

THE DRUG CLERK'S STORY.

He Talks of Headaches and Nervousness and Gives a Cure for Both.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J. The following interesting story as told by Henry Maier, who hands out medicine over the counter at Dr. Andrew F. Burkhardt's drug store at 271 Orange Street, this city, will prove of interest to all sufferers from headache and nervousness. He said: "I was not always strong and robust as I am now. Some hours of work and study had left me in a wretched condition. Frightful, lingering headaches found me a ready victim, and at times I was so nervous that the dropping of a pin would startle me to give a violent start, and then I would be seized with a fit of trembling that was, to put it mildly, exceedingly bothersome. Well, I began to doctor myself. Now I flatter myself that I know something of medicine, but I had no knowledge, I could find nothing that would cure those terrible headaches or put an end to my extreme nervousness. When I picked up a bottle my hand would shake as though I had the chills, and if it was a powder that I was handling I stood a good chance of sprinkling it all over these black trousers. Things went from bad to worse, and I soon realized that a man of my physical condition had better not attempt to mix any medicine. "Try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Dr. Burkhardt, one day; and as you know the doctor's advice is always worth following I got the Pink Pills and began to take them. Aladdin's lamp never performed the wonders of these pills. Would you believe it? Before I had taken the contents of one box my headache began to give me a day or two occasionally, and soon it left me entirely. How about my nervousness? Well, the pills put an end to that with almost startling abruptness. You see I know enough about the business to appreciate the importance of following the prescribing physicians' directions, and by paying strict attention to those given by Dr. Williams with each box of his Pink Pills, I was soon another fellow. Look at me now! A picture of health, eh? Well, that is what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for a man, or a woman either. See, I can hold this glass of water out now without spilling a drop, but I couldn't do that two months ago, and—

"What is it, ma'am?" he asked as a neatly dressed woman came up to the counter. "A box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Yes, ma'am, fifty cents, please. Thank you."

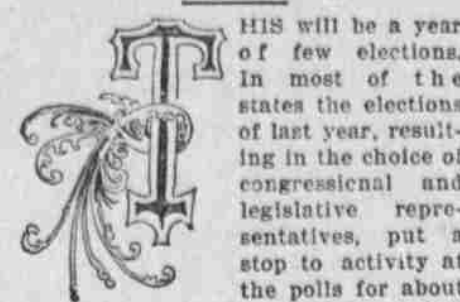
JETSAM.

To this day Lapp men and women dress precisely alike. Italian grape cultivators are now making illuminating oil from grape seeds. In certain towns of Germany the telephone is introduced by tobaccoists as an additional attraction to customers. In France a very good gas is made from the fatty materials contained in the soapuds after washing wools and yarns. Of the 343,000 young conscripts who presented themselves for military service in the French army last year, no fewer than 22,000 did not know how to read and write. A horse can draw on metal rails one and two-thirds as much as on asphalt pavement, three and one-third times as much as on good Belgian cobblestones, five times as much as on good earth road, and forty times as much as on sand. European ladies are often invited to the harems of the rich Moors in Morocco. Some time ago one of the inmates—a beautiful young girl—fainted at the sight of one of the lady visitors removing her gloves. The young lady thought she was removing a thick skin from her hand, and the slight frightened her so much that it was some time before she could regain consciousness. There is a bank cashier still living in Chicago who was the hero of a wonderful performance just after the great fire in 1870. The books of the bank in which he was employed were entirely destroyed by the flames, and with no data except the pass books of the depositors and his memory, this man restored all the fifteen hundred accounts so successfully that every depositor was satisfied. The splitting of the forest trees by frost is popularly ascribed to the same cause as the bursting of water pipes, namely, the expansion of the sap in turning into ice. But this is not the case. The splitting is due to the contraction of the wood by frost in a similar way, but in less degree, to what happens when the wood is dried. When the thaw comes the trees expand to their original dimensions. The powder used in the big guns is queer-looking stuff. Each grain is a hexagonal prism an inch wide and two-thirds of an inch thick, with a hole bored through the middle of it. In appearance it resembles nothing so much as a piece of wood. If you touch a match to it it will take seven or eight seconds to go off. Slow-burning powder like this is employed in cannon because it does not strain the gun so much. The quicker the explosion, the greater the shock and the shorter the life of the weapon.

COMING ELECTIONS.

INFLUENCE OF THIS YEAR'S VOTING WILL BE FELT.

