POWDERLY'S POWDER.

A Brand Warranted Safe From Premature Explosion.

A Circular Not Intended For the Public Eye, But Concerning Matters in Which the Public Are Deeply Interested—The Ring of the True Metal.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The following remarkable circular was made public this morning. It is the first official utterance of General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor, and in it he declines with startling clearness his very sensible views concerning strikes, boycotting, the eight-hour system and other important questions concerning organized labor:

[Secret Circular.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 18, 1886.

Noble Order of the Knights of Labor of America.

The recording secretary will, on receipt of this circular, place it in the hands of the master workman, whose duty it shall be to issue a tread-letter call for a full meeting, either regular or special, have a full attendance, and read it. Its extreme length must be excused, for I can not go to each assembly to speak on the present crisis, and take this method of reaching them.

An order was recently issued to suspend organization of new assemblies for forty days. It did not go out until a careful review of the field had been taken. Had I not been convinced that it was absolutely necessary for the salvation of the order my vote would not be cast in favor of a cessation of the work.

One of the gravest emergencies that ever faced a human being stands squarely before the head of this order to-day. It is not coming—it is here—and it must be firmly dealt with. Before taking another step in any direction I want to go before the great masses of our membership, through the medium of this circular, ask of them to speak to me as frankly as I now talk to them, and tell me what is held to be the duty of the order in to perform its mission as intended by its founders and those who have worked with it from the beginning, if a radical change must be effected. A stop must be called, and the ship brought back to her moorings. It has always been, and is at the present time, my policy to advocate conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of disputes between employer and employe. The law of Knighthood demands at the hands of our members an adherence to that policy. Thousands of men who had become disgusted with the ruinous policy of the strike as the only remedy for the ills we complain of were drawn to us because we had proclaimed to mankind that we had discarded the strike until all else had failed. The men and women who flock to our standard have a knowledge of their wrongs. They have endured these wrongs for years, and in reason are in duty bound to learn how to right these wrongs by the least expensive and most satisfactory, as well as lasting remedy. Six months will not teach them our principles and proper methods, yet men are impressed with the idea that they can learn them in six weeks or six days, and before the ground work for a proper education is laid we find our assemblies on a strike or locked out, and in too many cases the responsibility comes from their own hasty and inconsiderate action. No matter what advantage we gain by the strike, it is only medicating the symptoms. It does not penetrate the system, and, therefore fails in effecting a cure. The only natural sequence is a relapse, and a relapse always means more medicine and a weaker patient than before. You must bear with me and read this letter to the end, for it may be the last one I will ever write to you. My duties to the order and humanity must not be measured by the standard of dollars and cents. My policy must no longer be misunderstood. While I, as the chosen mouthpiece of the order, am proclaiming to the world that the Knights of Labor do not advocate or countenance strikes until every other remedy has failed, the wires from a thousand cities and towns are bearing the news of as many strikes by Knights of Labor, in which arbitration and conciliation were never thought of. Not that alone, but they were in many cases scorned and rejected by our own members. In some of these strikes were entered upon against the advice of the general executive board. It is deemed by our members that arbitration is one sided. That may be true of the past, but voluntary concessions made to us within the last three months prove most conclusively that the pick shall not be the only argument we use forward in the work we started out. It is claimed that this is a year for concessions and advances. Be that as it may, we can not force them by striking.

I am aware that the machinery of our order is not capable of performing the work required of it by the large states in compactness and discipline must have a restraining influence upon our members until the next general assembly meets. Five hundred assemblies were added to the roll in February—as many as were organized in the first eight years of the order's existence. It is not within the bounds of human possibility to expect that all of these new recruits can be properly trained before the assemblies are founded. The organizers seldom visit them for instructions but once, and this is not enough. They must devote their spare moments to educating those already organized before adding any more new assemblies to the order. To attempt to win concessions organized with our present raw, undisciplined membership would be like burying an unorganized mob against a well-drilled regular army. Again, it is not fair to the older assemblies to bring in new members, pay their quarterly dues, see them on a strike, and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped build the order up for a noble purpose. It is not wise to give men and women a premium for joining us. It is wrong to encourage them in the idea that they have nothing to do themselves, that they are to look upon others, that we depend upon themselves, and in any case can not receive assistance inside of six months, and I will hold out no inducements that will encourage them in the belief that they will receive assistance even then.

