C. R. SCHALLER,

Real Estate

AGENT.

MILLARD HOTEL

ESTABLISHED AT OMAHA, 1869.

Offers a large list of Real Estate for Sale, including the following described property.

C. R. Schaller offers lots near Hanscom's Park	$1,000
C. R. Schaller will sell lots on Cass and California streets, $800 to	800
C. R. Schaller has two of the finest lots in city, on Cass street.	6,500
C. R. Schaller will sell lot near Saunders street, on street cars (47)	1,000
C. R. Schaller offers 4 acres near U. P. track, (51.)	3,500
C. R. Schaller has in Barker's subdivision, 9th St. house and lot (53)	1,000
C. R. Schaller will sell on S. 11th St., house and lot (56).	2,500
C. R. Schaller will sell near Low avenue, lot 125x200 (60)	450
C. R. Schaller has lots in some of the new additions to the city at reduced rates.	
C. R. Schaller has for sale property paying a rental on purchase from 10 to 20 per cent and of increasing value	
C. R. Schaller offers lot on Cuming street, 67½x270—residence (61)	5,000
C. R. Schaller has for sale one lot on Cass street, west 22d,	2,500
C. R. Schaller will sell one block in Boyd's addition,	1,500
C. R. Schaller offers a fine business property at	25,000
C. R. Schaller will sell 12,480 acres in a body stock farm	125,000
C. R. Schaller—For sale 16th street, brick house, lot 60x260.	4,000
C. R. Schaller—Harney street, lot 47 x120, fine residence, 10 rooms.	6,000
C. R. Schaller has for sale on south avenue, ½ lot and residence.	2,500
C. R. Schaller will sell 1,120 acres, 2 good houses, 2 large barns, windmills, scales, etc.	28,500
C. R. Schaller—Dodge Co. farm, 320 acres, houses, barns and valuable improvements	55,000

C. R. Schaller offers some of the greatest bargains in Real Estate anywhere.

THE OMAHA

COAL & PRODUCE CO.

S. H. HOWELL, President.

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The GENUINE BOULDER and Colorado coal, Anthracite, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas. Coal Yards Bridge Stock Yards.

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PARTIES WISHING TO

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LOTS AND LANDS

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Has had 35 years' experience in dealing in REAL ESTATE and may safely be consulted as to investments and on contemplated improvements to the city. Has extensive Eastern and European connections

Pamphlets and Maps of City issued free. Call at the Millard Hotel and get one

F. SCHEUERMANN, M. D.

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Homeopathic Physician.

SPECIALIST OF

WOMEN, CHILDREN & CHRONIC DISEASES.

Hours—At Residence, No. 1448 S. 10th Street, till 10 a. m., and after 3 p. m. Hours—At office, No. 103 and 105 S. 15th St., Room 7, from 10 a. m., to 3 p. m

N.B.—The Tape Worm will be removed, without danger, in time of from 2 to 3 hours.

Sears & Bosard,

REAL ESTATE

AGENTS!

WILLIAMS' BLOCK

15th & Dodge Streets,

KEEP YOUR EYE

On this list for bargains, and if you wish a lot in any part of Omaha—Want to rent a house—have your house rented—buy a house—sell the one you have——want your papers made—title looked up, and anything relating to Real Estate, go and see

SEARS & BOSARD,

No. 213—$1,750—House of five rooms on half lot, $400 at time of sale, and $25 per month.

No. 225—$2,000—1 acre and 4 room brick house in Park Place, cash.

No. 225—$1,650—House of six rooms on lot 65x150, Park Place, on easy terms, $500, and $20 per month.

No. 220—$1,500—House and lot in Bowery Hill. Good cistern and well. One-half cash and time.

221—$2,300—Good six room house on corner half lot, one block from 13th street, south of U. P. depot. Bran new. Sold on easy terms.

217—$1,800—House of 4 rooms on full lot, Center street. Good well, cistern and walks. Half cash and time.

197—$1,000—House of two rooms on half lot, Regan's addition. One-half cash.

49—$1,800—House of four rooms on full lot, on 15th street, south Omaha, one half cash.

52—$1,800—House of five rooms on full lot in Parker's addition, one block north of $30,000 school house, south front, good well, cistern, &c., and a bargain on easy terms.

79—$7,000—Corner lot E. V. Smith's addition, two good dwellings, south and east front, on car line, cheap and on easy terms.

