad population, which, according to the season, moves from the shores of the gulf toward or from Ispahan. Everywhere in Persia it is the habit of wayfarers to gather together for mutual protection. Peasants passing from town to town with, perhaps, a bag of silver in their pockets, feel happy if they can join some caravan which includes armed men, and especially safe if they are in the caravan of a European. The most common form of execution is to cut the throats of criminals, and to leave their bodies lying in the public square. The bowstring is occasionally used by skilful "ferashes," two of whom twist the rope round the neck of the criminal and kill him by strangulation with awful rapidity. If a European is injured, one difficulty attending complaint is that the Persian government is so easily roused to indiscriminate and wholesome vengeance upon its miserable subjects. There will certainly be some victims for the knife or the string or the living death at the hands of the executioners; the main evidence may be that the prisoners were taken near the spot. In Persia there is but the feeblest and the faintest security for the adminstration of justice.—*London Graphic.*

The Magnetic Tree Cure.

After Mesmer, the author of mesmerism, was exploded, the Marquis de Puysegur, the owner of quite a large estate, began to try animal magnetism upon his tenants, and so many of the sick flocked to him for healing that within a circumference of twenty miles he was regarded as having a power almost divine. He was the first discoverer of that state of magnetic somnambulism denominated clairvoyance. His gardener was his first object. So famous did he become he found it difficult to obtain needful repose, and remembering that Mesmer had said he could magnetize bits of wood, he thought it possible he might magnetize a whole tree! There was a large elm on the village green much resorted to on fine summer evenings. This he proceeded to magnetize by making passes and touching it with his hands. He directed streams of the magnetic fluid from his body to the branches and then to the trunk; after which he had circular seats erected all around it, and cords suspended from it in all directions. "When the patients had seated themselves, they twisted the cords round the diseased parts of their bodies, and held one another firmly by their thumbs to form a direct channel of communication for the passage of the fluid."

The result of this magnetnizing by the mass is related in a letter to his brother, dated May, 1784:

"I continue to make use of the happy power for which I am indebted to M. Mesmer. Every day I bless his name, for I am very useful, and produce many salutary effects on all the sick poor in the neighborhood. They flock around my tree; there were more than 1:30 of them this morning. Not a leaf of it but communicates health! All feel, more or less, the good effects of it. I have only one regret, it is that I cannot touch all who come. Madam de Puysegur, the friends she has with her, my servants, and in fact all who are near me, feel an amazement mingled with admiration, which cannot be described. Without my tree, which gives me rest, and which will give me still more, I should be in a state of agitation inconsistent, I believe, with my health."

What could more fully illustrate the power of imagination than the narration of the healing tree.

A Turcoman's Appetite.

A recent traveller informs us that a Turcoman is ready at all moments to devour any amount of food, of any description. He seems never thoroughly satisfied even with the heaviest meal, but is always ready to face the biggest dish of pilaff or broth that can be put before him. His appetite seems really phenomenal. The same writer describes a supper given him at Merv:

Makdum Kuli led the way up the precipitous stairs to the bala-hane, or upper chamber of the tower, where our evening repast was laid out. Nothing could be simpler than this meal. Some broken cake-bread of the coarsest description had been broken up in wooden dishes, some two feet in diameter, and over it had been poured a quantity of mutton broth, the meat and bones resting on the top.

With each dish was a rude wooden spoon, the bowl four inches in diameter, the handle a foot long. This instrument was intended for the broth; one ate the meat and bread with one's fingers, each of the half dozen persons around each dish taking the spoon in turns. This is the unvarying manner of eating, even in the "highest society" of Merv.

A number of hungry attendants sat cross-legged around, eyeing the bowls with wolf-like eyes, and no doubt inwardly anathematizing the extensive appetites that were rapidly lessening their contents, for the remnant of their superiors' repast was all they had to expect.

However long I might live amid such surroundings, I could never get accustomed to them, or insensible to the wolf-like eyes of the attendants; and often, on similar occasions, I have given over eating before my hunger was half appeased, lest I might have too heavy a weight of maledictions to carry, for the greater part were sure to be leveled against the unbelieving Giaour, who was thus consuming what should more properly find its way into the stomachs of true believers.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Abiatha Twitchell, of Lancaster, N. H., aged ninety-five, works daily on his farm.

Among the Persians, if a man is caught stealing the second time, his hands are cut off.

The wedding ring is worn on the fourth finger because in ancient times it was thought a nerve went direct from this finger to the heart.

