Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bittets in as plain, honest terms as posible,

"To induce people

"To give themonetrial, whichsoproves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorable noticed in all papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simply a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

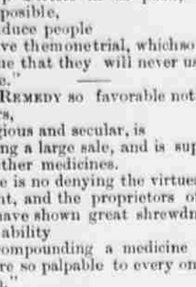
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable"

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

SOFED BUT UNTITLED WOMEN.

From the Boston Note.



...ews, Editors —

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

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

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

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

For kidney complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed, as abundant testimonials show.

"Pink's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are a world for this cure of Constipation, torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Searchers in its special line and this Compound in its popularity.

"She is an Angel of Mercy where-ever introduced to others.

Mrs A. M. D.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Fever and Ague, and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Successor to J. W. Haynes, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BENTON HAIR GROWER A PHOSPHATE.

HOW THE HAIR GROWS ON THE BALD HEAD.

The head is most frequently yours in becoming BALD. In this time the epidermis becomes hard and smooth and the follicles eventually closed. It is for this reason that we insist strongly on the rubbing and spitting of the BENTON HAIR GROWER. The application of this preparation softens the epidermis, the follicles open, the young hair is still alive and healthy; but like any form of vegetable life, cannot force its way through the hard crust, but underneath until the surface is softened; the glands, the weak life is stimulated into new energy and activity, and the hair starts on a fresh growth under the new and favorable conditions.

If you are BALD, it will grow your hair; if your hair is FALLING OUT, it will stop it; if you have DANDRUFF, it will cure it permanently. What will grow HAIR will grow MUSTACHES or WHISKERS.

Address, BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Brainard Block, Cleveland, O.

PRICE, $1.00; sent postpaid on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEFORE USING.

AFTER USING.

A BLAST FOR BONANZA.

The Countless Victims of the Comstock Manipulator.

A Blow at the Postal Telegraph and Its New Manager.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Mining Stock holder, one of the leading financial papers in the east, this morning published the following, headed: "The Western Union and the Postal Company."

"The Western Union was sold down here yesterday on the announcement that Mr. Mackey was to connect himself and one million dollars with the Postal Telegraph company. We fail to see any valid reason why that Comstock mining operators name should depress the value of any property except the one he attempts to promote He is of the Gould and Curry mining company yet. It has not paid a dividend in thirteen years, but in the meantime he has levied forty-four assessments aggregating $3,500,000, and the stock has declined from fabulous prices down to four dollars per share. Mr. Mackey's name therefore does not appear to be potential with Gould and Curry except to kill it, for the whole property is now selling on the mining exchange at the rate of $432,000 after having collected $3,500,000 in assessments, to say nothing of its $10,800,000 capital. The Mexican mining company is another of Mr. Mackey's $10,800,000 concerns, which is now selling at the rate of $500,000 after collecting assessments of $2,194,000 and never having paid a single cent as a dividend. If Mr. Mackey's name had any commercial value, should it not be concentrated and used for the exclusive benefits of the unfortunate stock holders of the Moxican mine? If there is anything to spare after the above provision shall be made, a distribution among the share holders of Mr. Mackey's other properties might be made. Here are the principal ones, which we can recall from memory, but doubtless many are omitted:

Names of Mines.	Capital.	Total Assessment.	Now selling at or about
Best and Belcher	$10,000,000	$1,393,200	$500,000
California	54,000,000	810,000	216,000
Consolidated Virginia	54,000,000	897,300	324,000
Gould and Curry	10,800,000	3,500,000	432,000
Mexican	10,800,000	2,194,000	540,000
Ophir	10,000,000	3,501,200	400,000
Savage	11,200,000	5,540,000	280,000
Sierra Nevada	10,000,000	5,300,000	600,000
Union Consolidated	10,000,000	1,610,000	700,000
Utah	2,000,000	1,320,000	450,000
Andes	10,000,000	662,500	
Yellow Jack	12,000,000	5,358,000	600,000
Total	204,800,000	32,086,200	5,042,000