40 $4,000—Lots 13 and 14, corner Farnam street, and near court house, two good dwellings on lot, but is business property. A great bargain.

And lots of bargains all over town. Call at office and examine our list for improved property.

LOTS IN

HAWTHORNE,

TABOR PLACE,

OMAHA VIEW,

And in all first-class inside additions, and if we fail to find a lot to suit you, out of our extensive list, then Omaha does not contain one.

Omaha View is on the road to the barracks, and is that plat south of L. B Williams' residence. We sell lots from $100 to $300, $10 or more down at time of sale and monthly payments. $200 down and we will build you a house on the lot.

Hawthorne is west of the High School one mile, and we are selling lots one third down and monthly payments. This addition is graded and lots are $350 to $600 each. Now is the time to buy, while prices are low and terms easy.

Tabor Place is on Farnam street and is a choice addition, with only twelve lots left, and they are all as good lots as there are in the addition. Prices $475 and $550.

Lots on Sherman avenue, east and west fronts. One-half block in Wilcox's addition, cheap and easy terms.

Don't fail to call for bargains at the office,

SEARS & BOSARD

Cor. 15th and Dodge Streets.

WILLIAMS' BLOCK.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, the democratic nominee for president, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 1837. When he was quite young his parents removed to Fayette, Onondaga county, N. Y. At the age of 15 he was sent to the academy at Clinton, Oneida county, but his studies were of short duration. When he was 16 years old he was obliged to accept a position as clerk in a country store, but soon afterwards was offered a position as teacher in the New York asylum for the blind, where he remained for one year. While thus employed he was persuaded by a young companion to start for Cleveland, Ohio, to seek his fortune. Stopping at Buffalo on the way to visit an uncle, Hon. Lewis F. Allen, he was dissuaded from proceeding further, and soon after began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1859, and in 1862 was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county, in which position, although but 25 years old, he displayed great ability. In 1865 he was nominated by the democrats for district attorney, but was defeated by the republican nominee by a small majority. He then resumed his private practice of law, being a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Brown.

In the fall of 1870 he was elected sheriff of that county, and held the office three years. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Buffalo, receiving hundreds of republican votes, although he was the democratic candidate. As mayor he confirmed the good opinion entertained for him by honest men of all parties. Exercising the veto power unsparingly, he was the means of defeating many corrupt municipal jobs originating in his own as well as the republican party, and by the utmost care and vigilance he saved to the taxpayers many thousands of dollars, which, if he had performed his duty less conscientiously, might have been ruthlessly squandered. It was while administering this office that he came into notice outside the city of his residence.

When a successor was to be selected for Gov. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Cleveland was only mentioned as a possible candidate. Cornell had incurred the bitter hate of his former friends and patrons of the stalwart wing of the party by abandoning them during the first few months of the Garfield administration, and they determined to crush him. In this they had no doubt the support of President Arthur. Secretary Folger was selected as the stalwart candidate. The democrats responded by nominating Grover Cleveland, and his election over Mr. Folger was one of the most remarkable events in American politics. He carried the state by a majority of 196,000. He carried almost every county in the state. The vote was light, comparatively, showing that thousands of republicans remained away from the polls. It is probable that many democrats, feeling confident of their candidate, also failed to vote.

Mr. Cleveland has found large opportunities for a man of his mold in the gubernatorial office. His thorough legal training has served him well in the executive chair. The practice of Governor Cleveland it to thoroughly scan all the bills sent to him, and not to seek the advice of outside lawyers, as some governors have done. He makes a thorough work of this inspection, and his vetoes carry conviction with them.

Governor Cleveland is a tremendous worker. Very few men have devoted as many hours to work within the past year and a half as he has. Certainly no governor of New York state, of recent times has been at his desk as early and has kept at it as late. Half past eight in the morning finds him there, and, in the busy day, midnight also finds him there. With the assistance of Col. Daniel S. Lamont, his private secretary, the governor carefully reviews all bills, and if a doubt or an unwise provision appears he sends for the introducer of the bill and points out the defect. Many previous governors did not take this trouble, and thereby give the maker a chance. They vetoed without any warning whatever. This work, that has been voluntarily assumed by Gov. Cleveland, was done in the time of Governor Cornell by three paid assistants of high legal ability. When the warm weather comes Governor Cleveland is not ashamed to strip for his work and to sit at his desk coatless, while a throng of visiters file in and out of the immense chamber and cast sly glances at "the great commoner."

