A MINER'S INGENUITY.

Building a Wonderful Clock with Poor Tools in the Depths of a Coal Mine.

A letter from Scranton, Pa., says: A mechanical marvel, the product of nine years' patient toil on the part of an unlettered miner, who made it in his "spare hours" in the Hallenback Colliery at Wilkesbarre, 2,000 feet below the surface of the earth, has just been completed in the shape of a clock, by James McGlynn. It is built on the plan of the "astronomical clock" recently exhibited in this country, but is much more complicated in most of its parts, and derives an added interest from the manner of its construction. Nine years ago McGlynn, having had much spare time on his hands, thought he could turn it to agreeable account by devoting his attention to wood carving. He had no tools, and to the construction of these he first devoted his attention. He built an engine to propel a lathe, and from such scraps of old materials as he found lying loose around the colliery, put his lathe together, and commenced fashioning bits of wood into whatever forms his fancy suggested. Then he conceived the idea of making a clock upon an elaborate scale, and went to work with the devotion of an enthusiast, until at the end of nearly a decade he has produced a piece of mechanism that is certainly wonderful to contemplate, considering the conditions under which it was made.

The clock stands about nine feet high, and is incased in an elaborately carved case of black walnut, consisting of 406 pieces of perfect finish. Each of these pieces was turned in the mine by the enthusiastic miner with a tool that would make a cabinet-maker smile, being nothing less than a broken saw file. But the workmanship is perfect, and the symmetry of the several parts would do credit to the best woodcarver in the country. "How did I make my measurements?" said McGlynn, in reply to the inquiry of THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent, "with a string. Oh, I never ran short of materials. If one thing doesn't do I take another. I have built a miniature engine in the Hallenback Mine, owned by Mr. Parrish, weighing only 15¼ ounces, and they say it is perfect. I used a quarter-dollar for a circular crank." It really seems incredible that with such tools as he exhibits, and in such dreary surroundings as the depths of the mine afford, anything like the clock could be constructed, but there are plenty of witnesses among McGlynn's fellow-workmen to corroborate his story, and there is the clock itself. At first he experienced some difficulty in the matter of holding his lamp while he worked. It did not show as good light anywhere as when carried in his hat the way miners usually carry their lamps in the mine, but the flame burned the front of his hat away and made it rather uncomfortable. Then he made a tin helmet, with a place to hold the lamp securely, and after that he had no trouble with his light. In addition to the 400 turned pieces in black walnut which comprise the frame work of the clock, it has 64 moving figures, actuated by machinery, so deftly arranged as to produce interesting historical and biblical scenes. It is the intention of the miner-mechanic to make the number of figures a hundred as soon as his means, which are rather limited, shall afford such an additional outlay.

The front of the clock shows three balconies, rising above a massive and elegantly carved pedestal, and upon these the moving figures appear. The lower balcony shows a procession of continental soldiers, headed by a mounted general and marching past, while the old liberty bell proclaims its welcome notes of freedom. A sentinel salutes the Continentals as they pass, and just at the moment a door is opened from an upper balcony and reveals Mollie Pitcher with her cannon, which she fires with startling and realistic effect. To show how well the maker of the clock has considered the details of his handiwork he has placed a small revolving fan in the clock, to be actuated after the firing of Molly's cannon, for the purpose of clearing out the powder-smoke. Simultaneous with this the portraits of the twenty Presidents of the United States pass in panoramic review on a balcony just above the patriotic tableau, of which Molly Pitcher is the central figure, and Thomas Jefferson holds up the Declaration of Independence. The apostolic procession is similar to those hitherto seen in such clocks. The Twelve Apostles file past, Satan appears, and the cock crows in warning to Peter. A figure of justice raises her scales as the form of Christ appears, and during the scene a large representation of death tolls off the minutes upon a bell. When one sees the clock, the tools with which it was made, and hears the miner's story of how he bought the wood for it bit by bit as he could afford from his spare change, he is sensibly impressed with human possibilities. "Sometimes," says McGlynn, "I could not buy more than twenty-five cents' worth of wood at a time, but I was never idle." He was working at the clock five long years in a chamber of the mine before anybody knew his secret. Then he was taken sick, and during his ravings, talked continually of his plans. The doctor finally ascertained from him what it was that worried him, and made him promise not to work at it for a year; but as soon as he was able to go to the mine he was at his clock once more, and toiled patiently along until he had it in a shape to show his friends. The figures used in the Biblical and historical illustrations were cast by him in molds of his own design, and there is very little in the entire clock that did not come from his hands. Now that it is finished he scarcely knows what to do with it. He has been offered $1,000 for it, but he hesitates to sell, as if he did he would have to drift back to his old place in the Hallenback mine and probably begin building another.

