NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W C & A B Stronach, George T Stronach and J E Ferrall & Co.

RACKET STORE.

Men rise and fall and are lost sight of in the rapidly changing scenes of life, but principles live on. We are fully aware that in changing our location to the other end of the line of Racket work we will be measurably lost to many most pleasant acquaintances we have made since coming to Raleigh, but with all this we are glad to repeat again the Racket has "come to stay" and its principle, of giving to the masses their merchandise fresh from the slaughter-pens of credit, will live on and the sphere of the Racket is only enlarged and bettered in every way, for it is transferred to one of the founders of the great system with its grand center in New York; a system that works a revolution wherever it touches, in favor of the masses, giving them a retreat from the pit-falls of credit. Mr. Purcell, who takes our place, you will find a perfect gentleman, of undoubted integrity and ability, and while we bespeak for him your confidence, we know his ability and willingness not only to duplicate our prices, but to cut them in your favor wherever possible. Mr. Purcell is receiving the largest stock of goods ever in the Racket and will use every exertion to supply the wants of everybody in all lines with the greatest value for the least money.

With our heartfelt thanks to all, especially those who fought our values and sent us the trade, for one and all we shall ever cherish the kindest memories.

Respectfully,

W. J. DAVIS & CO.

Beeswax.

AS BUYERS OF BEESWAX WE WILL, until further notice pay 25c per lb. free on board steamer or railroad.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
26dec3m. Boston, Mass.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Attorney General Garland has thus far adhered to his resolution not to attend any social entertainment requiring a dress suit. No amount of urging could induce him to be a guest at the President's state dinner Thursday evening.

—The House river and harbor committee has decided that the sum appropriated by the river and harbor bill this session should not exceed eleven million dollars. The disposition of the committee is to provide liberally for the great rivers and to let the smaller streams go on short rations.

—A Republican Washington correspondent says Senator Wilson, of Maryland, is a little, white-haired man, who sits down more to the front, and who is the very opposite in all respects of his colleague, Gorman. He is small and retiring. Gorman is 46 years old and Wilson is 64

—Judge James Anderson, of Georgia, was fined in his own court for a breach of the peace, the mayor acting as recorder. The judge is a "dry-ticket" man, that is, a prohibitionist, and on some one on the other side calling him a foul name he knocked him down. Prohibition politics in Georgia does not seem to prohibit bad temper.

—Charles M. O'Connor, first lieutenant of the Eighth infantry, is the Poo-Bah of the United States army. He is on duty at Fort Brown, Texas, where he serves in the multifarious roles of post adjutant, post treasurer, post range officer, acting signal officer, recruiting officer and superintendent of the post schools.

—The dog-bitten boys are back in New York from Paris, greatly to their own delight, and to everybody's satisfaction. The little fellows evidently had a good time, and their graphic descriptions of their adventures make amusing reading. "He stuck us each eleven times in the stomach," is the picturesque, if not strictly scientific, way in which one of the boys speaks of the operations.

—There seems to be a fine prospect for much morality legislation in the United States Senate this winter. Senator Blair will introduce a bill providing that special instructors be employed in the schools of the District of Columbia, whose sole duty shall be to demonstrate to the children in these schools the physical injury which arises from the use of liquor or tobacco, in any one of their hideous forms.

—A Washington correspondent claims for Mrs. Lily Macalister Laughton "the smallest and most perfectly formed foot in America." The gossiper says in passing: She is the regent of the Mount Vernon Association, and may be placed at the head of the women who rule society with despotic sway. Just before her second marriage she gave one of her slippers to a charitable fair where it was raffled for. The lucky number was obtained by Bishop Potter's son, Frank Potter, who used his prize as a watch case.

—A committee of the Ohio House of Representatives has been appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator H. B. Payne. Accused members are bringing libel suits against the newspapers, and altogether a sensational time is anticipated. Indefinite charges of corruption have been flying in the air ever since the night of the caucus when Mr. Pendleton was defeated and Mr. Payne chosen. The Democratic party of the State has been in a crippled condition since that bitter factional contest. An investigation will have the effect of purifying the atmosphere perhaps.