We have built up a moral force that commands a hearing for us before any tribunal in this country. We must not forfeit our strength and miss the golden opportunity to crown every effort with success by rushing into useless strikes. To the dual principles of the order we must adhere—patience. You have had patience for years, and had note the advance of Labor appeared upon the scene you would still be waiting. Your scale of prices must stand as they are for the present if you can not raise them by any other process than a strike. You are entitled to justice at the hands of the employer; be patient for a while longer, and well your time. Make no display of organization or strength until you have every man and woman in your department of industry organized, and then do not strike but study, not only your own condition but that of your employer. Find out how much you are justly entitled to, and then the board of arbitration will settle the question. Organizers who publish an account of their work to the world, assemblies that publish an account of their strength to the world and members, whether public or private, who speak boastingly of our strength to the world, are very indiscreet. Mind your own business. Keep your own counsel. If world wishes to learn anything concerning us, let it ask for information. If it is right to give the information, we may do so. Where we win a victory let us be magnanimous and not boast of it or speak slightingly of the vanquished. He who does so is a coward. Each district assembly and local assembly must appoint a committee on instructions, to teach members what the order was intended for. I have no advice as to how much they should be taught. Let them learn all they can.

The Knights of Labor are not opposed to the employer of labor, but it was noticed that the order should harbor employers. In many assemblies the employer and manufacturer have a controlling influence. The men who work for them express themselves as they feel, and upon it would be folly to treat the employers as here as rather than as a knight. We can deal just as fairly beyond the veils as within the same. Take in as few employers as possible.

The name of this order and its objects are published everywhere, and attacks and openly arrayed against us. Let them come now, our friends are aware of the. Take them in, if you will, but wait. The politicians is planning night and day to catch the Knights of Labor. Take advantages of himself or party, be assured, he has his emissaries in order. We must expect this, and we must meet it out every effort of the party in matters not of which party attempts to use us for political purposes. Those assemblies which drag the name of order into the political action of any party. We are greater than any party. American red to day, and we must be so. Every reform that could possibly be brought to an organization of a new party can be obtained without one. We are gaining concessions from State and nation. Thus the lie is given to those who say formation of a new party. To use the order in a political contest would be fatal, and must never occur again.

It is evident that our members are improperly instructed, else we would not have passing resolutions "approving of the action of our executive officers in fixing the first of May as the day to strike for eight hours." The executive officers of the Knights of Labor have never fixed upon the first of May for a strike of any kind. Assemblies of the Knights of Labor have taken a strike for the eight hour system on May 1 under the impression that they were obeying orders from headquarters. Such an order was not and will not be issued. Neither employer nor employe are to be misled to the needs and necessities of the eight-hour plan. If one branch of the order in a town or assembly is in such a condition that there are many men out of the movement, and thousands of people in the United States and canada our order has enrolled thousand. Can we possibly do justice of the millions in the eight-hour plan before May 1? It is a risk of it. Let us learn why our ranks should be reduced, and then act.

Nearly every assembly that has been formed since the general assembly met has been a source of discord and contention. The struggle is not to secure the order, but to serve personal ends. Nearly every assembly in the State of Kansas and Michigan has complained to me about the attempts being made to organize State assemblies. To attempt to elevate labor by organizing an assembly of any kind with a view to using it as a means to strike is folly. I would be far better to stop where we are in these States now, and begin again in a proper way, than to carry the order forward under present circumstances and in most cases it is the breasts of the disappointed.

Our order is a business institution. It must be run on business principles, and if it is not managed in a way it will go the road of all unsuccessful concerns. In selecting officers to run our order we should select the best qualified men we can find. The cash, incoming and outgoing, must be set aside; the man who is quick of temper and hasty of speech is not the man of maturer judgment and business qualities is selected. I am not the time to witness the quality of the officers of our order select for the work. These words of mine may be the coolest men in positions of trust. Keep them there and uphold them in their work. It is not the duty of an officer to be the wrongs of man rendered the excitable to be easily to fever heat. Heaven knows the indignities which labor complains of are grievous enough, and require no fanning. We must look at them as they are, and settle them as best we can.

While I write a dispatch is handed me in which I read these words: "They discharged our men and we struck, for you know our motto is 'An injury to one is the concern of all.'" Yes, an injury to one is the concern of all, but it is not wise to injure all for the sake of one. It would have been far better for all if we had gone at work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal than to have struck. The thousands of men now earning nothing could have given ten cents apiece to support the brother for a few weeks much easier than to spend weeks and months in idleness. Many of them will never be restored to their former positions. In this case the injury to one was not repaid, and all concerned will be more or less injured. We could have prevented our brother from being injured by assisting him in a far different way. Zeal in the cause sometimes rings on the discharge of a member. Sometimes a too open expression of opinion does it. It is not necessary to indulge in the latter.