Many of the United States Senators Whose Terms Expires March 4, 1897, Will Be Affected—Money Question Creates Interest.



THIS will be a year of few elections. In most of the states the elections of last year, resulting in the choice of congressional and legislative representatives, put a stop to activity at the polls for about two years, excepting merely local controversies. The few local elections held since the fall elections of 1894 have been spiritless, for the most part, and it was not until the introduction of national questions, and particularly the money question, into the state campaigns of this year that they began to interest. State elections will be held on November 5 in twelve states, as follows: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and in the territory of Utah, which will, by that time, have about complied with all the conditions required of it in making it a state. Oregon, Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin held elections early in the year. The look ahead at the election of 1896 is highly interesting, not only because a president and vice-president are to be chosen, but because a new house of representatives must be elected, and the fate of twenty-nine senators, whose terms expire in 1897, will be affected by the determination of contests in their states. The senators of the United States whose terms will expire in 1897 are: James L. Pugh (dem.), Alabama; Jas. K. Jones (dem.), Arkansas; George C. Perkins (rep.), California; Henry M. Teller (rep.), Colorado; Orville H. Platt (rep.), Connecticut; Wilkinson Call (dem.), Florida; John B. Gordon (dem.), Georgia; Fred T. Dubois (rep.), Idaho; John M. Palmer (dem.), Illinois; Daniel W. Voorhees (dem.), Indiana; William B. Allison (rep.), Iowa; William A. Peffer (rep.), Kansas; J. C. S. Blackburn (dem.), Kentucky; Newton C. Blanchard (dem.), Louisiana; Charles H. Gibson (dem.), Maryland; George C. Vest (dem.), Missouri; John P. Jones (rep.), Nevada; Jacob H. Gallinger (rep.), New Hampshire; David B. Hill (dem.), New York; Peter C. Pritchard (rep.), North Carolina; Henry C. Hansbrough (rep.), North Dakota; Calvin S. Brice (dem.), Ohio; John H. Mitchell (rep.), Oregon; James D. Cameron (rep.), Pennsylvania; John L. M. Irby (dem.), South Carolina; James H. Kyle (rep.), South Dakota; Justin H. Morrill (rep.), Vermont; Watson C. Squire (rep.), Washington; Wm. F. Vilas (dem.), Wisconsin. The state legislature, to be chosen in August, 1896, in Alabama, will elect the successor of Senator Pugh. In Arkansas the successor to Senator Jones will be chosen by the legislature to be elected in September, 1896. The successor to Senator Teller will be chosen by the legislature to be elected in 1896. Senator Platt's successor will be elected in Connecticut by the legislature to be chosen in 1896. The election in Florida of a successor to Senator Call will be made by the legislature to be chosen a year from next November. In Georgia the legislature that is to elect the successor to Senator Gordon will not be chosen until 1896. In Idaho, Senator Dubois' successor will be elected by the legislature to be chosen in the general election of 1896. The entire assembly and one-half the senate of the state of Illinois, to elect a successor to Senator Palmer, will be chosen in November, 1896. The successor to Senator Voorhees of Indiana will be chosen by the legislature to be elected next year. Senator Allison will be succeeded by a senator to be chosen by the legislature to be elected November 5. The senator from Kansas, to succeed William A. Peffer, will be chosen November 5, 1896. The election in Kentucky, besides an interesting contest for state offices, is one for half the senate and all of the assembly that will choose Senator Blackburn's successor. The successor to Senator Blanchard (dem.) of Louisiana will be elected by the session of the legislature to be held in May, 1896. The successor of Senator Gibson of Maryland will be elected by the fourteen senators and all of the lower house of the legislature to be chosen November 5. In Missouri, the successor of Senator Vest (dem.) will be chosen by the legislature to be elected in November, 1896, at which time also Nevada will choose a legislature that will elect a successor to Senator John P. Jones (rep.). On the same day New Hampshire will elect a legislature to choose a successor to Senator Gallinger (rep.), and New York will elect, with fifty senators to be elected in November, 150 assemblymen, who will elect a successor to Senator Hill (dem.). North Carolina will elect a successor to Senator Pritchard in January, 1897, the legislature to choose a senator to be elected in November, 1896, also in January, 1897. North Dakota will elect a successor to Senator Hansbrough (rep.). Ohio will elect the successor to Senator Brice in the same month. Oregon will elect the successor to Senator Mitchell (rep.). In Pennsylvania, a successor will be chosen for Senator Cameron (rep.). South Carolina will elect a successor to Senator Irby by the legislature to be chosen in November, 1896. South Dakota's senator, now Kyle (rep.), will be elected in January, 1897, by the legislature to be chosen in November, 1896. Washington will next year choose a legislature that will

