Long Island Whalers.

Amagansett, Long Island, where numerous whaling crews live, is a neat little seaside village, and it is the last settlement one passes on going to Montauk Point. It is but three miles east of the well known summer resort of East Hampton, with whose history are associated the names of John Howard Payne and Henry Ward Beecher. Amagansett has a population of about two hundred people, mostly thrifty farmers, well-to-do fishermen and rich whalemen.

The whaling crews are regularly organized in the village. Boats supplied with all the requisites for the chase are kept housed on the beach, and the warning that a whale has been sighted is given by a man running down the beach swinging his coat and shouting, by the blowing of horns, the ringing of church bells, and by various noisy demonstrations unintelligible to the stranger, but conveying a definite meaning to the natives.

All business practically stops in the place while the chase lasts, and its successful termination is the signal for a general jubilee.

Serious accidents have not infrequently marred these jubilees. Captain Rogers, of Southampton, in one of these chases a few years ago was killed by a whale. The monster went under the boat, and when he came up astern of it brought his terrible tail up with a crashing stroke which hit the stern of the boat exactly under the Captain's feet. He was standing, his weight on one foot. The blow shattered the bone of his leg and drove it up into his thigh. The boat was of course overturned, and the injured Captain and crew were saved with difficulty. The Captain died in a few days from the injuries.

On another occasion three whales were sighted, and two were fastened. The three whales made a general rush at the boats, and out of the fleet of six or more boats only one emerged from the conflict uninjured. Fortunately, aside from a few bruises, no one was seriously hurt, but the whales escaped. Similar occurrences have frequently been chronicled, evidencing that the business is not prosecuted without great peril, and is certainly full enough of hardy adventure to make it most alluring to adventurous spirits. The business is fairly prosperous, and those who engage in it make comfortable livings and frequently become rich. The older men in the business were whalemen when ships engaging in the pursuit were fitted out from Sag Harbor and have made repeated voyages to the Arctic regions in search of the monsters of the deep. Captain Henry E. Hunting, who is serving his constituents in the Assembly, belongs to this latter class, and has made a number of successful whaling voyages as master of the ship.

They are a hardy, good natured and prosperous class of people, and persist in their perilous avocation because they like it.—*New York World.*

Taking the Depth of the Sea

When we read about repairing breaks in the ocean cable we naturally are curious to know something about the manner in which operations on severed wires are carried on a mile or two below the surface.

In the course of an article on the subject the New York *Sun* says that the first work done is to get a series of soundings over a patch of the sea aggregating twenty-five or thirty square miles. The sounding apparatus consists of an oblong shot of iron, weighing about thirty-two pounds, attached to a pianoforte wire in such a way that, when lowered to the bottom, the shot will jab a small steel tube into the mud, and will then release itself from the wire and allow the sailors to draw up the tube with the mud in it. The moment the weight is released the men on deck stop paying out the wire, and thus, knowing how much wire has been run out, they are able to tell the depth. It is an interesting fact that it recently took twenty-four minutes and ten seconds for the weight of the sounding apparatus to reach bottom in 2,097 fathoms of water.

Education Among the Chinese.

As a people the Chinese males are better educated than any other race of people in the world. Education to a certain extent is compulsory for all Chinese males, although the mass cannot do much more than read and write; still to that extent they are well educated. It has been the policy of the Chinese government for hundreds of years to select a certain number of boys from each district and educate them for historians and writers. Their work is never completed, for as long as they live and are able to do anything they continue to write and study. Every five years they pass an examination, and, according to their proficiency they are promoted to office or rank. As a rule no Chinese can hope to attain prominence in any civil or military office pertaining to the Government unless he has succeeded as a scholar, for the Chinese believe no man can succeed as a scholar unless he has ability, and if he possesses ability, why then, as a matter of course, he is a suitable person to hold office; but no matter how high the office may be, he must continue his studies, the duties of his office being generally performed by a deputy.—*Chicago Herald.*

Smarter than the Pawnbroker.