—Of Mr. Carlisle a Whashington correpondent writes: "He is rarely seen in society, and although he is one of the most approachable and kindly of men, he is yet the most contented when he is alone at his desk, with nothing between him and the work in front of him. He has as much industry as the present President, and is equally unremitting his attention to what he has in hand. If he should succeed in having a tariff bill passed this winter through the House of a kind and character which should commend itself to the business people of the country, and it should be rejected by the Senate, he would then be brought very prominently to the front as a presidential candidate."

—One of the very prettiest and daintiest of inexpensive matinees for comfortable wear worn this season was noticed upon a rosy blonde young lady who surprised her family by appearing at Christmas breakfast robed in this charming gown, which, she informed them, she had made herself. The matinee was formed of the most exquisite tint of pale pink eider-down flannel as soft and fleecy as the inside of a bird's nest. The semi-loose front was garnished with a waved arrangement of medium-wide Oriental lace, full bows and ends of pale pink satin ribbon catching the lace up at intervals down the entire front. The deep Stuart collar was also edged with the lace. In the back the robe fitted snugly, and a pretty Watteau fold reaching from the neck to the foot of the skirt, which barely touched the floor—gave additional grace and fulness to the back portion of the matinee. The robe was finished at the bottom with a simple hem turned up deeply on the reverse side.

Mr. U. B. Noxon, Cashier of First National Bank, of Sing Sing, N. Y., suffered greatly from costiveness and dyspepsia, due to overwork and want of regular exercise. After wasting much time and money in seeking a remedy, he began taking the old reliable Brandreth's Pills, two every night for three weeks. He now has a good appetite and capital digestion and will answer any written or personal inquiry regarding his remarkable cure.

GOING WEST.

NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES FINDING HOMES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Rush to Kansas and Arkansas Abating Somewhat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 16.—The exodus of colored laborers from North Carolina for points west is beginning to excite some interest. Charlotte is a railroad centre, and it is here the emigrant parties are made up and here the railroad agents meet and arrange for their transportation. Not less than 3,000 have left the State, mostly for Arkansas and Kansas. They continue to emigrate westward, but there seems to be no further demand for them in Kansas and they are now going to California Last night seventy were turned over to Ed. F. Sisson, of the Santa Fe R. R., and A. A. Gallagher, of the Missouri Pacific R. R., for transportation to California. This batch of emigrants is bound for Los Angeles, having contracted to work in the vineyards and hop fields of E. J. Baldwin, according to an agreement made with Baldwin through his agents before leaving here. They are to get $12 per month for the first year, with board and house free. Baldwin advanced the money to pay their transportation to Los Angeles, the price of each full ticket being $69.70. The entire seventy people left here last night on the journey to California.

Three Washington Murderers to Marry the Hempen Widow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16 —In the criminal court today Richard Lee, alias Dick Sparrow, convicted December 19 of the murder of his wife, was sentenced to be hanged the second Friday after the adjournment of the next term of court in general term.

Antonio Nordello, alias Frank Ross, convicted of the murder of Carmine Rotunno, by cutting his throat July 29 last, was sentenced to be hanged the same day.

Louis Summerfield, convicted of the murder of his wife and son-in-law, was last Saturday sentenced to be hanged the same day, making three murderers to pay the penalty of their crimes that day, which will be some time in May or June. Lee is a colored man, Nordello is an Italian and Summerfield is a German.

The Ice Blockade in Chesapeake Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The "Bay Line" has given notice that owing to the serious ice blockade in Chesapeake bay they have discontinued running their steamers between Baltimore, Old Point and Norfolk, and have asked the railroad lines to discontinue the sale of tickets by that line until further advised. The Potomac steamboat company's boats have stoppad running between Washington and Norfolk, on account of the ice in the Potomac. The steamer "Cape Charles," of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad, is making her regular trips between Cape Charles, Old Point and Norfolk, notwithstanding the slight delays which have occurred in consequence of the ice in the Elizabeth river.