LIFE AMONG THE SIOUX.

The Romantic Career of a White Captive.

Sabastian Beck is a name which no novelist would select for the hero, but a man bearing it is now in Chicago, is heroic enough to be the skeleton of a most entertaining frontier romance. Mr. Beck is fifty-seven years of age, sunbrowned and considerably shattered in health, but he is intelligent, and his story is vouched for in several letters, he carries from well known army officers, who have had means of determining its truth.

From 1867 to 1870 the subject of this article was a soldier in the regular army, and when mustered out was a private in Company E, of the Ninth Infantry—the regiment now stationed at Fort Omaha. Retiring from the service, he settled in Chicago, where he worked at his trade, being a shoemaker. Business was good, and, himself and three other workmen had all they could attend to; but his years of army life, during which his regiment had been frequently transferred from one fort to another on the frontier, had rendered him unfit for the unexciting life of a cobbler, and in 1875 he sold his business, determining to seek a fortune in the West. The gold discoveries in the Black Hills about this time began to excite public interest, and Mr. Beck was among the number who caught the mining fever.

He packed up his household goods, and with his wife, two daughters and a son of 12 years, he left Chicago March 10, 1875, and landed in due time at Cheyenne. Here he joined the company of General Carpenter of Sedalia, Mo., who led twenty-five families into the hills. They had wagons, camping outfit and provisions for six months. Just about this time the President issued his order to the army, commanding the arrest of all persons who should attempt to cross the line into the Sioux reservation, which included what is now the prosperous Black Hills gold mining region. However, this party was not detected by the troops, and they reached Deadwood Gulch in safety, and part of them went to work developing the St. John Mine. Beck was of this number, and he erected a log cabin about three-quarter of a mile from the diggings, which himself and family called their home.

All went well with the daring miners until July 18, when they were surrounded by Sitting Bull's band of Sioux and were made prisoners. Beck was separated from his family, and has never seen or heard of them since. He was taken with several men of the company, to the Indian village of Rosebud, then consisting of four hundred lodges, and expected to be the victim of an extra scalp dance. The Indians, however, offered the white men their choice between death and becoming members of the tribe. Death is not often the choice of the Dakota Indian, and Beck formed no exception. He doffed his mining garb and assumed the blanket, paint and feathers of a Sioux brave. He was given a young Cheyenne squaw, about eighteen years of age for his wife, and soon became to all appearances a thoroughgoing Indian.

Moneka was the name of his dusky sweetheart and bride. "Moneka," in the Sioux tongue is translated "my darling." She had been made captive by this band when but eleven years of age, and Beck became strongly attached to her. He soon learned the language of the Sioux, and adopted himself to his surroundings. Five weeks after his capture he was an unwilling participant in the massacre on the Little Big Horn. He followed the fates of his captors through all the weary months which followed while the war continued, and at last with them, crossed the boundary into the British possessions.

His story of the sufferings of the red braves and their wretched families in that wintry clime are enough to excite the hearer's compassion. Their clothing worn out, their game supply scant, and the deep snow and severe cold were bravely borne, and they struggled along, keeping soul and body together as long as their pride could endure, but finally were forced to surrender. Beck and the other captives returned to civilization with their red comrades at Standing Rock agency, but so bronzed by exposure that they could with difficulty establish their identity as white men.

Mr. Beck says he could have escaped almost any time since they crossed the border, but his attachment to the gentle Moneka had grown upon him and been cemented by the birth of two papooses, and he could not consent to leave them in exile. After the surrender he joined a wagon train en route to Fort Laramie, and, with Indian wife and babies, went to that post, where he left them and started east to Chicago. He is now striving to find his white wife and children, or learn their fate.