A firm of gun dealers down-town got a consignment of beautiful cast iron shot guns from England. They were of that singular pattern which you can sell at about $4 and make a profit, the government test mark thrown in. They look well, but it is better not to fire them. The barrel may fall off or the charge come out the wrong way. But they look beautiful and solid. A seedy looking individual came in one day and bought one. He came back next day and bought another. He kept coming and buying them one at a time, and still he did not seem to look any less seedy or have much more capital. The gun dealer began to wonder what he was doing with all those guns. He might be preparing a revolution or a riot or something. He followed him one day. The fellow took the gun to a pawnbroker and got $9 on it. It cost $4 and he kept on buying those guns until he had loaded up all the pawnbrokers in town with them and almost drank himself to death with the profits.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Corn Supper.

A novelty is a corn supper, where this standard cereal enters into the name or ingredients of every dish. The following menu was served recently at a Grange banquet:

Corn-some-way—Maizma cerealism.
Fishes a la maized. Roast corn a la patron.
Corned beef. Corn Bread. Bread corned.
Hulled corn. Succotash a la grange.
PUDDINGS.
Indian pudding baked. Indian pudding boiled.
Patron's corn pudding. Hasty pudding.
Corn starch.
CAKE.
Corn colored cake. Cake corned. Corn cake.
Corn starch cake. Starch corn cake.
Milk from corn-colored cow.
Batter from corn-fed cow.
DESERT.
Corn caddy. Balls a la corn.
...pper. Corn coffee.
Corn juice.

The Poor Irish Crofters.

Besides fishing up herring and hake the poor people at the head of Bantry Bay fish up sand. "Sand raising," as it is called, is as important an industry as catching fish. This kind of sand, known sometimes as "coral sand," is used for farm manure and costs from eight to nine shillings a boat load—a poor price considering the toilsome character of the work and cost of the boats required to carry it on. A sand boat costs £35 when new and $2 a year in repair. The utmost a boat owner or partner can do in a day is to bring to shore two boat loads. The proceeds have to be divided among a number of workers, while the working season lasts for a portion of the year only. In spite of all their lifelong labor from morning to night, in winter and summer, and in calm and in storm, these crofter fishermen are in a state of chronic poverty. They do not live by their scrappy patches of holdings. They earn with difficulty from the sea barely enough to buy sleeping room and a foothold on the land.

They even do more than that, they partly create, with the help of the sea, the very soil for which they pay rent. The calcareous deposit which they call "coral sand" they have used to reclaim these shores of rock and bog. They have used the seaweed for the same purpose, cutting it up from the deep water with a primitive machine which may be described as a marine scythe; and the seaweed has to be paid for, if not as a separate item, then as included in the holding. Coral sand, seaweed, the refuse of house and pigsty, and basket loads of soil found among the bowlders, these are the ingredients out of which, after years of work, the crofter fishermen have produced the green patches which dot innumerably the rocky shores and the gray brown sides of the sterile but incomparably picturesque mountains that surround Glengraiff the beautiful. And the dwellings of the hard working people! They are more fit for the pigs that go grunting and snouting in and out of them than they are for beings created in the image of God. A dry stone box with earthen floor and without windows, two or three recesses stuffed with straw for beds, and the whole filled with peat reek, such is the ordinary type of house where a fisherman and his wife live with half a dozen or more children. In one such house which I visited there were seven children.—*London News.*

Will 1888 be a Year of War?

The present year is the fifth year of modern times in which the aggregate of the figures is twenty-five, and there will be but five more years in which such a combination is possible prior to the year 2599. Probably but few have ever heard of the old prophecy, which runs as follows:

In every future year of our Lord,
When the sum of the figures is twenty-five,
Some warlike kingdom will draw the sword,
But peaceful nations in peace shall thrive.

Students of modern history will readily recall how faithfully this prophecy has been fulfilled in the four previous years to which it applied.

In 1699 Russia, Denmark, and Poland formed the coalition against Sweden which inaugurated the great war that ended in the disastrous defeat of Charles XII., at Pultowa.

The year 1789 will ever be memorable on account of the breaking out of the French Revolution.

The year 1798 witnessed the campaign of Bonaparte in Egypt and the formation of the second European coalition against France.

In 1879 war broke out between England and Afghanistan, followed by the invasion of the latter country by British troops.