Yesterday's Cotton Market at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Post says: Cotton opened this morning for future delivery steady, at about 1 point advance. The sales at the opening call amounted to 4,300 bales. After the opening call the market became firm and prices further advanced 1a2 points, but during the hour previous to noon the market weakened and the morning advance was fully lost.

A Legislator Drops Dead at his Post.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16.—Dr. Thos. W. Keen, member of the house of delegates from Danville, fell dead on the floor of the house a few minutes before 1 o'clock today, from heart disease. He had just taken his seat after addressing the house on a measure before that body. He was about 65 years old. Both houses of the general assembly immediately adjourned, after appointing a joint committee to escort the remains to Danville. The house also appointed a committe to draft suitable resolutions etc.

Senator Bayard's Daughter Dies Suddenly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Miss Kate Bayard, the eldest daughter of the secretary of state, Hon. T. F. Bayard, died suddenly this afternoon. The reception at the White House was suspended immediately upon receipt of the news of her death. Miss Bayard died at her home just as she was starting to the White House to attend Miss Cleveland's reception.

The National Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 16 —The following is the weekly statement of the associated national banks: Loans decrease, $527,800; specie increase, $3,990,100; legal tenders increase, $2,801,700; deposits increase, $6,505,000; circulation decrease, $50,800; reserve increase, $4,665,555. The banks now hold $33,811,843 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Great Destruction of Game.

STAUNTON, Va., Jan. 16.—Several inches of snow fell here today, but the weather is moderate this evening. Reports from the surrounding section state that there has been a fearful destruction of game birds. Thousands of partridges and doves have perished by cold and extermination is feared.

To be Filled at Last.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—It is learned at the White House that the vacancy in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York will be filled next week.

Terrible Fire-Damp Explosion.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, January 16.—Details of a fire-damp explosion which occurred at an early hour Wednesday morning have just reached here, and show it to have been one of the most serious in the history of the Rocky Mountain coal mines, occurring as it did at night, when only a light force of miners were at work. The death rate was limited to thirteen souls, but had it taken place during the day the loss of life must have run up into the hundreds. The whole face of the country and that portion of the settlement fronting the slope give evidence of the terrible force of the explosion. The weigh and fan houses were entirely demolished and the engine house wrecked, while the residences and business houses lost their front windows, doors and chimneys. The mouth of the slope has the appearance of a huge chasm from which fully a thousand cubic yards of rock had been torn off and distributed over the country. A train of thirteen cars, going down into the mine at the time of the explosion, was broken into fragments and shot out as though from the mouth of a cannon. William and Joseph Evans, passengers thereon, were most terribly mutilated, the former being blown over the engine house and a portion of the town. The body was found seven hundred feet from the mouth of the slope, minus head, arms and contents of the stomach. He had rolled fully thirty yards after striking the ground. The timbers and track for seventy feet inside the slope were torn up and scattered over the surrounding country and the ground for fully half a mile from the mouth of the mine was covered with pieces of cars, ties, timbers and other debris. Every air shaft was blown away, leaving huge pits. Many people living near the mine narrowly escaped death. Huge timbers crashed through the roof of superintendent Faulk's residence, 250 yards from the slope, and fell between two beds, occupied at the time by himself and family. John Smith lives in a house in front of the air-shaft in the mouth of the mine. Here the force of the explosion tore a great hole in the earth twenty feet in diameter, and a rock weighing over a ton fell through the roof into the kitchen, demolishing a stove. The store of Beckwith, Quinn & Co., two hundred feet away, lost its front and some goods were damaged. A wheel from the pit car passed through an out-house near by and was thrown as if by a catapult. The mines are worked by Beckwith, Quinn & Co., under a contract with the Union Pacific. Thirteen men were at work in the mine at the time of the explosion. The bodies of two were found yesterday in the eleventh level. Only one was burned seriously. The remainder were evidently killed instantly by the force of the concussion.