The Methodist Freedman's Aid Society reports receipts for the year of $96,141, and an expenditure of the same amount. There is a debt of $17,438. The society has collected since its organization $990,059. The number of students in all its schools the past year was 3,138. It has six chartered, eleven unchartered, one medical, and three theological institutions.

There are now about 40 Protestant Episcopal parishes in Massachusetts where the sittings are entirely free—some free partly through endowments, some through gifts, but many absolutely free and carried on in entire dependence upon what the people contribute from Sunday to Sunday at the services.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Violin for Girls.

A correspondent writes to the *Queen*: "I do not know whether it made much way in the provinces, of which my acquaintance and experience are small, but in and about London, for twenty miles round, there is hardly a large family, blessed with an average endowment of girls, in which one of them is not learned or destined to learn the violin. I often attended the practices or concerts given by many amateur musical societies in and around London, and generally find young ladies among the ranks of violin players. On all sides there is abundant evidence that the movement is general and strong. The violin dealers and masters tell the same story, and I cannot doubt that ten years hence the violin will be far more common in the hands of young ladies than ever it was in former days among their fathers and uncles."

Fashion Notes.

Flower fans are the latest novelty.

Tulle is the material for ball dresses.

Flame-red birds appear on gray felt hats.

Sealskin buttons are used on cloth dresses.

Plush plisses are worn by little girls.

English silk umbrellas have colored linings.

Chamberry gauze has gone out of fashion.

Little children wear knitted wool petticoats.

Two kinds of roses are used in dress garniture.

New velvet necklaces are studded with pearls.

Diamond stars that quiver are worn in the hair.

Turkish colors and designs are brocaded in gentlemen's cravats.

Black is considered in the best taste for mantles.

A pointed knife to be heated when used is prepared for curling feathers.

Directoire greatcoats with capes complete cloth costumes.

Lace, if black, is considered suitable for second mourning on the other side of the water.

The tendency to increase the size around the hips is a marked feature in the newest costumes.

Large collars frequently have a white cravat bow of lawn or mull, edged with lace, tied in front.

Hindoo Prodigality.

Wealthy Hindoos are often lavishly ostentatious when a death, a marriage, or one of the annual religious festivals offers them an occasion for parading their generosity. They illuminate gardens that reflect the pleasures of their paradise; they throw their mansions open to all comers; they feed troops of beggars and priests for days and sometimes for weeks. And although the Bengali, as a rule, is frugal to stinginess, looking closely to the expenditure of each rupee, the observances of his faith must be a heavy tax on him. As the Brahmins live at the expense of the laymen, it is to their interest to see that these observances are maintained. The great Doorga Poojah festival in itself must be a fruitful source of embarrassments and insolvencies. Everybody is bound, if possible, to live in luxury for the time, to indulge in merrymaking that degenerates into orgies, and to dress in new and sumptuous clothing from head to foot. "Persons in straitened circumstances, who actually live from hand to mouth, deposit their hard-earned savings for a twelve month to be spent on this grand festival." The beggars have their wants freely relieved, and it is the season to which mendicant Brahmins look forward as the occasion for replenishing their empty purses. According to the author, it has been roughly estimated that £10,000,000 is spent annually in Bengal alone, directly or indirectly. And the Doorga Poojah only represents on an exaggerated scale a waste that is going forward at intervals through all the rest of the year. Either on religious grounds or on the occasion of family ceremonies there are many days when a circle of acquaintances must be entertained, and when offerings which become the perquisites of the officiating priests must be laid before the shrine of the tutelary idol. So the Brahmins victimize the superstitious community, and yet the numbers of the sacred caste are so great that most of them barely keep body and soul together. There is a common saying that a Brahmin is a beggar, even if he possesses a lakh of rupees, and "if an officiating priest can make ten rupees a month, he considers himself very well off." Naturally they cannot afford to be scrupulous, and it seems strange that, with their unblushing mendicity and their open disregard of morality, they retain their hold even on their ignorant devotees. The author relates facts to show that the most sacred laws of the caste are sacrificed to pecuniary temptations. The heads of the order have consented to condone the most flagrant offences when the culprit could afford to bribe them sufficiently.—*London Times.*

It was reported at the recent Evangelical Alliance Conference that King John of Abyssinia had agreed to allow the circulation of the Bible in his kingdom, but was averse to Protestant missionaries settling there.