In what manner the prediction is to be verified in 1888 remains yet to be seen, but the present condition of Europe seems to promise an abundant fulfillment of the prophecy.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Novel Elevator.

A curious elevator has been proposed for use in the Eiffel tower, which it is proposed to erect in Paris for the next exhibition. The tower is to be about 984 feet high, and none of the ordinary forms of elevators could be used with safety. The plan proposed is to construct in the interior of a cylindrical tower a spiral railway track, on which shall run a truck occupying the whole interior space. This circular truck carries a double decked car which is raised by the latter's revolution. Motion is communicated to the truck by an endless cable driven by a stationary engine. This cable passes through the car and runs over a series of friction pulleys, which communicate their motion to the trucks through a worm-gear and spur-wheel. The weight of the elevator-car is supported by the wheels of the truck, and these are only to be revolved by the worm-gear. Consequently, if anything should happen to the cable the car would not descend, but would remain stationary until the persons in the car started the gear, and would then only descend as long as motion continued to be given to it. The cable runs at a high speed, which the gear reduces, and thus it is possible to use quite a small cable to give motion to a car containing 200 people.—*Iron.*

The Fisher Cat.

A very rare animal is known to hunters as the black cat or fisher, but the names are misleading, as it does not at all resemble a cat, and it does not feed on fish. The skin of the animal is highly prized by furriers, a single raw pelt bringing as high as $10. The fur about the head, neck, and shoulders is dark gray. The back, hips, legs, and tail are jet black. The body from the nose to the butt of the tail is two feet long and the tail is sixteen inches inches long and very full and bushy, not unlike that of an angry cat. It is a far more attractive creature than any other member of the weasel family, and is less known than any other of our mammalia. It is said by the hunters to prey upon the Canadian porcupine; to eat it, bristles and all, and digest them without inconvenience. Its other food consists of pine martins, squirrels, rabbits and other small animals, and it is remarkably expert in catching them. Occasionally it feeds on fish. The range of this great weasel is from the Great Silver Lake and Labrador to the Pacific and Southwest, occasionally on the mountains of Virginia.

Fence Rails of Walnut.

"I was once riding up in the Cumberland Mountains," said the Chicago man, "when I saw a bearded mountaineer splitting a big tree he had felled. It was a huge black walnut. I said to him, 'My friend, what are you doing?' 'I'm a makin' fence ra'ls,' was his reply. 'Well,' I said, 'you don't mean to tell me you are making fence-rails out of that piece of timber?' 'Why, sartin. That's a good log, ain't it?' It was as fine a black walnut log as I ever saw, and if my friend had known enough to get somebody with a few oxen or mules to drag the log to the railroad he could have sold it for $200, for it was worth more than that."—*Chicago Tribune.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.

Absence destroys trifling intimacies, but it invigorates strong ones.

Fame comes only when deserved, and then it is as inevitable as destiny.

Holiness is love welling up in the heart and pouring fourth crystal streams.

The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.

There is nothing that so refines the face and mind as the presence of great thoughts.

Idleness is the hot-bed of temptation, the cradle of disease, the waster of time, the canker-worm of felicity.

A man who has health and brains and can't find a livelihood in the world, doesn't deserve to stay here.

The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.

One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a man without it.—*Goethe.*

It is idleness that creates impossibilities; and when men care not to do a thing, they shelter themselves under a persuasion that it cannot be done.

Conversation opens our views, and gives our faculties a more vigorous play; it puts us upon turning our notions on every side, and holds them up to a light that discovers latent flaws.—*Melmoth.*

Some critics are like chimney sweeps; they put out the fire below, or frighten the swallows from their nests above; they scrape a long time in the chimney, cover themselves with soot, and bring nothing away but a bag of cinders, and then sing from the top of the house as if they had built it.

Gloucester Fisher-Folk.

Thriftlessness is uncommon among Gloucester fishermen; drunkenness is almost unknown; harmless banter and bellowing and boasting are the nearest approach to brawls. There is a tenderheartedness among them that is remarkable and almost pathetic. Many go away that never come back. "Stand here, if you will, at these crowded wharves," writes a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "and watch the arrival and departure of fishing fleets, and if you have a heart you will feel something heavy in your throat."

