Dead, Yet Not Dead.

She is dead!" they said to him. "Come away;
Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay."

They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair,
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair.

Over her eyes that gazed too much
They drew the lids with a gentle touch.

About her brow and beautiful face
They tied her veil and marriage lace;

And over her bosom they crossed her hands—
"Come away," they said, "God understands!"

And they held their breaths as they left the room,
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom.

But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately and beautiful dead,

He lit his lamp and took his key.
He turned it. Alone again—he and she.

He and she; but she would not speak;
Though he kissed in the old place the quiet cheek.

He and she; yet she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved erstwhile.

He and she; still she did not move
To any passionate whispers of love.

Then he said: Cold lips and breast without breath,
Is there no voice, no language of death?

Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to the heart and soul distinct, intense.

See now; I will listen with soul, not ear—
What was the secret of dying, dear?

Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower fall?

Or was it a greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

Was the miracle greater to find how deep,
Beyond all dreams, sank downward that sleep?

Did life roll back its record, dear?
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

And was it the innermost heart or the bliss
To find out what a wisdom true love is?

Oh, perfect dead! Oh, dead most dear!
I hold the breath of my soul to hear!

I listen as deep as the horrible hell,
As high as the heaven, and you do not tell?

There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet.

I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears on my brow shed.

I would say, though the angel of death had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid.

You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes,
Which of all death was the chiefest surprise;

The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all surprises dying must bring.

Ah, foolish world! Oh, must unkind dead!
Though she told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe what I heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way?

The utmost wonder is this: "I hear
And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear;

And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know that, tho' dead, I never have died."

EDWIN ARNOLD.

Dynamite.

What fiend is that, now far, now near,
That fills stout hearts with doubt and fear,
That makes a Nemesis appear
In every sudden sound we hear?
Dynamite.

What crowds the paper's printed page,
And chills the sluggish blood of age;
Sends women, armed, red war to wage,
And fills uncounted hearts with rage?
Dynamite.

What strips from manhood every charm,
Uplifts the murderer's sinewy arm,
Plows through the palace and the farm,
Rings o'er the world its dread alarm?
Dynamite.

What laughs at blood and tears and groans,
At mangled limbs and hustling stones,
The babe's shrill cry, the mother's moans,
The hovel's wreck, the crash of thrones?
Dynamite.

What plants in treacherous minds the lure
To make hate's mean revenges sure,
And when the foe feels most secure,
Hurls the poor wretch to death's wild stour?
Dynamite.

What writes in word of blood and flame
The rich oppressor's hated name,
Alike destroys the sons of fame,
With men whose glory is their shame?
Dynamite.

O, power dread in human hand!
O, curse by ocean and by land!
Where will your dastard votaries stand
When God all secrets shall demand?

—*M. A. Denison in New York Graphic.*

Unselfishness.

Oh, Christ-like grace that robs the world of hate,
That gives a radiance to the commonest lot;
That chastens sorrow; blunts the keenest fate;
That binds the aching brow and cheers the heart o'erwrought.

Where grim Disease her weary victim chains—
Where sullen Famine holds her deadly sway—
Where Labor rules from dawn 'til daylight wanes;—
Your presence sanctifies and drives the shades away.

The face and form by nature most unblest
Are radiant when glowing with the light
And beauty most divine, if not imprest
By thy bright seal, but palls and fades upon the sight.

'Tis Man's divinest life for men to live,
To heed the faintest cry; the deepest prayer
To him who loveth not himself we give
The truest love, the tenderest, kindliest care.

Morality of Tobogganing.