Henry C. Spaulding, whose name was made famous in connection with glue, but who got none of the millions made out of it, was lately arrested at New Albany, Ind., for drunkenness.

A man is wiser for his learning, and the sooner he learns that the only proper way to cure a Cough or Cold, is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the better he is off.

RELIGIOUS READING.

Education.

I have long since concluded that it is the will of God that there should not be an ignoramus on the earth. I believe that it is the will of God that the whole human family should be liberally educated; and in order to bring about what we might properly be called a liberal education it is only necessary to observe one commandment in the decalogue, namely, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." If you have lived to be twenty-one years of age you have had three whole years of Sabbaths; if you have lived to be fifty years old you have had six years of Sabbath, in which to cultivate your nobler faculties. When the religion of Christ shall become the religion of the world, when all mankind shall "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," I believe there will not be a fool nor knave on the face of the earth. It is the will of God that our intellectual faculties and our moral faculties should be highly developed, and that they should control our actions. Nor does this interfere with the duty of labor. Work is honorable; work with the hands is as honorable as work with the mind; and when all men remember the Sabbath and carry out the principles of the Christian religion, something far in advance of these glowing pictures drawn by the false reformers of modern times will be obtained, and will be the property and inheritance of the whole world.—*E. O. Harper.*

Religious News and Notes.

Three Congregational churches have been dedicated in Denver, Colorado, within six months without debt.

Five thousand Pagans are reported as converted during the last executive year through the missions in Siberia of the Russian Holy synod.

There are in the Canadian Provinces 91 Congregational churches, with 51 pastors and 5,035 members. Their church property is valued at $500,000.

As to the results of the meetings of Moody and Sankey in Newcastle, England, an observer speaks of 1,000 being on the "anxious seat" at one time.

The English Church Missionary Society reports that on the Niger tribe after tribe are ready to receive teachers. On the delta of the Niger the people by hundreds are throwing away their idols, and the churches are thronged every Lord's Day, while the famous old temple at Benny's studded with human skulls, is going to ruin.

Dr. John Hall, of New York, is reported to have recently given the difference between the religious aspect of England and this country thus: "In England the people are divided into Churchmen and Dissenters, but in America they are divided into Churchmen and Absentees."

A report made to a Lutheran synod by a committee appointed to examine the facts, says: "More than four-fifths of the young men of America are not under the immediate influence of the church, and more than half are not under the direct influence of Christian or even moral homes."

The American Sunday-School Union gives the following statistics in regard to its work of 57 years: 69,846 schools organized, containing 447,380 teachers and 3,929,647 scholars, 109,402 cases of aid to schools, having 6,720,000 members; value of publications distributed by sales and donations, $7,000,000.

L. L. Lewerer, Esq., cashier of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a stubborn case of rheumatism, which wouldn't yield to physicians' treatment.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

An English clergyman declares that "the greatness of the future of nations belongs to the republic of the United States."

The Albany (N. Y.) *Press and Knickerbocker* says: "The largest following we know of to-day is that of St. Jacobs Oil; for where St. Jacobs Oil is, there rheumatism is not."

There are no pumps where the cocoanut grows, which perhaps accounts for the milk in it.

The Indiana Secretary of State received an application from a justice of the peace who wanted an appointment as "motor public."

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of certain roots, barks, herbs and berries, and so combined that it will effectually cure **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Tetter, Faintness at the Stomach, Dyspepsia** and all diseases that arise from impure blood, **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints**, as only be effectually cured by the Vegetine.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm**, Vegetine has never failed to effect a speedy cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhea, Menstrual Obstruction, and Uterine Diseases** and **General Debility**, Vegetine acts directly upon the organs of these complaints. It purifies and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System**, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whose names are known throughout the land to recommend it in their own families. In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER placed before the public.