The old mothers and fathers, the young brothers and sisters, the wives and wee fishers' children, are all there, score on score. They are trying to look brave as the vessels sail out. There are pride and loyal valor in their faces all. They shout and shout to the departing ones, who send it all back in good measure, every manner of good cheer and sea lore for luck. As the schooners clear the harbor, out past Ten Pound Island, some will run away around the harbor edge, as if to keep company to the last. But those who stay, leaning far out over the dark bulkheads, look fixedly on and on until the white sails disappear behind cruel Norman's Woe, or sink behind the horizon; and if you can see in their eyes, as they at last turn to the little home-spot for the weeks or months of dreary waiting, there is unutterable sadness behind the quivering lids. Then when the fleet returns, who can picture the gladness and the woe upon these century hold wharves and slips?

They say that down at brave old Marblehead every third woman is a widow. And so the going and coming and going and never coming have woven a warp and woof of smiles and tears here, which have mellowed and softened thousands of human hearts in a way you can see and feel. Your fisherman who comes and the wife, sweetheart or child that is here to greet him are o'er tender for it all.

The old city is used to it, and does not mind it. It is the way its toilers of the sea have. And so if you ever walk her streets and see a hulk of a fellow holding a happy woman as he would clutch a life rail or a capstan head in a heavy storm, you will know he is simply "making fast" with the strong hawser of his honest love to the very anchorage of his life, utterly unconscious of you or anybody's sense of the proprieties. And this tenderness, too, is all-compassing.

There are many trusts and funds for the widow and fatherless, and these men give generously to them. On every week-day night the whole year through, when the seaport is stirred by the arrival of fleets with their "fares" or cargoes of fish, there is a "fisherman's ball," and often many. These are never for individual profit, but invariably for the benefit of women whose hearts are breaking.

Secrecy in Inventions.

Comparatively few inventions are now worked secretly, remarks the *Sanitary Plumber*, as the patent laws provide all the necessary protection. In olden times it was different, and valuable inventions had to be kept secret in order to derive any benefit from them, and in most cases the greatest precautions were of no avail.

The secret of the manufacture of citric acid was stolen from an old chemist, who had a shop near Temple Bar, by a chimney sweep, who dropped down the flue and took note of the process. The secret of the manufacture of tinware, which was discovered in Holland, and kept a secret for fifty years, was stolen by James Sherman, a Cornish miner.

Cast steel was discovered by a watchmaker named Huntsman, in 1760, in Attercliff, near Sheffield, for the purpose of making improved watch springs. In 1770 a large factory was established at Attercliffe, the process still being kept a close secret, but a benighted traveler once gained access to the works through an appeal to the feelings of the foreman by feigning exhaustion. He cruelly repaid this kindness by divulging the secret.

Probably the only secret process which has been kept inviolate, and for ages openly defied the world of science, is the iron trade of Russia. The secret of Russian sheet iron is owned by the government, and is such an immense monopoly that it is currently supposed to defray the entire expenses of the government. The works constitute an entire city, isolated and fortified against the rest of the world. When a workman enters the service he bids a last farewell to his family and friends, and is practically lost to the rest of the world. He is never heard from afterward, and whether he lives or dies, all trace of him is forever lost. There have been several desperate attempts made to steal or betray the secret, but in every instance it has resulted in the death of the would-be traitor. In one case a letter attached to a kite, which was allowed to escape, was picked up by some peasants, and, despite the protestations that they were unable to read, they were at once put to death by the guards to whom they delivered the letter, and it was afterward decreed that the guards themselves should pass the remainder of their days within the works.

History of the Preface.

Their most ancient form was that of the epistle dedicatory, in which, while the author presented the result of his labors to some gracious patron, or to some relative or intimate friend, he would generally give an outline of his plan, its origin, or an explanation of the object which he had in view. Plays, poems, and romances had these epistles, as well as works of a serious or critical character. They are generally well worth reading, for often we come upon passages in them which are of purely personal interest, or which seem to throw a sudden and vivid side-light upon the history of the times in which they were written.