Here then is $204,800,000 of original capital, augmented by over $32,000,000 of assessments, all selling for about $5,000,000. Yet this wonderful Mackey who is to make the postal telegraph stock more valuable and let all the water out of the Western Union, has promoted and manipulated this $236,000,000 down to $5,000,000, is called the Bonanza King, what are the victims called?" The Andes, the Best and Belcher, the Mexican, Union Consolidated, Utah and Yellow Jacket never paid a farthing in dividends; the California has paid nothing since 1859; the Consolidated Virginia has paid nothing since 1870; the ophir in four and one-half years; the savage in fourteen years; and Sierra-Navada in twelve years; yet, notwithstanding the great depreciation on the face value of his mining stocks, the enormous outgo in the payment of assessments and their annual unproductiveness in the way of dividends—notwithstanding all these drawbacks, we say Mr. Mackey is forty times a millionaire. What are the dupes worth, who bought these stocks for between $75 and $700 a share? What nonsense to expect to permanently strengthen one property or to weaken another with the name or the money or the reputation of a man like this. Out of respect to such men as George S. Coe, H. L. Hartan and their kindred associates in the directory, we would like to speak encouragingly of the Postal telegraph. They occupy high positions in the financial world and have untainted reputations, but they have made strange associates in their last enterprise John W. Mackey, Geo. D. Roberts.—the bonanza king, the mining sharp.

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, wholesale druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: I have been handling DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me one gross by Saturday's steamer.

The Popular Science Monthly for September, 1883.

"The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY" for September begins with a clear exposition of "The Germ-Theory of Disease," by Dr. H. Gradle, who, in plain words, showing his command of the subject, explains the theory, defines the extent to which it has so far been found surely applicable, and sums up the evidence on which it rests. Dr. Felix L. Oswald continues his pungent prescriptions and recommendations of "The Remedies of Nature," with a paper on "Asthma," and its treatment. In "Fire-proof Building Construction" Mr. William E. Ward describes and recommends a "system of building with iron and beton without wood, which he has tried and found practicable and effective. "Insanity," by one who has been insane, is a picture, from the inside, of a disease whose moving springs and workings can be only most obscurely perceived from the outside, and offers suggestions, derived from the author's own experience, as to points in which the treatment of the insane and the management of asylums should be improved. Mr. E. T. Merrick presents a different view of "Our Marriage and Divorce Laws" from that which was given by Mr. Stewart in the June number of the "Monthly," especially as relates to conditions in the southern states. In "How the Earth was Peopled," by the Marquis de Saporta, the eminent French botanist and paleontologist, discussing the origin and antiquity of man, attempts to show in what way and by what means the human race became scattered over all the continents at the very earliest stages of its existence. In "insects and disease" Profesor A. F. King, charges mosquitoes with being the most active and efficient agents in the dissemination of malarial poison. Several other articles such as "ways of preserving food," "agricultural experiment stations," "ways of preserving food," and "primitive map making," are of practical interest. The editor vigorously sustains Mr. Adams on his attact on "the dead-language superstition." The late Sir William Logan, of the Canadian geological survey, is the subject of a biographical sketch, which is accompanied by the usual portrait.

The September CENTURY will contain an interesting description of Prof. Alexander Agassiz's labratory at Newport, written by Ernest Ingersol. When the elder Agassiz died, his son and successor in the work met with many difficulties in attempting to continue the plan of the summer school of natural history at Penikese Island. The expense was so great that the school could not be profitable in any sense, and the oversight of so large a class involved a greater tax upon his time than Mr. Agassiz could afford. It was therefore closed, and a laboratory which should not attempt to carry out the widely educational ideas of the elder professor, but should simply be the best desirable workshop for Mr. Agassiz and his trained assistants, was constructed at the Neck at Newport, where the warm waters of the gulf stream bring close to shore a profusion of marine animals and plant life. A description of the laboratory, with all its improved facilities for study, is what Mr. Ingersol has furnished the CENTURY. A portrait of the younger Agassiz accompanies the paper.

On Sneezing.