Now a word on another subject. The church has been watching our order for years. In our infancy we had but little power for good or for evil; to-day we are strong, as well as the weakest, labor organization on earth. Strong in numbers and principles; strong in the justice of our demands, if properly made, we are weak in the means we use to set our claims before the people. Strikes are often the forerunner of careless actions. One blow brings on another, and if a single act of ours encourages the anarchist element we must meet with the antagonism of the church. I warn our members against hasty, ill-considered action. The church will not interfere with us so long as we maintain the law. If we do wrong, it is our duty to change it. I am ashamed to meet with clergymen and others to tell them that our orders is composed of law-abiding, intelligent men, while the next dispatch brings the news of some boycott or strike. The daily papers issue a column devoted to strikes and labor every day, and some of the causes are frivolous.

I write this circular to lay before the order the exact conditions of things. I am neither physically nor mentally capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but must not be asked to occupy the false position before the world any longer. One of two things must take place; either the local and district assemblies of the order must obey its laws, or I must be permitted to resign from a position which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Knights of Labor do not approve of or encourage strikes, and in one day dispatches come to me to come to Troy, N. Y., Gloucester, N. H., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Lynchburg, Va., Springfield, O., and Montreal, Can. It is impossible for a man of my nature to stand the strains any longer. I must have the assistance of the order, or my earnest efforts will fail.

What have we? If so, strikes must be avoided, boycotts must be avoided.

The iron hand must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been appealed to.

Threats of violence must not be made. Politicians must be hushed up or driven out.

Obedience to the laws of Knighthood must have preference over those of any other order.

If these things are done the next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. But members we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. If with these aids you strengthen my hands I will continue in the work. If you do not wish to assist me in this way, then select a man better qualified to obey your will, and I will retire in his favor.

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

DISHONEST BOYS.

A few Words Concerning the Temptations in the Way of Young Men.

The two clerks of the First National Bank of Bradford who, though scarcely more than boys, managed to dispose of sixty thousand dollars of the bank's money in an effort to get rich in oil speculations were a little more precocious than the speculative rascal usually is. Ordinarily the boy waits and works till he is cashier or president of the bank before he engages in wheat, oil or stock speculations, or carries the deposits bodily off to Canada.

There is nothing, however, in the Bradford defalcation that should surprise anybody. The average boy at twenty thinks he ought to have as much salary or income as his father at fifty. He doesn't want to go through the long course of hard work, self-denial and experience to be able to obtain what his father did, either. In fact, he wants to begin at the top of the ladder in the matter of income and expenditures. Very naturally he looks about for a short cut to wealth. With this natural desire for plenty of money, with little work, which nearly every boy possesses, let any boy be placed in a great speculative center, where he sees men make fortunes in a day by a lucky turn in prices, and give him an opportunity to handle money in large quantities and the temptation to use it in speculations of this kind will be almost irresistible. The wonder is not that boys sometimes go wrong under such circumstances, but that they do not do so much more frequently.

There are two or three practical reflections that grow naturally out of this Bradford affair. The first is that the rage for wealth and display which has seized upon people with matured powers and plenty of experience may be expected to spread to the boys who have as yet seen but little of the world and for that reason are easily caught by mere glitter. This being a natural consequence, it is not best for bank officials to leave too great temptations in the way of mere boys. If men of experience and maturity can scarcely be found who are able to withstand the temptations which go along with the handling of large sums of money, common prudence would teach that there was more danger in laying too great responsibility upon boys scarcely out of their teens. Let the boys be given work for awhile that doesn't carry with it so much temptation.—*Philadelphia Times.*

[illegible] has a curious fly in the shape of a young William who [illegible] but who will not. Seven years ago he left lover, a seafaring man, was drowned, and since that time she has not uttered a word.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

GRAND ARMY GOSSIP.

The Mikado of Japan has donated $500 to the Grant monument fund.

There are at present 110 G. A. R. posts in Dakota, and the membership is growing rapidly.

An effort is being made to secure the encampment of the Dakota soldiers and sailors at Mitchell next fall.

The Ladies' Relief Corps of Salina, Kan., recently concluded a very successful art loan fair, which netted them nearly $100.

Hon. E. S. Stover, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, but for the past ten years or more a resident of New Mexico, was recently elected Commander of the G. A. R., department of New Mexico.