The ancient myth about the ostrich was that she did not hatch her eggs by sitting upon them, but by the rays of light and warmth from her eyes.

The Corees were a small tribe of Algonquins on the coast of upper North Carolina. They were allies of the Tuscaroras in an attack upon the English in 1711, and were defeated; and they have since disappeared from the face of the earth, and their dialect is entirely forgotten.

It is difficult to discover why the glove was recognized as a sign of defiance. It is suggested that the custom of dropping or sending the glove as the signal of a challenge, may have been derived from the circumstance of its being the cover of the hand, and therefore not for the hand itself.

In testimony oaths have always been associated with something to be touched or kissed. People had to touch relics when they swore in the middle ages. The Danes when they invaded England were ready to take any oath with impunity save that of touching a certain sacred ring or amulet.

Among other forms of animal life which has disappeared from the earth is the sea cow. This great animal, which has been variously classed with the whales, with walruses and seals, and with elephants, was a toothless vegetable feeder, living along the shore in shallow water, and often weighing three or four tons. It was seen alive and described in 1741, but in 1780 it appeared to have become entirely extinct.

Paul Pinkham, of Millbridge, a blind man, has followed the lobster business for ten years, says the Mount Desert (Me.) *Herald*. His boat is guided by his wife, but he hauls his traps, takes out his lobsters, puts on the bait, as well and as quickly as if he could see. He has caught a ton a week for three weeks. Mr. Pinkham makes his own traps and builds his own boats. In the blueberry season he picks berries for the canning factory nearly as fast as those who can see.

To Prevent Fires.

The *Fireman's Herald* condenses into small compass a vast amount of useful information having a tendency to prevent fires, thus wise:

1. Always buy the best quality of oil.
2. Never make a sudden motion with a lamp, either in lifting or setting it down.
3. Never put a lamp on the edge of a table or mantel.
4. Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you should have to go without a light.
5. See that the lamp wick is always clean and that they work freely in the tube.
6. Never blow a lamp out from the top.
7. Never take a light to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to the closet, place the light at a distance.
8. Use candles when possible in going about the house and in bedrooms. These are cheaper and can't explode, and for many purposes are just as good as lamps.
9. Matches should always be kept in stone or earthern jars or in tin.
10. They should never be left where rats and mice can get hold of them. There is nothing more to the taste of a rat than phosphorous. They will eat it if they can get at it. A bunch of matches is almost certain to be set fire to if a rat gets at it.
11. Have perfectly good safes in every place where matches are to be used, and never let a match be left on the floor.
12. Never let a match go out of your hand after lighting it until you are sure the fire is out, and then it is better to put it in a stove or earthen dish.
13. It is far better to use the safety matches, which can only be lighted upon the box which contains them.
14. Have your furnaces examined carefully in the fall and at least once during the winter by a competent person. All the pipes and flues should be carefully looked to.
15. If there are any closets in the house near chimneys or flues, which there ought not to be, put nothing of a combustible nature into them. Such closets will soil silver and crack crockery and burn bedding. They form a bad part of any house that contains them.
16. Never leave any wood near a furnace, range or stove to dry.
17. Have your stove looked to frequently to see that there are no holes for coal to drop out.
18. Never put any hot ashes or coals in a wooden receptacle.
19. Be sure there are no curtains or shades that can be blown into a gas light.
20. Never examine a gas meter after dark.

A Land Flowing with Wine, and the People all Drunkards.

Among the new missionary stations established by the American board is that of Inhambane, on the east coast of Africa, about 200 miles northeast of Delagoa bay. The missionary at this station, the Rev. Dr. Richards, lately made an inland tour of 150 miles from the coast, to see what he could see, and in a recent number of the *Missionary Herald* is given a very interesting account of this journey, from which we abstract the following:

On the third day out the explorers came upon the Amakwakwa tribe, of whom Mr. Richards says: "They have no guardians at all. They are so frequently robbed by Umzila's impis (soldiers) that they have become quite discouraged. Another reason is that the native fruit is capable of sustaining life, and is abundant; and, again, the palm wine flows freely all over the country. This palm tree is usually four or five feet high, seldom ten feet. It manifests little life, save the top, where a few leaves appear, looking like a flower pot on a stump. These leaves are all cut off, and from the cut each tree yields daily about a pint of delicious juice, but highly intoxicating when allowed to stand for a few hours. There seems to be no limit to these trees, and we were surrounded on every hand by drunken men and women. Even little children were staggering about as ingloriously as their parents. It was difficult to avoid trouble with these people, yet our guns were respected, and a ball fired carelessly at a near tree would produce quiet for half an hour. They were coarse, rough drunken fellows, often plundering, often plundered, and accustomed to quarrels and fights not altogether bloodless. One could scarce expect to find pleasure in passing among them.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Professor Kiessling, of Hamburg, announces that he has discovered how the bright colors of sunset are produced.