elect an successor to Senator Squire (rep.) about the same time that Wisconsin is to elect a successor to Senator Vilas (dem.). Utah will probably be prepared by the election of November 5 to elect two senators, to be seated in 1896. In Georgia, it is expected that there will be a new election for representative in congress in the Tenth district, in which J. J. C. Black was returned as re-elected. "Tom" Watson asserted fraud in the election, and to remove all question about it the two candidates will resubmit themselves to a vote of the district. A vacancy having been created in the Sixth Massachusetts district by the death of Representative William Cogswell, an election to supply the place will probably be held November 5. Representative Myron B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, elected in 1894, died November 13, soon after his re-election, and the Fifteenth district elected James H. Coddling as his successor. Connecticut, October 7.—Town elections throughout the state, at which the people will vote upon the constitutional amendments, adopted by the last legislature to re-district the state. Iowa, November 5.—Governor (term two years), to succeed Frank D. Jackson (rep.). Lieutenant-governor (term two years), to succeed Warren S. Dungan (rep.). Superintendent of public instruction (term two years), to succeed Henry Sabin (rep.). Judge of the supreme court (term six years), to succeed Josiah Given (rep.). A legislature to elect a United States senator, to succeed William B. Allison, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. Kansas, November 5.—Chief justice of the supreme court (term one year), to succeed David Martin (rep.). There will also be elections for half of the county officers for each county in the state. Kentucky, November 5.—Governor (term four years), to succeed John Young Brown (dem.). Lieutenant-governor (term four years), to succeed M. C. Alford (dem.). Secretary of state (term four years), to succeed John W. Headley (dem.). Treasurer (term four years), to succeed H. S. Hale (dem.). Auditor (term four years), to succeed L. C. Norman (dem.). Superintendent of public instruction (term four years), to succeed E. Porter Thompson (dem.). Commissioner of agriculture (term four years), to succeed Nicholas McDowell (dem.). Attorney-general (term four years), to succeed W. J. Hendricks (dem.). Adjutant-general (term four years), to succeed A. J. Gross (dem.). Register of land office (term four years), to succeed G. E. Swango (dem.). Railroad commissioners (term four years), to succeed C. G. McCard, Urey Woodson, Charles B. Poyntz (dem.). Also one judge of the court of appeals (term eight years), in the Louisville district, to succeed Major George B. Easton; also, a legislature, which will elect a senator of the United States in place of J. S. Blackburn, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. Maryland, November 5.—Governor (term four years), to succeed Frank Brown (dem.). Comptroller (term two years), to succeed Merion De Kaib Smith (dem.). Attorney-general (term four years), to succeed John P. Poe (dem.). Also the lower house of the general assembly and fourteen senators. The general assembly will elect a senator of the United States to succeed Charles H. Gibson (dem.), whose term will expire March 3, 1897; also, a state treasurer (term two years), to succeed Spencer C. Jones (dem.). In the Sixth Judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Frederick and Montgomery, an associate justice will be elected for fifteen years, to succeed James B. Henderson (dem.), appointed by the governor, to succeed John T. Vinton (rep.), retired on account of age. In each county a state's attorney and sheriff will be elected, and in several of the counties county commissioners and clerks of the circuit court. Massachusetts, November 5.—Governor (term one year), to succeed Frederick T. Greenhalgh (rep.). Lieutenant-governor (term one year), to succeed Roger Wolcott (rep.). Secretary (term one year), to succeed William M. Olin (rep.). Treasurer and receiver general (term one year), to succeed Edwin P. Shaw (rep.). Auditor (term one year), to succeed John W. Kimball (rep.). Attorney-general (term one year), to succeed Hosea M. Knowlton (rep.). An executive council of eight members, of whom seven are republicans. A new legislature, to succeed the present senate of forty, of whom thirty-five are republicans, and a house of representatives of 246 members, of whom 206 are republicans. Also, a sheriff, register of deeds and treasurer in each of the fourteen counties. All are elected for three years and all are republicans, or democrats endorsed by republicans. One county commissioner in each county; two special commissioners in each county; probably a representative in congress from the Sixth district, to succeed the late William Cogswell. Mississippi, November 5.—Governor (term four years), to succeed John M. Stone (dem.). Lieutenant-governor (term four years), to succeed M. M. Evans (dem.). Secretary of state (term four years), to succeed George M. Govan (dem.). Attorney-general (term four years), to succeed Frank Johnston (dem.). Auditor-general (term four years), to succeed W. W. Stone (dem.). Treasurer (term four years), to succeed J. J. Evans (dem.). Superintendent of education (term four years), to succeed T. R. Preston (dem.).