There is a softer side to Gov. Cleveland's nature which causes him to temper justice with mercy. The greatest test of an executive's fitnes for his place is the contest that must come between what is right on the one side and the proper use of the pardoning power on the the other. Testimony regarding the cases of criminals is often sent to him in huge volumes and yet it receives his careful attention at spare moments, which are of course, infrequent during sessions of the legislature. By means of this thorough examination the governor often learns more of the case than even the district attorney who had it in charge. His sympathy for the unjustly accused and convicted has led to many annoyances. He listens to the prayers and tears of friends who present but one side of the case, and almost invariably demand that he shall give them some assurance that he will grant their request. He always has kind words for the petitioners, but he will make no movement until after the most thorough examination. He sends to the warden of the prison to learn of the conduct of the prisoner who is under discussion. A good report has its effect upon his decision. In whichever way that decision turns, the reasons therefore are given to the public. They are not witheld as has been the custom with almost every one of his predecessors.

The executive mansion was bought by the state about ten years ago. It stands on the brow of a hill on the south of the capitol, and it has been occupied successively by Govs Tilden, Robinson, Cornell, and Cleveland. The state provides the residence and the furniture—all else is paid for out of the governor's salary of $10,000. The hot-house is not paid for by the state, neither are the numerous public receptions which a prominent official must give. Gov. Cleveland often sends flowers to the several hospitals, and his hand is always open to the deserving charities. He keeps no horses, not only on account of the expense, but chiefly because he does not like them. Although he is a heavy man, yet he always walks to his office and to his church,—the Fourth Presbyterian,—which is about a mile away.

ARE YOU GOING EUROPE?

In another column will be found the nouncement of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON Tourist Agents, 261 Broadway, New York, relative to the very complete arrangements they have made for tours in Europe the coming Spring and Summer. "Cook's Excursionist," containing maps and full particulars, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents

BUTLER PLATFORM.

THE TIMBER WHICH THE BUILDERS REJECTED.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Following is a synopsis of the platform offered by Gen. Butler and rejected by the democratic convention:

No taxes, direct or indirect, can be rightfully imposed upon the people except to meet the expenses of an economically administered government.

That two principles should be observed in levying customs duties. All materials used in the arts and manufacture be admitted free; luxuries to be taxed as high as possible.

That customs laws should be adjusted to foster American enterprises, not to create monopolies.

Labor and capital are allies, not enemies. But capital is strong and labor is weak. Under existing laws contention between them are settled by brute force—capital staving labor, and labor despoiling capital. We demand that the government establish tribunals to judicially and justly determine these controversies, with power to enforce their decrees.

To provide by law that laboring men may combine and organize and be incorporated for their protection, and that all devices by capital, either by contract or terrorism or otherwise are oppressive and should be made a penal offense.

Denounces the importation of foreign pauper labor, and convict labor, and both should be suppressed by law.

That the American school system should receive liberal support from the national government.

That monopoly engenders two classes—the very rich and the very poor, both of which are equally hurtful to the republic.

That the public lands of the United States are the heritage of all, and should be given only to actual settlers; views with alarm the rapid absorption of the domain by home and foreign corporations, and demands that congress apply the proper remedies with a stern hand.

That corporate bodies created either by the state or nation, for public duties, are public servants, to be regulated in all actions by the power that created them, and calls upon congress to exercise its constitutional power for regulating inter state commmerce.

Demand civil service reform in all branches of the government; declares frequent change in office holders a necessity, to counteract the aristocratic tendencies of the officials, and to discover and punish dishonest officials.

Declares adherenance to the doctrine of Jackson that the government alone has power to establish and issue money for the people; that the legal tender note of the war has become the fixed currency of the country and that neither policy nor duty calls for any meddling with it.

THREE TIMES IN ONE STORM

Refutation of the Saying that Lightning Never Strikes Twice in the Same Place.

BATH, N. Y. July 7.—The farm house of Henry Axtell is in the town of Catlin, Chemung county, two miles from Pine Valley station. In the sitting room was a large base burner stove, the pipe from which ran up through the ceiling into another apartment, where it entered the chimney. When the terrible thunder storm of Saturday last was at its height Mr. Axtell and several members of his family were in the sitting room, some of them were sitting close to the stove. Suddenly the room was filled with a blinding light. The stove flew into a hundred pieces about the room, breaking windows, walls and furniture. None of the flying fragments struck any of the inmates of the room, nor were any of them prostrated by the shock.