Taking the average cost of unloading ten different kinds of freight, it has been found that it cost the railway companies as much to unload a ton as it did to haul the same twenty-five miles. The figures are for the commoner and more easily handled classes of freights; such as bags, barrels, grain and light boxes.

During the summer seasons of this year, thunder storms will form a subject of special study by the newly organized New England Meteorological society. Observations, divided into several classes to bring the work within reach of all who will share in it, will be taken whenever a thunder storm can be seen or heard.

The coal fields of China proper, according to a paper read before the Philanthropic society of Glasgow by Mr. A. Williamson, have a total area of about 400,000 square miles. Both the Shansi and Heenan coal fields are greater than that of the aggregate of the principal coal producing countries of Europe, and in other districts of North China the coal fields are said to be seven times as large as all those of Great Britain. The coal is of various kinds, and iron ores are in all parts found in close proximity to the coal.

A German agricultural chemist, Professor Heinrich, concludes that plants are best nourished when the plant-food in soil or water reaches a certain concentration, not the absolute quantity of plant-food but its concentration determining the fertility of a soil. Deep tillage without a simultaneously increased application of manure is hurtful, since the plant-food is thus diluted and the nutrition of the crop rendered more difficult. Deep tillage insures, but heightened concentration of plant-food increases, the harvest.

The Chinese make a kind of India paper from the inner bark of the bamboo. The canes are first cut into pieces of four or five feet in length, made into parcels, and thrown into a reservoir of mud and water for about a fortnight to soften them; they are then taken out and carefully washed, every one of the pieces being again cut into filaments, which are exposed to the rays of the sun to dry and bleach. Then they are boiled in large kettles and reduced to pulp in mortars, by means of a hammer with a long handle, or by submitting the mass to the action of stampers, raised in the usual way by cogs on a revolving axis. The pulp being thus far prepared, a glutinous substance extracted from the shoots of a certain plant is next mixed with in stated quantities, and upon this mixture chiefly depends the quality of the paper.

"Eating Before Sleeping."

Dr. R. M. Hodges once read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, in which he touched on this question upon which doctors disagree, and said: "It is a common impression that to take food immediately before going to bed and to sleep is unwise. Such a suggestion is answered by a reminder that the instinct of animals prompts them to sleep as soon as they have eaten; and in summer an after-dinner nap, especially when that dinner is taken at midday, is a luxury indulged in by many. If the ordinary hour of the evening meal is 6 or 7 o'clock, and of the first morning meal 7 or 8 o'clock, an interval of twelve hours or more, elapses without food and for persons whose nutrition is at fault this is altogether too long a period for fasting. That such an interval without food is permitted explains many a restless night, and much of the head and backache, and the languid, half-rested condition on rising, which is accompanied by no appetite for breakfast. This meal itself often dissipates these sensations. It is, therefore, desirable, if not essential, when nutriment is to be crowded, that the last thing before going to bed should be the taking of food. Sleeplessness is often caused by starvation, and a tumbler of milk, if drank in the middle of the night, will often put people to sleep when hypnotics would fail of their purpose. Food before rising is an equally important expedient. It supplies strength for bathing and dressing, laborious and wearisome tasks for the underfed, and is a better morning 'pick-me-up' than any 'tonic.'"—*Good Housekeeping.*

A Spanish Vendetta.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Petit Marseillais* relates a striking instance of the intensity of family quarrels in Spain. About a year ago a gypsy named Moralis was assassinated at Zerza, in the province of Caceres, by one of his comrades named Silra. The latter was in due course tried and condemned to death, but his execution did not satisfy the vengence of the victim's family. There had been ill feeling between the families for three years, but there had been no open quarrel until the murder of Moralis. Soon after the execution of the murderer, which took place last month, the two families met on their return from a fair near the town of Caceres. They had their mules and cattle with them. There were about fifty on each side, including women and children. A regular pitched battle ensued, revolvers, knives and sticks being freely used by the men, while the women employed their nails with considerable effect, and the children threw stones indiscriminately. The result of the struggle was that the heads of the two families were killed, two of the women, and several of the children. There were ten or twelve wounded, and the dead were horribly mutilated. If the mounted police had not interrupted the fight, there would have been many more lives lost. Several of the mules were killed, and the baggage of the two families was strewn about in such disorder, that the road for half a mile looked as if a large army had beaten a retreat along it.