Vegetine

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1884, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are excessively hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened its jaws upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Carefully, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly, but I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger merely brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders, the little twinges of pain had grown to pangs of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutching the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the most pronounced hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was diagnosed with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never took. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice traditional and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. My solicitous pastor, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would save my physicians and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food on my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than for merly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I believed a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, whenever and wherever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost utter hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers, such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. R. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 30, 1881.

The wife of the new Chinese minister a lady of high rank in her own country, will not at present enter Washington society. She speaks only her own language, her little feet will not permit her to go about unsupported, and she is to crown all, exceedingly bashful.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Beautiful are the admonitions of him whose life accords with his teachings.

Those who are disposed to be uneasy will never want something to be uneasy about.

Sorrows are our best educators. A man may see farther through a tear than a telescope.

Sincerity is the boat in which is embarked as motley a crew as Charon ever ferried across the river Styx.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy. Self-command is the main elegance.

Language is a revealer of character, and that which a man would conceal by his acts and manner he cannot hide in his words.

It's easy finding reasons why other people should be patient.

Success makes us soon forget the fight we made to attain it.

Youth looks at the possible, age at the probable.

Violent Measures Fail

When adopted to reform irregularity of the stomach and bowels. The medicine whose action most closely assimilates to that of Nature in her benignest moods is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This sovereign remedy for indigestion and costiveness contains no griping or drastic ingredients, and is a stomachic and laxative of well ascertained efficacy. It is also used with signal and attested success in cases of rheumatism, fever and ague, and weakness of the kidneys and bladder. It is a reliable means of cultivating vigor, and is commended as a medicinal stimulant and corrective by physicians of eminence. Its basis of proof spirits is modified by remedial constituents, which pre-eminently fit it to exert a tonic and reformatory influence upon a weakened or disordered system. It is a medicine which has widely commended itself by the decisiveness and promptitude of its effects.

The Jeannette sailed from San Francisco July 8, 1879. She was sighted September 3, 1879. From that time until December 20, 1881 she was not heard from.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

It is estimated that if a man lives to 72 years old, he passes at least twenty-four years in sleep. So you see, a man is a pretty good sort of fellow one third of the time. He may be the remaining two-thirds. Let us be charitable.

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Dear Sir*—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,

PHILIAH P. McMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

A Chinaman thus describes a trial in our courts: "One man is silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word."

CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS.

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

An exchange says: "Small-pox has broken out in Ohio and is rapidly spreading over the State." The people seem to take it as a matter of course, the same as they would an office.

NEUROSALGIA, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking VEGETINE. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

"Who inaugurated the fall campaign?" inquired a teacher in one of our public schools. "Adam," quickly responded the sharp youngster.

In April Last,

twenty-four members of Arlington's minstrels were taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It made them happy.

Postage on packages must be prepaid in full, else they will not be forwarded.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S. No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Our sons that the Chinese men should have such long hair. Ladies, if you would have your hair as long as the Chinese, and as beautiful as an hour's, use CARBOLINE, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with the first of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my strength and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Hole sale robbery—Trafficking in the punchings from silver coin.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the most Delicate!

By its faithful use **CONSUMPTION** has been **CURED** when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion County, W. Va., writes us that his wife had Pulmonary Consumption, and was pronounced incurable by her physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

WM. C. DUNCAN, Merchant of Bowling Green, Va., under date April 1, 1881, says that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALSAM HAS CURED HIS MOTHER OF CONSUMPTION, after the physicians had given her up as incurable. He says others, knowing her case, have taken the Balsam and been cured, he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

DR. MCMURTRY, Druggist of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last stages of CONSUMPTION, and was induced to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it alone cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. GRAHAM & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of Marinus Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its worst form, for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others, of Bronchitis.

AS ALSO

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

All Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

C. S. MARTIN, Druggist at Oakley, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for **Croup** and **Whooping Cough.**

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate child! It contains no Opium in any form!

Recommended by **Physicians, Ministers** and **Nurses.** In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial.