Lightning had struck the chimney, nearly every brick, one half of which was reduced to dust. The other half of the chimney remained remained standing. The fluid had followed the stove pipe in the chamber above, dividing it into four sections, each one of which was split into halves. After demolishing the stove in the sitting-room the bolt had torn four round holes in the carpet and set it on fire. From the carpet it entered the partition wall back of where the stove had stood, slid down to the base board, and tore it away for a distance of five feet. It then passed down into the cellar, where it struck a crock of butter. The crock was broken into countless fragments and the butter spattered over all parts of the cellar, some pieces of it being found sticking to the ceiling.

A table on which several pans of milk were standing had all four of its legs taken off close, and every leg was torn into splinters, which were found in all parts of the cellar. There was not a mark on any part of the table top. Under the table an old chair without any back was standing. The legs of the table must have been cut off simultaneously, for the top was found resting on the chair, and only a small quantity of the milk was spilled, but the milk was all turned thick and sour.

What became of the eccentric fluid after it had done its work in the cellar could not be learned, as there was no mark to be seen where it had entered the ground.

The inmates were still running about the house in excitement when another bolt struck the building. A neighbor says he saw a streak of fire run down the side of the house and disappear in the ground. A track of missing shingles and clapboards and a hole in the ground marked its course. It also took with it a portion of the remnant of the chimney. A few minutes later the fragment of chimney still left standing was demolished by a third stroke of lightning. The fluid from this passed down to the eave-trough, which it followed to the end of the roof, from which it jumped to the corner of a woodshed, tearing off a portion of the roof and passing down through the floor into the ground. No fire resulted from either stroke, and no serious shock was felt by any one in the house.

Another singular freak of lightning is reported from Hornellsville. Abram Ford saw a bolt strike the chimney of John Regan's house, on Hartshorn street, during the strom of Saturday. The bricks were thrown in all directions far around. All the other evidence of the presence of the electric current about the house was a round hole in the bottom of a tin basin which stood in the sink in the kitchen Around the edge of the hole was a black rim of an equal width of a quarter of an inch, having the appearance of being burned in the tin.

The Hot Weather

Of mid-summer has a weakening effect, both upon body and mind. You feel absolutely incapable of doing any arduous work, and even light duties are performed languidly and unwillingly. This low state of the system causes even greater infirmity, and gives opportunity for serious disease to gain a foot-hold. In this condition the system is quick to respond to the reviving, quickening, and strengthening effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, regulates the digestive organs, and infuses fresh life into every portion of the body. People who have taken it write us, saying: "It puts new life right into me." "It makes me young again." Reader, if you suffer from summer weakness, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses $1.

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, 41 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.

HOW PRIESTS ARE TRAINED.

The Summer Retreat at Nashotah—Gen. Sherman's Son.

Milwaukee Journal.

There is a large house at Nashotah, surrounded by grounds of elegant and spacious proportions, neglected by the hand of the gardener. The mansion itself is falling to decay by long disuse. Through the dense foliage, a gun-shot away, glitters a lake, with deep, lucid bosom and eddying shallows. Such a place the philosophers of old might have chosen in which to commune with nature and converse on the mutability of the unseen universe. This is the place chosen by the society of Jesus for scholastic members of the order to recreate themselves and gather strength and health for the duties of the year. The society is eminently a teaching order—a band of men who devote their lives to the acquirement of knowledge and to imparting it to others. Rigorous is the ordeal that fits a man for the priesthood in this order. Ten years must be passed in study of philosophy and the languages, seven in teaching belles lettres and acquiring knowledge of character, before the devotee can place the title "Reverend" before his name. He becomes "S. J." as soon as he begins to teach.

It is customary to close the colleges of the order during the months of July and August. For the past four or five years, in order to give the professors in these institutions a breathing spell in the life of self-denial they have chosen, it has been customary to take some large house in a quiet and secluded spot in the rural districts, whither would resort the professors to pass three weeks "camping out." They carry their own furniture, wear traditional and orthodox blue shirts and pass their time in boating, fishing and loitering along country roads. A male cook accompanies them. He is also a brother of the order. Last year they went to Menasha, the year before to Elkhart, and three years ago to Pewaukee. A priest is always present at the encampment.