Land commissioner (term four years), to succeed Edgar S. Wilson (dem.). Revenue agent (term four years), to succeed Wirt Adams (dem.). Clerk of the supreme court (term four years), to succeed Oliver Clifton (dem.). Three railroad commissioners (term four years), to succeed Walter McLaurin, J. F. Sessions and J. H. Askew (dem.). A legislature that will elect a United States senator to succeed James Z. George, whose term expires March 3, 1897. The legislature will elect at the first sitting of the four years' term for which it is elected. A sheriff, chancery clerk, circuit clerk, treasurer, assessor, surveyor, coroner and ranger, and five members of the board of supervisors are to be chosen for each of the seventy-five counties of the state, together with from three to five justices of the peace and constables in the five supervisors' districts of the same counties. Nebraska, November 5.—Justices of the supreme court (term six years), to succeed T. L. Norval (rep.). Two regents of the State university (term six years), to succeed C. H. Morrill and T. L. Knight (rep.). New Jersey, November 5.—Governor (term three years), to succeed George T. Werts (dem.). Seven state senators (term three years), to succeed S. D. Hoffman (rep.) of Atlantic county, H. D. Winton (dem.) of Bergen county, E. C. Stokes (rep.) of Cumberland county, W. S. Daly (dem.) of Hudson county, E. C. Drake (dem.) of Morris county and G. G. Smith (rep.), of Ocean county. Also, an entire assembly of sixty members. New York, November 5.—Secretary of state (term three years), to succeed John Palmer (rep.). Comptroller (term three years), to succeed James B. Roberts (rep.). Treasurer (term three years), to succeed Adison B. Colvin (rep.). Attorney-general (term three years), to succeed Theodore D. Hancock (rep.). State engineer and surveyor (term three years), to succeed Campbell W. Adams (rep.). Judge of the court of appeals (term fourteen years), to succeed Francis M. Finch (rep.). Also, an entire legislature, to consist of fifty senators, for terms of three years, and 150 assemblymen for terms of one year each. The senators chosen at this election will participate in the election of a United States senator to succeed David B. Hill, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. There will be also chosen at this election twelve judges of the supreme court (term four years), in the eight judicial districts. These are new offices created by the constitution, which took effect January 1, 1895. The First and Second judicial districts will each choose three judges, the remaining six districts one judge each. County judges will be chosen in twenty-four counties, district attorneys in thirty-five counties and county clerks and treasurers in ten counties. A vote will also be taken upon the proposition to bond the state in the sum of \$9,000,000, to be applied to the deepening of the Erie and Oswego canals from seven to nine feet. Ohio, November 5.—Governor (term two years), to succeed William McKinley (rep.). Lieutenant-governor (term two years), to succeed Andrew L. Harris (rep.). Auditor of state (term four years), to succeed E. W. Poe (rep.). Treasurer of state (term two years), to succeed William T. Cope (rep.). Judge of supreme court (term five years), to succeed Thaddeus A. Winshall (rep.). Attorney-general (term two years), to succeed John K. Richards (rep.). Clerk of supreme court (term three years), to succeed Josiah B. Allen (rep.). Member of board of public works (term three years), to succeed Edward L. Lybarger (rep.). There will also be elected a legislature, which will elect a successor to United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. Utah, November 5.—Governor (term four years), to succeed C. W. West (dem.), appointed by President Cleveland. Secretary of state (term four years), to succeed C. C. Richards (dem.), appointed by President Cleveland. Attorney-general (term four years), to succeed J. W. Judd (dem.), United States attorney, appointed by President Cleveland. Auditor (term four years), to succeed John T. Caine (dem.), appointed by Governor West. Treasurer (term four years), to succeed J. W. Whitehead, Jr., (dem.), appointed by Governor West. Superintendent of public instruction (term four years), to succeed T. B. Lewis (dem.), territorial commissioner of schools, appointed by the supreme court. Representative in congress (term two years), to succeed Frank J. Cannon (rep.), elected November 6, 1894. Three supreme court judges (terms three, five and seven years, to be determined by drawing after election, to succeed S. A. Merritt, W. H. King, H. W. Smith (dem.), appointed by President Cleveland; George W. Barch (rep.), appointed by President Harrison. Also, a legislature, which will be entitled to choose two senators of the United States. Virginia, November 5.—Members of the house of delegates, being the entire membership, and one-half (twenty) of the state senate. The senators chosen this year will participate in the election of a senator of the United States to succeed John W. Daniel (dem.).