General J. R. Turchin, the former Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, has written a history of that regiment from the time the three Chicago companies were ordered out—April 21, 1861—till the regiment was mustered out in 1864.

J. W. Squires, of Wyandotte, Kan., has just had a bullet taken from his liver which lodged there November 28, 1864, during the battle of Springhill, Tenn. He was a member of Company F., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana regiment, under General Thomas. His health is now completely shattered.

Miss Abigail Bates died recently at Scituate, Mass., aged eighty-nine years. She was one of two heroines who during the war of 1812 drove the British forces from that harbor by concealing ammunition in the bushes and playing vigorously on a fife and drum, thereby leading the enemy to believe a large force was ready to receive them. She was then about sixteen years of age.

There was an interesting relic on exhibition at the recent G. A. R. fair at Perry, Iowa, in the shape of a testament and another small book, the two being pinned together by a minnie ball. The relic was sent by John Bish, of Rippey, who was in Company H of the Tenth Iowa volunteers. The ball was received while on duty in line of battle at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.

Correspondents have lately written to the effect that it might popularize the Woman's Relief Corps by changing the name to "Ladies' Relief Corps," but such a proposition will meet with little favor by the noble mothers, sisters and sweethearts who with womanly tears but Spartan heroism sent their loved ones to the front at the call of their country. Such were none the less ladies for being the highest type of American women.

General Hawley, of Connecticut, has the heartfelt sympathy of all the soldiers of the late war in the great affliction he suffers from the death of his wife. Mrs. Hawley's war record was as good as that of her husband, the General; and, though she wore no shoulder-straps, the red cross of mercy might well have been woven on her raiment. Veterans yet live whom she nursed at Beaufort, Fernandina, Hilton Head and Wilmington.

Following are the officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Illinois: President, Mrs. Cora Harral, Aurora; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Holtzman, Pontiac; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Fleta Stahl, Bloomington; Secretary, Miss Lizzie Hubbard, Aurora; Treasurer, Mrs. Sue Sanders, Depavan; Chaplain, Miss Josephine Cleveland, Springfield; Department Councilor, Mrs. Julia D. Sine, Rockford; Inspector, Mrs. Margaret Sands, Chicago.

STOCK ITEMS.

Miller & Guitar bought last week a mule eighteen hands and one inch high, and weighing 1,700 pounds.—*Columbia (Mo.) Herald.*

Within the past week the sale of about $20,000 worth of blooded bulls has been negotiated in El Paso. About half the bulls sold as stated above go to Old Mexico. *Texas Live-Stock Journal.*

The general rules and premium list of the fourth annual fat stock show, at Kansas City, has been issued. The exhibition will open Saturday, October 23, at Riverview Park, and continue to October 30, inclusive.

It is said that the tendency of sows to eat their pigs is caused by constipation. This may be prevented by feeding brood sows bran mashes and other liquid food awhile before the litters, and cease feeding dry corn except in very limited quantities.

The wool does not give taste to the flesh either by its growth before butchering or by its touch in the butchering or after, and the flesh of the sheep partakes of the flavor of its food more than does that of the steer or hog, and the milk still more so, perhaps. The disagreeable sheepy flavor is imparted to meat by age, by bad feeding and by the delay in the removal of the viscera.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

The dairyman that sells milk only is the one most interested in the cow that gives a large flow of milk; but to the buttermaker the quality is of the greatest importance; he wants the cow that will produce the most pounds of butter on a given ration and for the least expenditure of labor. He can not afford to waste food in supporting the carcass of an overgrown animal in the hope of prospective beef; nor can he waste the time and labor in drawing twenty-four pounds of milk from a cow to make one pound of butter, when twelve to fourteen pounds will not only do it, but do it better.—*Exchange.*

Cattle should be fed in yards and sheds instead of letting them roam over large pastures, which must be fenced at great expense. It is so much cheaper for a farmer to fence in his own stock than to fence out all the stock of his neighbors; and then an acre will yield three or four times as much cattle food if it is cultivated and the crops cut instead of being gnawed off by tramping animals. The cost of fencing is usually more than the value of the animals pastured, and sometimes more than the land enclosed. Cattle that are kept rather close, and are handled often, are also tamer and less breachy than those which run at large, and are often compelled to shirk for their supply of food.—*Maryland Farmer.*

Farm Notes.

A Dakota farmer has hit upon a novel way to shell corn. It is no more than running the stocks, husk and cob through an ordinary thrashing machine, from which the shelled corn is delivered in fine condition at a rapid rate, the first trial giving eight bushels of shelled corn in a few minutes. This saves the labor of husking and does the whole work in a few minutes.