There are thirty-seven scholastic brethren at Nashotah this year, from colleges at St. Louis, Omaha and Milwaukee. Among them, possibly the most distinguished, is "Tom" Sherman, eldest son of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, of St. Louis. He is a teacher in the St. Louis university. He is a man of 27, and joined the order six years ago in England. He studied in England two years, in Maryland three years, and at St. Louis one year.

Rev. Father Rosswinkle, vice-president of Marquette college, Milwaukee, is the priest who presides over the encampment. Large as the house is, it has been found necessary to procure tents for the accommodation of some of the gentlemen. A pleasant vacation is reported by the fortunate fellows who compose the party. The rendezvous is not purchased by the order, merely leased.

The society of Jesus was founded by St. Ignatius Loyalo, or as he was known among the profane, Inigo de Ricaldo Loyalo, in 1537. It has a supreme head called the General, who is considered about as infallible as the pope. The number of Jesuits in the United States in 1879 was upwards of 1,000. They are entirely expelled for the Mexican and Columbian republics. Since its foundation the order has had twenty-two generals.

EXCITEMENT.

"What causes the great rush at Schroter & Becht's Drug Store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and $ 00

The Towers of Silence.

Science Monthly.

I must say a word on the subject of the famous cemetery of the Parsees, or, more properly, their Towers of Silence at Bombay. These must not be passed over unnoticed, the more especially as they have a kink of parallel relation to cremation, in respect at least to the underlying motive prompting this most singular form of eastern burial—if burial, indeed, it may be justly called.

The Dakhmas, or Towers of Silence, are simple masses of masonry, built of hard blocks of granite, and covered with white chunam. The largest of the five towers is about forty feet in diameter, and not much over half that height. The whole are embosomed in luxuriant foliage rising out of an enormous and well-keep garden. There is a sixth tower, square in shape, that stands quite apart from the five; but this is reserved only for the remains of convicted criminals. The whole of the towers have been erected within two centuries. These strange silent, solemn structures are set in a sea of graceful cypresses, palms and gorgeous blossoming plants and at the first glance upwards the stranger is startled to see an extraordinary kind of moulding on the top composed entirely of vultures with their heads pointing upward, and usually in such perfect order and lazy expectancy, that they have been taken for a grotesque ornament carved from the cornice stone.

The following is an accurate description of the interior: Imagine a massive cylinder, fourteen feet high and full forty feet in diameter, built throughout of solid stone, within the centre a well six feet across, leading down to an excavation under the masonry, containing four drains, terminated each by holes filled with charcoal. Round the upper surface of the solid circular cylinder, and hiding the interior from view, is a stone parapet, ten or twelve feet high. This, viewed from the outside seems to form one piece with the solid stone work. The upper surface of the solid stone column is divided into seventy-two compartments, radiating like the spokes of a wheel from the central well, and arranged in three concentric rings separated from each by narrow ridges of stone grooved to act as channels to convey all moisture from the receptacles into the well. . . . It should be noted that the number seventy-two is emblematic of the seventy-two chapters of Zroaster's Yasna, a part of the Zendavesta. Each circle of stone coffins is divided from the rest by a pathway, thus making three circular pathways round the central well; and these three pathways are crossed by another pathway conducting from the one door which admits the corpse-bearers from the exterior. In the outermost circle of stone coffins are placed the body of males, in the middle those of females, and in the inner and smallest circle those of children."

Such is, in brief, the account given by Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor Sanskrit. The bodies are deposited in the open stone coffins, and on being left there, the vultures, watching on the parapet above swoop down, and, it is said, in five minutes fly up again, leaving only a skeleton behind. The bearers return in about a fortnight and with gloved hands place the dry skeleton in the central well, where the dust of the Parisees remain undisturbed for evermore.

JAY-EYE-SEE.

The Attempt to Beat Maud S.'s Time, 2:10 1-4.

CHICAGO, July 11.—This was the sixth day of the Chicago Driving park summer trotting meeting. The weather was warm, cloudy and calm, the track fast, and the attendance 10,000. The chief attraction of the day's programme was the special race, the attempt of J. I. Case's famous black gelding Jay-Eye-See to beat the best trotting record (Maud S.'s 2:10¼.) The conditions being so favorable it was generally supposed he would succeed, and before the second heat betting was two to one he would beat 2:11. He was first warmed up, going in an easy pace for three-quarters of a mile and coming home from the three-quarter pole in 31¾. In his trials he was accompanied by a running horse driven to a sulky to encourage him. The first heat, it was announced, would only be a good strong mile, with no attempt to beat the record.