"Chips," in the Montreal *Gazette*, referring to the contention of those who denounce the toboggan as tending to evil, says: If the devil is on our toboggan slides, as some of our good fathers say he is, why do they not go up to the slides among the boys and girls, and by their holy presence exorcise him? Do not, in heaven's name, allow his satanic majesty to capture so healthy and popular an amusement as is this of ours, which the people so heartily enjoy and, we may add, so much need. It is written, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you," and it strikes us that the true way to resist him is to go where he is assaulting virtue with temptation and there on the very spot where he is, meet him face to face and eye to eye, and by your holy presence banish him from the slide forever. You have told us where he is. We reply, meet him and beat him there then. Keep the sports of the people innocent or you will lose the people. For they won't forego their amusements.

The people of Haverstraw, N. Y., are very much surprised by an increase in the size of the loaves of bread furnished by the village bakers, being the result of a sermon recently preached in the Methodist Church by Rev. Dr. Harcourt, who took for his text the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," and in illustration claimed that the bakers' profit at the present price of flour was unreasonable and unjust, and was equivalent to taking so much money from the pockets of the poor.

FOR THE LADIES.

Fashion Notes.

Tulle ball dresses have single flowers or rose leaves scattered over them, or are trimmed with bows of gauze ribbon embroidered with gold and silver threads.

Gilt embroidered figures are seen on the albatross woollens for next summer, while others have "all over" patterns wrought in silk.

All repped silks will be in high favor during the coming season, especially what is called the gros faille with flattened reps.

Velvet collars, turned down or standing, are very fashionable. Jabots and waistcoats of lace are worn with them, making a very pretty finish.

Double dots close together are seen in velvet or in chenille on repped silk grounds, to be combined with plain faille.

Tucks will be more than ever worn on wool dresses during the coming season, and these will be also decorated with braid, stitching or a very narrow piping on the lower edge.

Domestic and Useful.

Exquisite cleanliness of body and mind will go far to make the face beautiful.

Handsome teeth will remain so much longer if they are brushed just before going to bed.

If tinware is stained so that a little whitening on a rag will not clean it, use a weak solution of oxalic acid in water by wiping the surface with a rag slightly moistened with the acid water, and then wipe dry with a little whitening on a cloth.

Never cut up more onions than are likely to be used for the dish in preparation. A cut onion absorbs all smells, and taints what comes near it. It is very useful to have a piece of onion in a sick room; it is a capital disinfectant; when the outside becomes dry cut off a piece more, so as to leave it juicy.

Now that metal lace is so much in vogue a way of cleaning it may be useful. Gold and silver lace is best cleaned by sewing it on clean linen cloth, boiling it in a pint of soft water and two ounces of soap, and then washing it in cold water. If it is tarnished, apply a little warm spirits of wine to the tarnished parts.

Chamois may be cleaned in a weak solution of soda in warm water. Rub plenty of soft soap into the leather and allow it to soak for two hours. Then rub it well until it is quite clean, and rinse it well in a weak solution composed of soda, yellow soap and water. If rinsed in water only, it becomes hard when dry and unfit for use. After rinsing, wring it well in a coarse towel and dry quickly; then pull it about and brush it well, and it will become softer and better than most new leathers.

"Faith Healing" by Salvationists.

"Major" Pearson, of the Salvation Army, who professes a power of healing the blind, the deaf and the lame, held services on Sunday in the Tontine Street Circus, Hanley. Many thousands of persons attended, including over a hundred invalids of all ages, some of whom were brought to the circus in bath-chairs, being unable to use their lower limbs. After the ordinary service the Major and his subalterns threw off their outer garments and descended into the arena. A lad, who had been a cripple from an early age, was first operated upon, and while the Major vigorously rubbed the disabled limb, his followers and the congregation, at the request of the Major, engaged in prayer. Finally the lad was induced to rise and walk about a little. Others were treated in a similar manner. An old woman who represented that she had been deaf for forty years stated that she had regained her hearing, and a young woman who went into the building stone deaf testified to her cure. Another young woman, a confirmed invalid who was taken to the Circus in a bath-chair, was prayed for, and finally staggered to her feet and walked a yard or two, and a few moments afterwards another woman walked feebly across the building. Several persons ascended the platform and publicly testified to their cure, and the congregation joined in thanksgiving for these recoveries.—*London Pall Mall Budget.*

Softening Leather.