Bill Nye and the Bronze Goddess.

I am in favor of a Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, because it will show that we keep it on tap winter and summer. We want the whole broad world to remember that when it gets tired of oppression it can come here and oppress us. We are used to it and we rather like it. If we don't like it we can get on the steamer and go abroad, where we may visit the effete monarchies and have a high old time.

The sight of the Goddess of Liberty standing there night and day, bathing her feet in the rippling sea, will be a good thing. It may be productive of good in a direction that many have not thought of. As she stands there day after day bathing her feet in the broad Atlantic, perhaps some moss grown Mormon moving toward the far West, a confirmed victim of his matrimonial habit, may fix the bright picture on his so-called mind, and remember how, on his arrival in New York he saw Liberty bathing her feet with impunity may be led in after years to try it on himself.—*Boston Globe.*

Evolution of the Fan.

One evening when the beautiful daughter of a powerful Chinese mandarin, was assisting at the grand feast of lanterns, she was so overcome by the heat that she was obliged to take off her mask. But to expose her face to the eyes of the profane and vulgar was a serious offence against the law, so, holding the mask as closely as possible to her features, she fluttered it to give herself air, and the rapidity of the movement still concealed her. The other ladies present, witnessing this hardy but charming innovation, imitated it, and at once ten thousand hands were fluttering ten thousand masks. Thus the fan was evolved and took the place of the mask.

Proud, Even if Poor.

The wedded couple were of poor but honest parents, and the bride was a laundry woman. To give the requisite *eclat* to the proceedings, therefore, they were unable to enlist much extraneous aid which had to be paid for; so the resources of the laundry had to be utilized. The wedding coach was constructed of a clothes barrow, with an inverted washtub as chair of state for the blushing bride. Three donkeys of the establishment were harnessed tandem fashion, and, thus professionally surrounded, the laundress started on her journey to the married state.

A Terrible Thought.

Mr. Flickers is not progressive. Some one said to him: "You've heard about their boring all over the country for natural gas, haven't you, Mr. Flickers?" "Yes, and I'm down on it, too." "Why so?" "Well, I think it ought to be stopped. How do we know but what the gas was put there to hold the world up like a balloon? and after it's burnt to a certain point, down we'll go kerchug."

THE *Hotel Vendome*, of Boston, is unsurpassed in location and appointments. Tourists wishing to stop at a hotel which offers the comforts of their own homes should not fail to visit it.

In a Hurry.

Did you ever notice a woman in a hurry? She goes along decorously for a little time. Suddenly she makes a spurt, runs about twenty yards, slows down panting, and if you just watch the man walking leisurely on the other side of the street you will find he'll get to the corner of the block before she does, and she is out of breath at that.

Health has a beauty of its own. No eruptions, sores or discoloratious disfigure or annoy the man or woman whose stomach, liver and bowels do their duty thoroughly. To compel them to their work, it is only necessary to take a dose of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice or thrice a day. This potent vegetable specific controls every disordered function.

Get Proof.

Weigh not so much what men assert, as what they prove; remember that truth is simple and naked, and needs not invention to apparel her comeliness.

An Important Arrest.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellow-man, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin, and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

Making crazy quilts is the proper work for bedlamites.

"I Don't Want Relief, but Cure."

is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

There was one man in history who had no mother-in-law. His name was Adam.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Spring fever—The ambition of a boy to become a high jumper in a circus.

I HAVE HAD Catarrh for years in its worst form. Before I had used one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm droppings into my throat had ceased, pain and soreness in my head was removed, as well as deafness. It gives me immediate relief for Cold in the head.—MRS. HAGADORN, Union, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

"Buchu-Pabia."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Iritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Drugts.

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.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe on receipt of stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' 'Rough on Corns.' 15c. Quick Complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. D'g'sts

Freckles, Pimples, Salt Rheum cured. Ad's Dr. M. Hutchinson, 110 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and $5 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA — VINEGAR BITTERS

... humors and diseases of the Skin or whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

It Invigorates the Stomach, and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render it of unequaled efficiency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

No Person can take the Bitters and remain long unwell.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, are destroyed and removed from the system.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St. Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers ... Drug...ists.

HOSTETTE... CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

...regular ...ness, regulating invigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ELY'S CREAM BALM — **CATARRH**

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