First heat, 2:19¼; 2d, 2:11¼; 3d, 2:21¾.

Glad to Hear It.

"For several months I endured a dull pain through my lungs and shoulders; lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty remain from my bed. My present healthful condition is due to Burdock Blood Bitters." Mrs. E. A. Hall, Binghampton, N. Y.

How She Managed Two Admirers.

Pall Mall Gazette.

It would appear that in Russia, as well as in many other countries, a lock of hair is considered a signal pledge of the tender passion. Mdlle. Alice, the favorite Parisian actress, glories in the possession of auburn ringlets, and would not part with one of them for less than a duchy. Two Russian noblemen—the Count de L. and Baron M.—were both suitors for the lady's smiles, and both happened to have hair of the same golden hue as that of their mutual dulcinea. Each begged a lock of her hair in exchange for a lock of his own, to which the charming creature readily assented, and, without touching a single tuft of her head, managed to effect an exchange of parcels, by which each gentleman received a curl of his rival's capillaries. The count now wears the baron's hair next his heart, and the baron sleeps with the count's scalp-lock under his pillow.

A Baptist Minister's Experience.

"I am a Baptist minister, and before I thought of being a clergyman I graduated in medicine, but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, forty years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from quinsy. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me. I was also troubled with hoarseness, and Thomas' Eclectric Oil always relieved me. My wife and child had diphtheria, and Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured them, and if taken in time it will cure seven times out of ten. I am confident it is a cure for the most obstinate cold, or cough, and if any one will take a small teaspoon and half fill it with Oil, and then place the end of the spoon in one nostril and draw the Oil out of the spoon into the head, by snuffing as hard as they can, until the Oil falls over into the throat, and practice it twice a week I don't care how offensive their head may be, it will clean it out and cure their catarrh. For deafness and earache, it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine that I have ever felt like recommending, and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any consideration. I am now suffering with pain like rheumatism in my right limb, and nothing relieves me like Thomas' Eclectric Oil." Dr. E. F. Crane, Corry, Pa.

He is a Good Prayer Tosser.

Boston Globe.

They have a new Baptist minister in a neighboring town who has just come in from a country parish. Some of his flock were talking about his country ways last night and saying he was a little fresh, when an old woman broke in:

"He may be a little off in city ways and perhaps people wouldn't take him for a dude at first sight," said she, "but he can toss a prayer higher than any minister we have had for the past twenty years."

France to China.

PARIS, July 11.—Demand of France for payment of indemnity reached Patenotre at Sharghai yesterday, and was forwarded to Pekin, where it will be handed to Isung Li Yamen today. France has given China one week to answer, and in event of an unsatisfactory reply, will immediately lay seige to a Chinese port. Preparations for an agressive movement is complete.

Takes the Cream.

From the Hatchet.

Now doth ye maiden fair with golden hair, as she perambulates the avenue espy ye ice cream harbor, and she screameth out:

"Oh, Cholly! there is an ice cream saloon!"

And Cholly remarketh:

"Yes, dear; but, till I can recruit my feenances, I fear you will have to remain a mere ice cream waiter."

NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY

IF

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

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GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Cures NERVOUS PHYSICAL & GENITAL LOSS Debility

OF MANLY VIGOR, Spermatorrhœa, etc., when all other remedies fail. A cure guaranteed. $1.00 a bottle, large bottle, four times the quantity, $5. By express to any address. Sold by all druggists. ENGLISH MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Proprietors, 718 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"I have sold Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative 20 years. Every customer speaks highly of it. I unhesitatingly endorse it as a remedy of true merit" C. F. GOODMAN, Druggist

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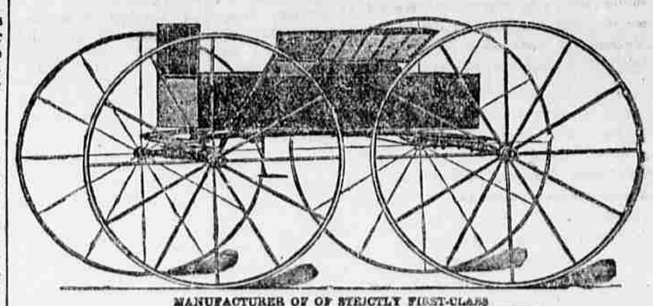

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