John Hunter, who was driving a mule attached to a train of cars in the sixth level, was found between the first and second cars and the mule had been blown backward and wedged into the fifth car with its legs in the air. The slope up to this point has the appearance of having been cleanly swept, but otherwise is the same as seen every day. The mine did not take fire, as at first reported, and nothing save the destruction of the fan house and consequent trouble in getting pure air into the mine delayed an exploration and the recovery of the bodies. All of the victims save two were Mormons, married and leave large families. The most acceptable theory as to the cause of the explosion is this: Two foremen are employed to examine the mine every night for fire-damps, to see that it is clear before the day shift goes on. These men carry both open and safety lamps, and it is believed that one of them ventured into some room with the former, where an unusual quantity of gas had accumulated. An explosion occurred here in mine No. 3, in March, 1883, by which thirty-two Chinamen and six white men lost their lives. Mine No. 4, however, was considered a model of a mine, and extreme carelessness is the only reasonable explanation of the explosion. The funerals will occur today.

Foreign News.

PARIS, January 16.—M. De Freycinet, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, today made a declaration in the chamber of deputies of the policy the new cabinet would follow. He said that the colonial policy would be less adventurous than that of its recent predecessors. This statement was received with cheers by the chamber. M. de Freycinet also said: "It is necessary to restore good order in the administration; to hold the clergy to a strict execution of their duties; to restore the financial equilibrium; to stop expeditions to distant countries; to vote no fresh loan and to adopt no measures creating new taxes." The Tonquin protectorate, he said, would be organized on a simple and economical basis. In conclusion, he appealed to all friends of the republic for unity and co-operation in the efforts of the cabinet to govern the country by the policy he announced.

Earthquake Shocks.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Shortly before 11:30 o'clock last night two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in every part of Rockland county. In Nyack pictures were shaken from the walls and the ice in the river along the shore was broken. In Suffern, Spring Valley, Piermont, Sparkill, Haverstraw and Rockland lake the jar was very heavy.

See the man coughing. Does it not hurt him to cough? Certainly it does. Then why does he not take Red Star Cough Cure? Will that cure him? Of course it will. There are no opiates or poisons in it. It is purely vegetable and never fails.

PLAIN FACTS.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

What its Line of Work and its Purpose Should be.

Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

I have observed the interest taken by your paper an the public in the establishment of and industrial school to train young men to the mechanical trades and the profession of the farmer. I attended such a school myself, for more than two years, and although my profession is removed from either agricultural or mechanical pursuits, I still take an interest in both, not only for themselves, but beeause I desire the welfare of the State and her people, and to see them advance as rapidly as possible toward the position they must occupy in our larger country. The interests of the State have been, and perhaps always will be, chiefly agricultural, but good workmen are needed in every community and mining and manufactures will continue to increase to an extent which we cannot now, perhaps, foresee. But we cannot hope to make advance or even to keep pace with the current of the world's progress unless our citizens, each in his own calling, are the peers of any others.

Thinking only of those who must be the prime beneficiaries in any scheme of industrial education, we may affirm that the first interest of the workman is that he should be skillful and efficient with his tools, and second that, outside of his calling, he should be an intelligent and well informed citizen. Some may object to the order of classification, but it will answer the purpose. The interests of employers and of society in general, represented by the State, run parallel to those of the employee.

How, then, shall men having those prime characteristics be produced, and what interest has the commonwealth in their production?

The State is the guardian of her people by right and by obligation of law, and is bound to do whatever she can to promote their interest. Her interest is that her citizens should be intelligent, honest and thrifty. Both interest and duty then require her to promote the production of these qualities among her people, especially now when young men and women are growing up to a new order of social structure, many of them unsupported, untaught by the habits and customs of their ancestors.