Neatsfoot oil will not soften leather under all circumstances, neither is castor oil any better. Oil is not necessary to the pliability of leather—the leather of the ox, goat, calf and kid. It is necessary that the leather be kept moist; but oil need not be the moistening means. Yet in use oil is the most convenient means for keeping leather soft. It would be inconvenient to employ water to keep pliable the leather of our boots, because of its spreading the pores of the leather and admitting cold air; besides, unless always wet, leather becomes hard and rigid. Oil, on the contrary, keeps the leather in a proper state for its best usefulness, that of pliability. But in order that oil may soften the leather, its way should be prepared by a thorough wetting of the leather by water. Much less oil is required if the leather is well saturated with water. The philosophy is obvious; water is repellant to the oil, and prevents it from passing entirely through the leather, holding the oil in the substance of the leather. The use of water for softening belts in factories is not inconvenient, if advantage is taken of a holiday. At night the belts may be brushed clean and thoroughly wetted, then in the morning use the oil; a much smaller quantity is necessary to render the belt pliable than when no water is used.

A Wicked Editor.

Irate Subscriber—I want to see the fellow that wrote this article.

Western Office Boy—Must a been the editor, I guess.

"So, I suppose. Where is he? Where is he, I say?"

"He's not in."

"Oh, he ain't in, ain't he? Ain't in eh? Well, where is he?"

"He's attendin' the funeral of a man what called to see him on Monday."

A scheme is on foot at the Cape of Good Hope for the appointment of a joint commission of delegates from the various South African colonies and States to settle existing difficulties and to pave the way to some kind of confederation.

Victoria, British Columbia, claims a population of 13,000.

Physicians say that about 14 per cent. of all school-children suffer from headaches.

ENGLAND'S WAR FORCES.

Probability of the Sea-Girt Monarchy Being Able to Hold Its Own with a European Power of the First Class.

As England will want a heavy force in Africa, some estimate of her military strength may be of interest. It is noticeable that in some of the despatches alarm has been felt in Great Britain as to her capabilities for meeting present emergencies, and rumors are plentiful as to the inefficiency in several branches of the service. A very clearly written article in the last number of the "Edinburgh Review," evidently the work of a military expert, discusses the whole subject.