Sneeze on Monday,
Sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on Tuesday,
Kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on Wednesday,
Receive a letter;
Sneeze on Friday,
Expect sorrow;
Sneeze on Saturday,
Joy to-morrow.
—Old Superintendent,

An Imposition.

—Maker of this bad cigar,
Roller of this "two-for-five,"
How I wonder who you are,
Whence your "hacey" you derive.
Is it straw from summer sheaves
Gathered 'neath the harvest noon?
Can it be the autumn leaves
Desicated by the noon?
Or the humbler cabbage leaf,
Wrapped about with paper brown,
Filling all my heart with grief
'Mid the pleasures of the town?
—Disgusted Smoker.

CONNUBIALITIES.

An Indiana man was lately divorced from his wife and has just married her mother.

An Ohio woman thirty-two years old has sued a boy eighteen for breach of promise.

At Harrisburg, Pa., a youth 18 years old shot himself seven times, because a 16 year old girl wouldn't marry him.

The difference of forty years between the ages of a Michigan bride and bridegroom was against the woman, who was 73.

Lord Beaumont, a Roman Catholic, and seventh in the roll of English barons, is said to be anxious to wed the California heiress, Miss Flood.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Frank Curtis, son of Mr. George William Curtis, and Miss Ruth Davidson, daughter of the late Edward Davidson, of New Brighton, Staten Island.

The marriage of a well known actor and actress took place yesterday in New York. After the ceremony the happy pair left for Chicago, where, it is rumored, they go to obtain a divorce.—Rochester Post-Express.

The dying Mrs. Swift, of Rochester, Michigan, desired to see her daughter married, but the bridegroom could not be brought in time. Therefore, as coming nearest to her wish that was possible, the wedding was held in her dead presence.

Miss Finney, alias Fortescue, left the Savoy Theatre, in London, previous to her marriage with Garmoyle. Her friends are indignant at the allusions to the wedding, which involves degradation, pointing out that Garmoyle's grandfather was a butler and his mother the daughter of a land agent.

Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries of France calling upon all women who feel inclined to go out to New Caledonia and be married to make application to that effect through the governor. The matrimonial candidates must be young and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls under long sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from prison life. On their arrival at the convict settlement they find quite a field to choose from, and not infrequently marry prison officials.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A social event of considerable importance occurred here to-night in the marriage of the widow of the late William G. Fargo to the Hon. Francis F. Fargo. The first husband was the noted millionaire president of the American express company, who died less than two years ago. The groom was speaker of the California assembly in 1859-60, has been city clerk here, and is a prominent politician and journalist. The bride is 61 years old and the groom two years younger. The match has been opposed by Mrs. Fargo's daughters, and none of her relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed at 8 o'clock by the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, bishop of Western New York, assisted by the Rev. A Sidney Dealey, rector of Christ's church. Only forty guests were present, and no written or printed invitations were issued. The wedding occurred in the drawing room of the palatial Fargo mansion on Fargo avenue.

On the Beach.

I clasped in mine her tender hand,
And side by side, with loitering pace,
And pausing sometimes, face to face,
We wandered slowly on the strand.

We left behind a laughing crowd—
We felt no need of company;
Ourselves, our thoughts, the beach, the sea,
The clear blue heavens that o'er us bowed.

Made us a perfect solitude,
Where all with peace and joy was filled,
Where jarring fears and cares were stilled,
And speech were interruption rude.

So on we wandered, hand in hand,
O'erglad to be to each so near,
So heart-content, so fond and dear,
Alone upon that pleasant strand.

And when our footsteps we retraced,
The comrades we had left behind
Exclaimed: "Well, what's upon your mind,
Old boy? What fancies have you chased

While wandering slowly and alone?
You are not wont to stroll away;
What do the wild waves say to-day,
By us unfancied and unknown?"

I smiled. They could not see the hand
I clasped in mine, the upturned face;
Their duller eyes beheld no trace
Of little foot-prints in the sand.

—S. S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for September.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Every style of plaid and check will be worn.

Sprigged French muslins are in the height of style for lawn parties.