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
The Cost of Cleaning Berlin. It is true that municipal affairs are, generally speaking, conducted here more economically and much more thoroughly than in the case in American cities. Thus in 1875 the streets of Berlin, covering a total area of 6,780,000 square meters, were cleaned at an annual expenditure of 2,000,000 marks (\$500,000). Now, the area of Berlin streets having increased by 1895 to over 8,000,000 square meters, the streets are cleaned for but \$400,000—and cleaned, let me say, better than in any other large city in the world. This is due to system, to the excellent pavements, constantly renewed and mended, and to machine sweeping, which costs 60 per cent less than the sweeping done by hand. It is the same with the street sprinkling. This is done during the season whenever needed, on hot, dusty days twice, and 1,200,000 cubic meters of water are used up in the thorough system of sprinkling between April 1 and November 15. The city does it at an expense of but 2,364,000 marks this year.—Cor. Chicago Record.
Over 400 Perfumes. It is an interesting thing to know that 4,300 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have a perfume that is pleasing and enter largely into the manufacture of soaps, sops and sachets. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1,134. Of these 127 have an agreeable scent, an extraordinarily large proportion. Next in order come yellow blossoms, with 951, 77 of them being perfumed. Red flowers number 823, of which 84 are scented. The blue flowers are 594 varieties, 34 of which are perfumed, and the violet blossoms numbering 208, 13 of which are pleasantly odoriferous.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Tobacco-Twisted Nerves. Millions of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Chewing or smoking destroys manhood and nerve power. It's not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Bac. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Address: The Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.
Dubufile. The intellectual young lady looked over her glasses at the average young man and asked suddenly, "How old would you take me to be?" "The average young man fell into a train of thought," "I wonder," said he to himself, "whether she wants to be rated five years younger on the score of her looks or five years older on account of her brains?" Darn these advanced women anyhow!—Cincinnati Tribune.
Mother who has used Parker's Glycerin Soap for years insists that it is a superior soap to all others; every form of dirt and skin troubles.
What He Had Seen. They were discussing the circus. "Did you ever see a man fired out of a cannon," asked the shoe clerk, boaster. "No," said the cheerful idiot. "I never did, but I saw a fellow fired out of a ball not long ago."—Cincinnati Tribune.
Mindcure is a simple remedy, but it takes out the germ, and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. 10c. at drugists.
Beginning to Feel at Home. Senior Partner—I think this new clerk is getting used to our ways. Don't you? Junior Partner—I think so. He was 20 minutes late this morning.—Brooklyn Life.
FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Nervousness cured. Fits of all kinds, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, etc. Send to Dr. Kline, 153 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Know His Business. "That's the seventh time this morning," said the shoe merchant as a customer cornered him at the store. "That you told me in a tone of voice that couldn't escape being overheard that a woman reminded you of Triby?" "Yes," replied the new clerk, "and that's the seventh woman that I've sold a pair of shoes to."—Washington Star.
I CAN PREVENTED Myself from Consuming tobacco to sufferers from asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.
The man who minds his own business will not soon run out of work.
Kansas has 166,627 farms, having an acreage of 30,444,456.
Over \$75,000,000 are invested in this country in ducks and geese.
If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mum. Winslow's Borax for Children Teething.
A woman can't be in love and in politics at the same time.
DO YOU EXPECT To Become a Mother? If so, then permit us to say that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed a true "Mother's Friend," FOR IT MAKES Childbirth Easy by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also shortened, the mother strengthened and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. Send twenty-one (21) cents for The People's Medical Adviser, 1000 pages, over 500 illustrations, giving all particulars. Several chapters of this great family doctor book are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women with suggestions as to successful home treatment of same. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
LEWIS' 98% LYE POWDERED AND REFINED (PATENTED) The strongest and purest lye made. Unlike other lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with 25 minutes of boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, salts, tins, etc. PENNA. PAINT MFG. CO. Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa.
See that Lump? That's Lorillard's CLIMAX PLUG. It's Much the Best. Sold everywhere. Made only by the P. Lorillard Company. The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the world.