The military policy of Great Britain has always been of a hand-to-mouth nature. "Instead of considering carefully," writes the critic in the "Edinburgh Review," "what were our military needs and adjusting the strength of our army to them, we have reversed the process and acted as if our requirements are to be met only as far as the strength of our army at the moment admitted." In 1800 the total number of effective soldiers was 70,745. Then came the necessity of opposing France and Napoleon, and in 1810 there was an English army of 112,518 men. Ten years after there were 61,116. In 1830 the army was reduced to its lowest point, 48,049 men. Since then there has been almost every twenty years an augmentation of 10,000 men. Lord Hartington, in his speech at the close of last year, stated that the effective strength of the army had been increased, and that there had also been an augmentation of the reserve, amounting in all to some 10,000 men. In the estimates of 1884 the appropriation was based on having an effective army of 140,314 men, which was some slight increase over that of the previous year. Some time ago there were 60 000 men in India, 16,000 on the Nile, 30,000 in Ireland, 5,000 in South Africa, making a total of 111,000 in the service. Deducting these 111,000 men from the 140,000, it will be seen that there remain something like 29,000 efficient men to draw upon as a reserve. Military statistics are exceedingly uncertain things to draw deductions from. Figures stand out very distinctly in print, but are not always reliable. Taking the Statesman's Year Book of 1883-4, the regular forces at home and in the colonies are stated to consist of 127,611 men, the army reserve, first class, as 33,500, the second class reserve as 9,000, militia, 142,874, yeomanry, 14,404, volunteers 247,921, making 575,310 men as the total home and colonial force. To this may be added the regulars in Indian establishments, 61,641 men, giving a total of 636,951. But numerically, counting only the efficient men, there are some 80,000 less. Of militia and yeomanry 405,000 could be used in the case of an invasion. Deducting then from the whole 636,951 the 405,000, we should have something close to 232,000 men. The actual returns show considerable less than this. At the beginning of last year, and the increase has been insignificant since then, the general total may be represented as somewhere between 193,000 and 198,000. To support this force the sum was to be £15,606,700. Showing the compositionof the men, 128,548 were English, 14,520 Scotch, and 36,302 Irish. To this is to be added 6,148 men of various other nationalities. This would make 185,518 men. From all these data, the total non-commissioned officers and men appears to be, as represented in the article of the Edinburgh reviewer, about 173,000, though he writes, "Absolute accuracy with regard to the present movement is not within our power." The condition of these English soldiers as to efficiency is equally difficult to establish, on account of the many conflicting statements. If official statistics were to be believed, the British army was never in a finer condition, but the universal consensus of regimental officers is quite the opposite. Twenty being the age on the continent when men are taken for military service, in England there are many soldiers under 20. In the old traditions of the service, the regulations being that a man 5 feet 6 inches should be rejected, recruits of less height than this are accepted, and with chest measurements below 34 inches. Returning to height, in 1884, in the artillery there were 10,000 men under 5 feet 5, and 3,840 of 5 feet 5, and in the same service a very large proportion of the men barely coming within the required chest circumference. The writer in the "Edinburgh Review" insists that a large proportion of the men are unfit for soldier's work. From many causes the waste is large. Men die, are disabled, or buy their way out of service, and so this loss amounts to 10,000 a year. Punishments for military delinquencies necessarily diminish effectiveness, for it is shown that in 1883 10,614 men suffered imprisonment by court-martial. To make up these losses recruiting must always be active. Desertions are not so numerous as are represented, amounting in 1883 to 3,717 men, one-half of these men leaving their colors during the first nine months of service.

In examining the army estimates the charges for pay of regimental staff and men was, in 1883 and 1884, £4,121,130; for provisions, transport and other service, £3,117,000; for clothing establishments and supplies, £784,000, and for the manufacture and repair of war stores, £1,269,500. Summing it all up, for effective service £12,689,990 were wanted; for non-effective service, £2,916,800. There never has been any conflict in which England has been engaged when their "military administration" has not been found fault with. After the Americans, the English are the most practical of people; but conservatism in the War Department seems to be of a particularly tenacious character. Maj. Buxton has brought conspicuously before the English people this breakdown in administration. No responsibilities ever are taken by the individual. He must act up to the traditions of that War Office where he has passed his life. Then suddenly, when he is 50, he is called on to act. "We tie up," writes Maj. Buxton, "in tight folds during peace the limbs of our minor officials, heedless of their cries and the absurdity of our doings. When the war comes the bands are suddenly cast off, and we say, 'Go and administer before the enemy.'"

Mrs. Crosspatch was engaging a servant. "You will find me rather cross sometimes," said she. "Oh, ma'am," exclaimed Bridget, "I'm used to that. I never mind a cross mistress." Nor did she, as Mrs. C. found after she had engaged her.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of I used two bottles of Hop

"Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it

"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000 done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N.Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS,—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

Miss S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N.Y.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

The new Montana Legislature is made up of cowmen largely. There are only eight lawyers in the body. Cattle interests will doubtless be cared for.

How they do it.

So-called respectable people would hesitate considerably before pilfering your pockets in a crowded thoroughfare. That would be too too. The same discrimination is not indicated by the so-called respectable druggist when that wonderful corn cure, PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, is asked for. He will pilfer your pockets in the most genteel manner by substituting cheap and dangerous substitutes for the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor. Watch for these gentlemen, and take none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprs.