The tailor-made dresses are to be more than ever the fashion the coming season.

Silk gloves in the popular jersey shape will be worn during the summer, and are embroidered along the back of the hand and across the arms.

In West Fourteenth street, New York, lives a very pretty girl who fires pieces of coal from a slingshot at every new bonnet she sees.

Brocades are econominal—first, because they wear better than plain silks, and then less material is required to make a dressy garment of brocade.

Watered silks and satins are employed for combining with other materials, such as camels' hair and brocades, but are not used for the entire dress.

Tall and slender women still wear the English plaited jackets, with a white waistband of the material ending in two long loops that fall over the puffed back drapery.

Kate Greenaway handkerchiefs of white silk, with gayly colored figures of old-fashioned children on the hem, are knotted as cravats for little boys to wear with their kilt suits.

Two apron overskirts—one long and square and caught up on the left side, the other full, short, rounded, and much looped over the hips—are seen upon the latest importations from Paris.

An ox team is singularly symbolic of courtship and marriage, says an exchange, for it begins with a bow, continues with a ring and a yoke, progresses with a tongue, and ends by presenting to the world the picture of a goaded pair.

Two female pugilists of Bloomsburg, Pa., who were vying with each other in interviewing a young man of that place, settled their difficulties in the ring a short time ago. One "round" sufficed for the occasion.

New autumn cheviots, tweeds, serges and basket cloths are mostly in plaids, in even or irregular patterns, and in quiet neutral ones of fawn color, nun's gray, pale golden brown, and the like, enlivened by stripes or dashes of scarlet and gold.

Clusters of three jet beads strung together like a three leaved clover make a pretty finish to the edges of the basque, neck and sleeves of the black silk or grenadine dresses. Dull jet beads are used in the same way on the black nuns'-veiling dresses for ladies in mourning.

It is as hard to get anybody to dance at the Saratoga hotels in the evening as it is to get a camel to go through a needle's eye. There is fine music and plenty of floor, but no dancers. Ladies won't dance because the motion makes their bustles flop up and down, and the dudes can't dance because the tailors forgot to allow for bending the knees.

For lawn-tennis suits, especially in vogue during September, round waists, or snug-fitting basques, with zouave jacket outside, will be very popular. With the round waist will be worn the charming little gypsy fichus of painted or stamped muslin in two colors of crimson and cream, almond and pale blue, or a willow-green ground painted or stamped with blush roses. The fichu laps at the belt in front and is crossed or knotted in the back. It is edged with lace or with pleated frills of the muslin.

Dress skirts are growing decidedly fuller and wider, and this decided tendency to bouffant styles has, as history plainly reveals, been almost invariably the forerunner of crinoline, and crinoline we are to have unless scores of manufacturers, who have summoned their hitherto idle forces and begun the work anew of making hoop-skirts, have listened to a delusive rumor of their coming popularity. It is surprising as well as amusing to note the remarks of importers and modistes upon this subject, their opinions being as varied as the present weather.

The variety of the season's dress material is endless, and so, for the matter of that, is the variety of colors, only regarding colors there is a limit, for although there are more bewildering hues and tones in the shop windows than one could give a name to, only a portion of these are worn by people who pretend to dress well. Grays at home and abroad are very fashionable—grays in all shades, French, slate, electric, Quaker, and soft and beautiful nun's gray—all are worn. These colors appear in dresses of tulle, garnished with garlands of scarlet roses or poppies, and in silk, satin, and foulard, softened with trimmings of lace, either white or black.

Among the society women of London is an old lady 83 years of age, who is quite a wonder. She has a very youthful figure, and across a room would be taken for a woman of 30. Her complexion is enameled, and she always wears in the evening the regulation decollete neck and short sleeves, dressing in the height of fashion and in youthful colors. She is an accomplished equestrienne, sits on her horse very gracefully and wears a tall beaver when riding. She seems to be in perfect health, being much better preserved than her husband, who looks old and feeble. She is a great favorite with young people, and always has a crowd of them about her, as she is a fascinating talker.