A certain rich, philanthropic gentleman living in Ohio, has been talking of holding a farmers's institute in every township in his county for two days, to try to give aid and influence for good the class that most need it.

Every day makes more plain the thoroughly destructive effects of the late cold weather upon the growing wheat. The entire crop upon the College farm, except a narrow belt protected by fences, is reported to be dead beyond all hope of recovery. The fields lie as sear and yellow in appearance as it would have been had they been sowed to spring oats instead of winter wheat.—*Manhattan (Kan.) Independent.*

If any one had sowed wheat and had it come up and have failed to make a good crop, because [illegible] abundant supply of moisture to have sprouted the grain and keep it growing, and the winter has just been right to prevent killing by freezing out.—*Sterling (Kan.) Bulletin.*

A SMART BIRD.

How the California Woodpecker Supplies Himself with Maggots.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes, prepared for its reception. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorn exhibits foresight and knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorn remains intact, but, becoming saturated, is predisposed to decay, when it is attacked by maggots, who seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food. It is a subject of speculation why the red-wood cedar or the sugar-pine is invariably selected. It is not probable that the insect the woodpecker is so fond of is found only on the outside of two trees; but true it is that in Calaveras, Mariposa and other districts of California trees of this kind may be seen covered all over their trunks with acorns, when there is not an oak tree within several miles.—*Chicago Times.*

THREE VOTES.

An English Farmer Prosecuted for Voting Three Times for One Candidate.

Before Mr. Justice Stephens, in London, a wealthy Tory farmer was prosecuted by the Government for committing felony in having voted three times at three different places in one Parliamentary borough. He had three qualifications. Had these been in different boroughs, the Government admitted his right, but opposed his right to vote three times for one candidate. The defense admitted the voting, but claimed entire absence of guilty intention. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but with no guilty intent whatever. Mr. Justice Stephens entirely agreed with the verdict, but said the law must be upheld, and the prisoner had done what the law decided was felony. The court had no option in passing sentence but to inflict imprisonment with hard labor. He did not wish to pass any such sentence, and the only way he could avoid it was by ordering the prisoner to enter into his own recognizances and come up and receive judgment when called upon. Probably, unless he offended again, he would never hear any more about it. The prisoner was then bound over and discharged.—*N. Y. Post.*

PROF. JNO. J. CALDWELL, M. D., Baltimore, says: No narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. Richard Oberlaender, Leipzig, Germany: St. Jacobs Oil cured me of neuralgia.

WHEN is a bankrupt concern like an eight-day clock? When it is run down. No; when it is wound up.

"HELLO!" we heard one man say to another the other day. "I didn't know you at first; why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I *feel* ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

SOMETHING that will stand a loan—a heavy good watch.—*N. Y. Journal.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c. ALLEN'S Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 87	@5	5 40
Native cows	2 00	@2	3 25
Butchers' steers	3 40	@3	3 65
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 70	@3	3 90
Light	3 60	@3	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	68	@	68½
No. 3 red	58	@	58
No. 2 soft	80	@	80½
CORN—No. 2	27½	@	28
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	25½
RYE—No. 2	48	@	51
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
HAY—Large baled	5 00	@5	6 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	27	@	28
CHEESE—Full cream	11	@	12
EGGS—Choice	8	@	9
BACON—Ham	8	@	8½
Shoulders	5	@	6
Sides	6	@	6½
LARD	6	@	6½
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	14	@	16
POTATOES	55	@	65
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 80	@5	5 30
Butchers' steers	3 50	@3	4 40
HOGS—Packing	4 00	@4	4 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25	@5	5 10
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@3	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80	@	80½
CORN—No. 2	34½	@	34
OATS—No. 2	24½	@	31
RYE—No. 2	60	@	61
BUTTER—Creamery	27	@	32
PORK	10 20	@10	10 25
COTTON—Middlings	8	@	8⅛
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50	@5	4 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 15	@4	4 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60	@5	6 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 00	@5	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74	@	74
No. 3	59	@	60
No. 2 spring	70½	@	70
CORN—No. 2	35½	@	35½
OATS—No. 2	24½	@	25
RYE—No. 2	56	@	56½
BUTTER—Creamery	26	@	31
PORK	9 62½	@9	9 65
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports	4 60	@5	6 25
HOGS—Good to choice	4 65	@5	4 85
SHEEP—Common to good	3 50	@5	4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 75	@5	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80	@	80½
CORN—No. 2	43½	@	46
OATS—Western mixed	26	@	43
BUTTER—Creamery	12	@	32
PORK	9 00	@9	9 75
PETROLEUM—United	59	@	59½

That Tired Feeling

The mild weather, following our long and severe winter, has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, overcomes the tired feeling, and invigorates every function of the body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla in four weeks made me a new man. My head ceased to ache, and my whole system is built up anew, enjoying perfect health." I. BARRINGTON, 120 Bank St., N. Y. City.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LEROY BALDWIN, Auburn, R. I.