The preface "to the reader" was, perhaps, first adopted because it was found to fill a want which could not be supplied by the epistle dedicatory alone. The patron was not always learned enough, or on sufficiently familiar terms with the writer to appreciate an account of his difficulties and his studies; he could not be expected to triumph with when those difficulties were overcome, and those studies were brought to the desired result. The "reader" was a vague and unknown, but, possibly, intensely sympathetic person, and if, on the other hand, he had only taken up the book for the purposes of hostile criticism, it was but fair to both that a word of warning should be addressed to him, and that in furnishing him with the author's own weapons—a goodly list of authorities and arguments—he should be given to understand in yet plainer language that his judgment was neither respected nor feared. This form of preface (to the general reader) is to be found originally in conjunction with the epistle dedicatory, which it supplemented, and afterward entirely superseded. The dedication was then completely separated from the preface, and became gradually shorter and more natural in expression, till it finally took the simple form which it bears at the present day. On the other hand, the preface became longer and more elaborate, till, in Dr. Johnson's time, it had all the characteristics of a critical essay. As, for instance, his preface to his edition of Shakespeare, to which he added four others, of the same scope, by Shakspeare's other editors, Pope, Theobald, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Dr. Warburton; while the first four volumes of what are known as his "Lives of the Poets" were published by the booksellers of London as "Prefaces biographical and critical of the most eminent of the English poets"—what Johnson himself humorously called his "Little lives and little prefaces to a little edition of the English poets."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature providing that on the petition of one-tenth of the voters in any county, the question of the sale of liquor shall be submitted to a popular vote in that county.

"Don't Marry Him!"

"He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a flirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful, sunny temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his own home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and querulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It may seem paradoxical, but a man must have some push to him to pull through life with more than ordinary success.

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that state when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

The manufacturers of soda-water might form a pool by opening all their fountains at once.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The difference between Chicago and Utah is that Chicago doesn't assume that its bigamy is right.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

To truly tell thousands Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh is the most pleasant, painless and effective remedy known, send for free pamphlet to City Hall Pharmacy, 264 B'way, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Giants are not particularly happy. An overgrown man has a grewsome look.

Purity and Strength

The former in the blood and the latter throughout the system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. The best way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the body, which makes one feel perfectly well.

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good."—Mrs. N. A. Stanley, Canastota, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

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PALMS' Business College, Phila., Pa. Situations furnished. Life Scholarship, $40. Write

TOMBSTONES Write for prices. Address Marble Works, Alderson, W. Va.

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

The Old Silver Spoon.

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness,
When I tossed me in pain, all fevered and sore;
The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness,
And even the old spoon that my medicine bore.
The old silver spoon, the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue,
And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it,
Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung.
The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon,
How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effect of nauseous, griping medicines which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25 cents a vial.

An actor knows his lines when they are cast in pleasant places.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Equally efficacious in curing all skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Also sold by druggists.

It is the dry-goods clerk who most frequently sales under false colors.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

In a nut-shell—The worm.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
BURLINGTON, VT.

ELY'S CREAM BALM — CATARRH

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressingham, 275 18th Street, Brooklyn.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Greenwich St., New York.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums Perfectly Restore the Hearing, whether the deafness is caused by colds, fevers or injuries to the natural drums. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Write to F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St., New York, for illustrated book of proofs, FREE.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

SCIATICA.

Misery.—It is instructive to note from the catalogue of diseases that nine-tenths of fatal cases reach their chronic stage through a stupid indifference to a correct treatment when the system is first assailed. It is easily shown that thousands of lives could be saved.

NERVOUS PAINS.

Torture.—For instance: SCIATICA, which so sorely afflicts the human family, and which is defined to be neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, rheumatism of the hip-joint, or parts adjoining it, hip gout, pains in the loins and hips, even in its mildest form never seizes its prey without due warning.

SYMPTOMS.

Acute.—Sudden and acute pains in the hip and loins; redness, swelling, tenderness, soreness, fever, lameness and sometimes excruciating pains. The disease rapidly develops into chronic or inflammatory stage.

TREATMENT.

Cure.—Rub the parts affected thoroughly and vigorously with ST. JACOBS OIL; create a burning sensation by the friction of rubbing on the Oil; apply warmth; flannels wrung out in hot water.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION — 25 CTS — CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

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