Girl graduates in England wear gowns precisely like those worn by university men, and made by the same tailor. At present they have only donned the B. A., or bachelor of art, robe, which is black and brown, and the B. S. C., or bachelor of science, which is yellow and black, but no doubt in time they will attain to those of higher degrees. The long black silk gowns, which are all of the same pattern, with large cape-like sleeves gathered into the shoulder, the skirts full and flowing, were worn over ordinary short black dresses, with lace or crepe lisse frills appearing above them at the throat. The ladies, rich in academical honors, wore white gloves, and carried the square white college caps in their hands.

Embroidery on linen toweling or sheeting has been recently revived. It was an art much practiced in the last century and in the early part of the present century; and our great grandmothers embroidered bed curtains, bed spreads and window hangings of linen, as well as table spreads and side pockets and dresses. The material can be obtained of any width from half a yard to one or two yards, as the article to be embroidered requires, and the unbleached linen has the preference. It should be shrunk before it is embroidered, and then it can be washed at any time, and it will also remove all the stiffness of the natural fibre, and make it soft and pliable to the needle, and if it is to be decorated with drawn-work, the threads can be pulled out more readily after this shrinking process. Put the linen into hot suds, made out of white, hard soap, and let it lie in the water for an hour, keeping it hot, but not boiling. Rub it with the hands, or souse it up and down in the suds, to take out all the gum, and then turn off the suds, and pour over it lukewarm water, and place over the fire to become hot, but not to boil. Take it from the fire, and when cool enough rub it again, and rinze in two cool waters, and wring and shake it thoroughly, and hang it in the sun until nearly dry. Then iron perfectly smooth, and your linen is ready for any article you may like to embroider, from curtains to baby's crib-cover, table scarf or doilies.

Not To-Night.

He held her rosy finger-tips,
And swaying nearer, bent his head,
Then pursed his mouth to kiss her lips—
"Ssh—not to-night," was all she said.

"One little kiss, come, Fanny, come,
There is no harm for us, you know;
Just kiss me once and I'll go home—
One little kiss, and then I'll go."

She raised her eyes and looked around,
Then bit her lip—"No, no; I'll not
Kiss you;" "You will, though, I'll be bound,"
He said, and kissed her on the spot.

"Come, go along, you horrid thing;
Release my hand, be off, I say.
If it were not so late I'd ring—
You didn't do it, anyway!
—Harrold van Santvoord, in Life.

SINGULARITIES.

A tarantula measuring 6½ inches around was taken into Los Angeles recently.

A white blackbird is a common sight in the streets of Grangeville, Idaho.

A pond near Thomson, Conn., contains a floating island about fifteen inches thick. Fishermen can walk upon it and make great hauls of bull-heads through holes in its centre.

A rib measuring three and one-half feet in length was found recently off Stepto Butte, Idaho. It is doubtless from the body of one of an extinct species of gigantic herbiverous mammalia that roamed the hills thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands, of years ago.

Mrs. Ashly, of Atlanta, Ga., who is slightly insane, was found the other day trying to swallow a kitten. She had it about half-way down her throat and it was with difficulty that she could be induced to give it up. Her face was considerably scratched and her mouth badly lacerated.

Mrs. R. A. Heath, of Warrentown, has a female canary that has laid over eighty eggs in about fifteen months, and has hatched out twenty-seven young canaries. She now has a family of eight or ten able to take care of themselves, while she sits with queenly pleasure on another nest of eggs.

For the first few days after oysters are spawned they have no shells and float around on their own hook. Then they attach themselves to something, and the shell begins to grow. It takes a couple of years for an oyster to grow big enough for a stew, and if you want a fry you must wait a year longer.

Missoula, M. T., has a curious well, containing but eighteen inches of water, which never lowers an inch, though water is constantly pumped from it to supply a steam boiler. At a depth of thirty feet solid ice forms around the pipe in the hottest weather. As a strong draught of air comes from the bottom, the well is supposed to tap a subterranean channel.