Cured and Built Up

"My daughter had been ailing some time with general debility, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to us. After she had taken three bottles she was completely cured and built up. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." BEN M. MILLIGAN, Supt. Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headache and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and found great relief." MRS. E. F. ABNARIS, New Haven, Ct.

No words of ours can tell the benefit to be derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you need a good spring medicine. It will strain all impurities from the blood, rouse the torpid liver, invigorate the digestive organs, and impart new life to every function of the body. We only ask you to try a single bottle to prove the positive merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as an honest and reliable medicine.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for general debility there is, and for the good it has done me I cheerfully recommend it." J. Sullivan, 39 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood purifier in my family several years, and can not speak too highly of it." J. E. COLLINS, Piqua, O.

An Excellent Tonic

"My daughter received much benefit from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." F. H. Adams, New Hartford, Conn.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, my head relieved of the bad feeling, and my throat relieved of the severe irritation. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used." MARY L. PERLE, 25 Turner St., Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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

100 Doses One Dollar

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!"

A good story comes from a boys' boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned Principal decided to introduce some old-style physic in the apple-sauce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school, discovered the secret mine in his sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue, "No physic, sir, in mine. My dad told me to use nuthin' but Dr. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' and they are a doing their duty like a charm!" They are anti-bilious, and purely vegetable.

IN gambling, so long as a man wins he never finds fault with his betters.—*Pacific Letter.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

FELT SLIPPERS—Those applied to vicious youngsters.

A Throat to Sing With.

What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A weak throat. If it becomes too sore, use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which cures hoarseness and a husky voice. Walter A. Taylor, Proprietor, Atlanta, Ga.

THE clothes wringer is the hand-organ of the laundry.—*Puck.*

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

CHICO'S men will soon be along to canvass the situation.—*The Rambler.*

THE color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers always gives satisfaction. The dangers of Whooping Cough are averted by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"HAM" and eggs—The bad actor and his reception.—*Rambler.*

IN another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest we have ever seen, and we think any one will be well repaid for examining the supposed display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

THE thermometer gains notoriety by degrees, so to speak.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS—THE BEST TONIC

QUALITY—PURITY—STRENGTH. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. 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.

MRS. E. M. WHITE, Quincy, Ill., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility. Its effect was to tone up the system, renewing life and vigor of the blood, increasing the appetite and strengthening the digestive organs. I cheerfully recommend it."

MRS. MARY A. R. POWERS, 2209 S. 16th St., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I was broken down in health, had no appetite, and was always tired and drowsy. I have taken three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters, and have been restored to health. I can recommend it highly."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Billous Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health.

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at $1.00 a bottle.

Petroleum V. Naeby's Latest!

D. H. Locke (Petroleum V. Naeby, editor Toledo *Blade*, telegraphs, "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a 'run-round.' The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article." Ask for *Henry's.*

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and Women seeking health, strength and energy, should avoid Drugs, Secret Medicines, etc., and send for "The Review," or "Health and Strength Regained," a large Illustrated Journal, published entirely for their benefit.

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It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture, and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases. Every subject that bears on health and human happiness receives attention in its pages; and the many questions asked by ailing persons and invalids who have despaired of a cure are answered, and valuable information is volunteered to all by the medical staff of medical advisers. No similar work has ever been published. Every sick or ailing person should have it.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of advice or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of doubtful character, and you will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicines or medical treatment of any kind read it and learn the better way.

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SHIPPING DEPOT JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

Sense of Smell.

For 15 years I was annoyed with severe pain in my head and discharges into my throat from catarrh. My sense of smell was much impaired. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have overcome these troubles.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, N. Y.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure.—W. F. Lynch, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD. HOLD COLD. CATARRH. HAY FEVER. BEAN'S HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CTS. ELY BROS. OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to almost aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has grown improved, I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is but a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.

MRS. JOHETH A. MCDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

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CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE" HALTER AND BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse, sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

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