The Philadelphia Chief of Police says nothing so breaks up a gang of rogues as to be picked up and exhibited to the detectives at headquarters. A man who has been moving quietly and unobserved, as he thinks, making ready for an operation, hates worse than poison this being shown up, and he generally leaves town at once. As soon as one gang is broken up, however, another one is formed, and the police are kept constantly on the watch.

"Frozen Facts" is a purely American expression, and one, too, of recent origin. It has the merit of attracting attention, and also seems to bear conviction of truthfulness on its face. We make room in our issue to-day for a fact of this character. A correspondent, Henry Whiting, Esq., of Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my son of a fever-sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude." We believe it to be a fact, whether "frozen" or otherwise, that America needs more men like Mr. Whiting; men who act, men who investigate truths, and seize opportunities.

In England the medical profession is recruited almost exclusively from the middle classes of society. Among the aristocracy the idea still prevails that but three professions are open to the scions of the nobility—the army, the navy and the church.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

In the drilling or filing of hard iron castings the use of turpentine has been found of much assistance. The tool should be kept wet with the turpentine, applied with a common mucilage brush, and the turpentine should be evaporated and oxidized by exposure until it is somewhat viscid, as it has then more body than the limpid spirit.

Tall Oaks from Little Acorns Grow.

Great and good results often spring from small deeds and so fatal diseases come of a seemingly trifling neglect. Colds neglected often lead to serious catarrhal troubles. If this is your case lose no time in becoming acquainted with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its healing virtues will surprise you. It is simple, efficacious, speedy, sure. Dull, heavy headache, obstructions of the nasal passages, discharges from the nose into the throat are symptoms of this horrible complaint.

A Baptist minister was once asked how it was that he consented to the marriage of his daughter to a Presbyterian. "Well, my dear friend," he replied, "as far as I have been able to discover, Cupid never studied theology."

——No lady of refinement likes to resort to superficial devices to supply a becoming semblance of her former beauty. It is health alone that lights the countenance and brings back fresh tints to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this, it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has already brought health to multitudes with whom all other means had failed.

Four steamers instead of five, as formerly, are now enough to form a weekly transatlantic line.

A Single Trial

Is all that is needed to prove that Polson's NERVILINE is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy, and for pain of every description it has no equal. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.

All Explained.

New boarder—I beg your pardon, madam, and hope you won't be angry, but I can't stay here. I did not know your daughter had a craze for art or I would not have come. I left the last place because I was driven almost insane by their æsthetic trumperies.

Mrs. Slimdiet—Really, sir, you surprise me. My daughter has no craze for art.

"Then how does it happen that she has been doing repousse work for the last two hours?"

"Repousse work?"

"Yes; hammering brass. The noise is fearful."

"Oh, calm yourself, sir. That's only the cook with the beefsteak."—*Philadelphia Call.*

There are five Spiritualistic organs in France, four in Belgium, two in Holland, eight in Spain, two in Italy and three in Germany. In addition to several journals devoted to the cause in England and the United States, it has one organ each in Austria, Russia, Mexico and Antilles, Chili, Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Australia, India and Cape Colony.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, 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 GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

D C N. L. 12 85.

J. WINCKLER
PATENT
SELF-VENTING PUMP FAUCET
The simplest and best in the market. Price $
Address 68 Hughson street south Hamilton.

SEEDS
RENNIE'S SEEDS are THE BEST
Illustrated Catalogue for 1885
Containing description and prices of the choicest
FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS
Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada.
Wm RENNIE, TORONTO.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. G. S. RYERSON, L. R. C. P.
S. E., Lecturer on the Eye, Ear and Throat Trinity Medical College, Toronto. Oculist and Aurist to the Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorefield's and Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. 317 Church Street. Toronto. Artificial Human Eyes

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

Best PLACE to secure a Business Education or Spencerian Penmanship at the SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE Detroit Mich Circulars free