The workingman of America is not content with mean lodging, scant clothes and poor food, or is it desirable that he should be. Let us then help to make him capable of earning and enjoying something better. Shall this be left entirely to chance, individual effort, the uncertain methods of the past? I think a large part of the workmen in any given trade do not serve an apprenticeship nowadays, and of those whose do, few are properly prepared when they begin. How many farmers understand the structure and needs of the crops they raise, to say nothing of the weeds that grow between, the soil beneath or the cattle that feed on them?

At any rate, it seems to be conceded that something else is needed, as is evidenced by the number of industrial schools that have been opened in the past few years. In my opinion this movement has not gone so far as to be beyond the experimental stage, or to be so fully developed that improvement can come only through modification in the detail of an accepted plan. Indeed, I am afraid that most industrial institutions are radically wrong. They are not meant to educate chemists or geologists or engineers, but to make a first-class carpenter of John Smith and a good, practical farmer of Henry Brown. There are universities for the others; let us have a university for these.

In that word, university, you have my idea of the industrial school. For, come back to the definition of what is needed, viz: master workmen, intelligent citizens. Few men are capable of grasping a highly scientific course of instruction, and there would not be room for all if all could succeed. It is not to be expected that a man shall be taught more than one trade or that such trade should require more than ordinary education and intelligence for its successful practice. It is a mistake to begin with too much science, too many languages. In this country English is a staple and always at a premium when sound and pure. Let us begin to build our university with the masonry and carpentry at the foundation instead of commencing with the minarets or the dome of the observatory.

Economy will not permit our legislators to appropriate money unless some manifest benefit is going to accrue. Instead, then, of establishing a school which never turns out a good, practical workman of any kind, but only a lot of helpless men, half educated to a smattering of the sciences, found an institution that shall produce bricklayers, carpenters, farmers or whatever kind of workman is most needed now.

The university of labor so founded will grow with growing needs. Professorships and departments will be added from time to time until the institution shall stand as complete as the university of Oxford.

To explain further what I think such a school ought to be, its constitution may be sketched out as follows: All industrial training by public institutions should be under one charter and one government, however diverse its parts or however widely separated in location.

Common education, outside of trade and technical instruction, should be the same for all, and, as far as practicable, be conducted at the same place.

Agriculture and the mechanical trades are the two great divisions which include all minor classes. Agriculture would at first be indiversible and would be the most complex, the most difficult course of all. Here I may remark that instruction in this department, as in all others must be positive, founded on what is known to be the best practice, and not experimental in its character. A student has no use for an experimental form or experimental methods. Those are for his professors, for observers whose scientific as well as practical attainments, if any distinction can be made between what is scientific and what is practical, fit them to formulate the rules which are to be applied by the simple agriculturist.

The mechanical trades are numerous, and each should have its special course of instruction.

The subjects of instruction in this university should be boys, and perhaps girls too, who have previously acquired the elements of a common school education and of such age as would fit them to enter on the practical acquirement of a trade. Their instructors, overseers, &c., should be persons selected according to law for their fitness and capacity. They should be masters of their several trades or professions.

The apprentices should enter bound to the State for a certain course of instruction or for a term of years. They would be at the disposal of the State during their term of apprenticeship and all products of their labor would accrue to the treasury of the university. They would be allowed to enter for a special occupation or in a general class under obligation to choose or be assigned at the end of a certain time a special calling, to the perfect mastery of which all further instruction should be directed and subordinated. Parallel with practical instruction would be continued general and technical education. A course of physical development in directions not given by the particular trades would be established and enforced. Ample facilities for general reading should be provided and a certain amount of reading, including standard English literature, history, &c., should be required and strictly enforced.

Apprentices should not be permitted to withdraw from the university or change a course of technical instruction once begun, except upon good cause to be shown before the proper authorities of the institution.

Upon the satisfactory completion of a prescribed course a certificate of proficiency would be given the apprentice and he would be discharged from the school in the position of a journeyman workman.