Ice is not to be procured in Mexico, and ice water would be a most injurious beverage there, even if it could be had. Yet the water used for drinking purposes has to be cooled in order to make it palatable, and the way it is done is to cover the receptable with one or two thicknesses of blanket, saturate the covering and hang the whole in a draughty place away from the sun. The result is cool water.

The discovery of a salt lake three-quarters of a mile in diameter, on the top of a volcanic mountain about 150 miles southwest of Albuquerque, is reported by United States Marshal Morrison of New Mexico, who recently visited it with Senator Logan and Surveyor-General Atkinson. The water is so strongly impregnated with salt that a thick, spongy crust has formed around the margin. This natural supply of pure salt is said to have been long known to the Indians.

George J. Romanes, of Manchester, Pa., has a cat called Tabby. The other day a thin, dilapidated, I'm-afraid-of-a-boot-jack looking cat came into the back yard. Tabby went out, and they rubbed their noses together for a moment; then Tabby went into the kitchen and took some of her own meat to the wanderer. Soon, seeing that the hungry cat was not yet satisfied, Tabby went and brought out a new supply of meat, which the stranger seemed to accept with every evidence of gratitude.

A touching incident occurred on a Georgia railroad the other day. A lady noticed on the seat before her a woman, whose refined appearance led her to engage in conversation with the stranger. Noticing the latter's beautiful babe she expressed admiration. "Yes," said she, with a sigh, "beautiful, but blind." Then, pointing to two other children by her side, she added: "That is not all—these, too, are blind." The sad announcement brought tears to the eyes of the listeners. The mothers's sorrowful lot and the children's sad future awakened the deepest sympathy.

The deposits of amber, for which the Baltic is noted, are the product of generations of resin-bearing trees. The richest deposits are situated along the strip of coast between Memil and Dantsic, though the real home of amber has been supposed to lie in the bed of the Baltic between Bornholm and the mainland. It rests upon cretaceous rocks, and consists chiefly of their debris, forming a popular mixture known as blue earth, which appears to exist throughout the province of Samland, at a depth of 80 to 100 feet, and to contain an almost inexhaustible supply of amber. Immense quantities of amber are washed out to sea from the coast, or brought down by rivulets and cast up again during storms or in certain winds. The actual yield by quarrying is 200,000 to 300,000 pounds a year, or five times the quantity estimated to be cast up by the waves on the strip of coast above mentioned.

The Unattainable.

The sweetest songs are those
That few men ever hear,
And no men ever sing;
The clearest skies are those
That furthest off appear
To birds of strongest wing;
The dearest loves are those
That no man can come near
With his best following.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "**scavengers of the system,**" producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

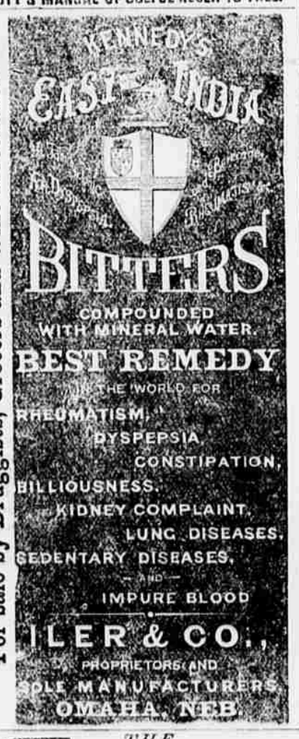
Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants.



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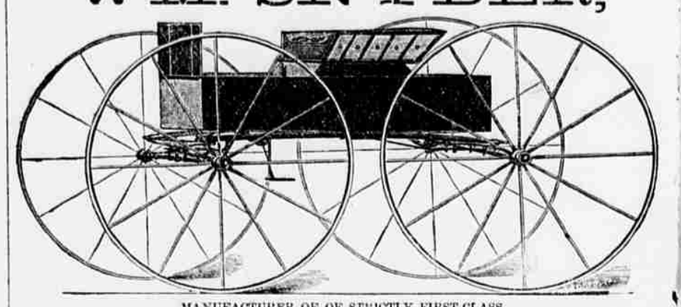

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