It Never Fails to Bring Relief. As an Expectorant it has no Equal!

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

SEEDS Fresh, clean. Also 50,000 Summer Plants. Catal. free. J. A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

FORTE'S Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders will if given to Milk Cows, according to the directions, increase the quantity and quality of milk twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—Cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs. $1—all druggists, sent on receipt. Allen Pharmacy, 365 First av., N.Y.

ARE YOUR BOWELS COSTIVE? SHERMAN'S INDIAN Vermifuge and Laxative Lozenges, address the Proprietor, David E. Foute, Baltimore, Md.

Man wants but little here below, and he gets it.—[New Orleans Picayune.

TORMENT, INDEED.

Life's vexations do not generally come on one like a storm descending the mountains or like a whirlwind; they come as the rain does in some sections of the world—gently, but every day. One of life's discomforts is presented herewith:

According to popular impression, hot weather, mosquitoes and mad dogs all flourish at the same time and are chargeable to the malefic influence of the Dog star. Speaking of dogs and the dog star reminds us of a boy story of a dog and the comet, and which we here give in a short extract from the boy letter: "Golly, Bob, you ought to ha' been here last night to see the fun. Tom Winkins' dog Toddles was a settin' at the gate a-goin' at the moon, when sudden comes old Ayres dressed up tar-

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ster and the 2 waltzed over the fence and the 2 fought. The tarrier proved too much for Toddles, and after they cooled him off the battle-ground he had made a good square meal off his hide. Tom was in despair. A kind looking gentleman in a broad brim hat told him to get a bottle at St. Jacobs Oil and rub him with it, and it cured Tom in no time. What does Tom do but steal into the chapel at Vesper time and slide into Father Jerome's confessional box and beg of him a bottle of his oil with which to rub his dog. The Father felt of Tom's head; it was hot as a tiler. Before Tom could utter a prayer, two men were in an instant followed by a great crowd, who kept at a safe distance, thinking he had been bitten by a mad dog. The Father kicked and screamed to be let loose, the tighter they held on to him." [illegible] "Mr. Joe B. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, at this city, has saved over one thousand dollars in doctor's bills since he first used St. Jacobs Oil. He says he was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without thinking any benefit whatever, yet two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what the most celebrated medical men failed in doing. We could give the name of a number of others who have been cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, but the space permits us only to mention the case of Mr. Harvey. Dr. James A. Gordon, Health Officer of Chicago, writes the following to Mr. Conlan:

UNITED STATES INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
[illegible] Sept. 16, 1880.

I suffered severely with rheumatism in the shoulder, and was induced to try the merits of St. Jacobs Oil. It proved a speedy cure. One bottle was used for this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of better for a long time. I consider it a remedy, I am cured. This statement is only dictated by any one in its interest.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, various wounds or any Disease. INCREASE, BOUNTY, PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers and widows pensioned who died of disease. Send 3 stamps for "The Claims Soldier" and Pension and Bounty laws. Blanks and instructions. We are the only Pension and Claim Agency in America to have received Medals at Centennial and Paris Expositions. Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Pension Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

SIX ARTICLES FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. [illegible] Address A. R. WELLS, 24 Vesey St., New York.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent the contagious disease and will positively cure it in its early stages. Information that will save your children from death, Dept. delay a moment. Everything is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. Formerly Hallowell, Maine.

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This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the wonderful incidents connected with the great effort to save the assassin from the gallows; insanity, its nature, extent and cure. Millions of incidents waiting for this work. AGENTS WANTED. Extra terms to Agents. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill every night from one to three months can be restored to perfect health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for a letter stamp. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. Formerly Hallowell, Me.

NEEDLES: 120 English Needles, assorted sizes, large Eye, easy to thread, sewing, will not break, dye drilled and tapered, will not cut the thread. Sample pack mailed, 25c. Packages 50c. You can make money selling these. Circulars of the goods free. AGENTS WANTED. New England M'f'g Co., 214 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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$1000 We will pay the above for any case we cannot cure of Nervous Debility, Weak Back, Lost Manhood, Nervous Prostration, Wakefulness, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Neuralgia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Chronic Diarrhœ