Advanced courses for those who wished to pursue them, as well as scholarships for those students who exhibit marked superiority or aptitude for higher instruction would, in time, be established, so that facilities would be given to those who were industrious and rewards offered to those who were ambitious and deserving.

A reasonable code of rewards and punishments should be established and rigidly adhered to.

The amounts and manner of payment for instruction in each course could be regulated by law.

An institution founded upon these principles and developed in accordance with them would, I think, in time give the youth of the State the best possible opportunity of acquiring a trade and would give the State the largest return in uniformly excellent artisans, sober and industrious citizens.

SAMUEL D. FREEMAN.

Heavy Rainfall in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—A steady rain set in here yesterday morning, which continued until this morning. The rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning was 3½ inches. At 6 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 56. The opinion among the planters is that little damage has as yet been done to the sugar-cane and orange trees, the rain being regarded as favorable to both, if not followed by another freeze.

The World's Cotton Supply.

NEW York, January 16.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,107,816 bales, of which 2,768,116 are American, against 3,140,796 and 2,267,496 respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns 43,661; receipts from the plantations 95,120; crop in sight 5,022,367 bales.

"When we two parted I felt that I had taken cold," said Thomas Takeintime," and next morning I was hoarse indeed. But a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup fixed me up."

Contentious women are slaves to headache; but twenty-five cents spent for a bottle of Salvation Oil will restore harmony in the household.

The bang is a Turkish invention.

Cheap and Inferior Porous Plasters will inevitably disappoint you, and are not worth even the few cents asked for them. Among the numerous porous plasters offered for sale Benson's Capcine Plasters alone merit implicit confidence. They have won their great popularity with the people and gained the voluntary endorsement of the medical profession by their unequalled curative power, and by that only. When purchasing be on your guard against worthless imitations under misleading names, such as "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine," etc., as certain huckstering druggists may try to palm them off on you in place of the genuine. It is better to deal with none but reputable and honorable druggists. Ask for Benson's and see that it bears the "Three Seals" trade mark and has the work Capcine cut in the centre.

FINE HAMS.—Ferris' hams, Magnolia hams, Baltimore city-cured hams, beef, tongues and fine meats generally. E. J. Hardin.

—The Emperor William opened the Prussian Diet Thursday by the not very cheerful announcement that the finances of the empire make it "again necessary to effect a loan." He comforted his subjects by adding that "this loan, however, will be smaller than that issued in 1885." He explained that the business troubles of the time came from overproduction; but he did not go on to specify that the overproduction from which Europe suffers is an overproduction of shoulder-straps.

—Secretary Lamar's decision in the telephone case does not touch its scientific bearings, but simply submits these questions to re-examination before a court. He justifies the position assumed last summer by the officers of the department of justice in beginning a suit against the Bell company, in the name of the people, to test the validity of certain patents already issued by the government. These cases will now probably be tried, and of course they will be watched with the keenest interest, as a very large amount of property is at stake.

—The record of the life saving service during the recent severe weather is one that justifies the highest praise. Out of fifteen wrecks within the range of the stations, the crews were rescued in all but one instance, owing to the exertions of those in the service.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, in Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases. Dr. C. C. Lockwood, New York, says: "I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious."

The poor people of Charlotte suffered a great deal by reason of the cold weather. Those in Raleigh were more fortunate. The Charlotte people were prompt in their measures of relief.

25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

SMOKE

KRAMER'S 5 CENT PUG CIGARS.

NONE BETTER on the market. Made of Selected leaf and cannot be excelled.

MANUFACTURED BY Samuel Kramer & Co DURHAM, N. C.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle, tones the nervous system, invigorates the mind, and imparts the vigor of manhood. $1. Sold by druggists. 39 Murray St., New York.

TO HAVE HEALTH, THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Vegetable Remedy for Liver Complaints and the Torpid condition of the Liver. Effects Cure by Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism. More Diseases result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator regulates the Liver, Purifies the Blood, Strengthens the Digestive Organs, Dispels Gloom and Melancholy. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.