FINGER RINGS.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THESE MYSTIC CIRCLES.

Curious Superstitions Connected With Them in Ancient Days—Rings of the Elizabethan Era—Engagement Rings.

Ring-lore is a curious subject, says the New York *World*, and leads one into all sorts of historical highways and by-ways searching for information. In former times, according to an old writer, it was esteemed highly improper for single or unmarried persons to wear rings, "unless they were judges, doctors or Senators." For all but these dignitaries such an unwarranted ornament was considered an evidence of "vanity and pride," and was looked upon as a great piece of presumption on the part of the wearer.

Another authority dwells upon the fact of affianced persons being allowed this honorable decoration, and cites it as an evidence of the high honor in which the estate of wedlock was then held, that those about to enter it might be so adorned. But while finger rings have figured conspicuously in the political, court and ecclesiastical history of all times, it is their record as love tokens and marriage emblems which lends the greatest interest to these pretty or priceless (as the case may be) baubles of mankind.

Traditions tells that the first of these mystic circles was invented by Prometheus and forged by Tubal Cain. An Arabian legend relates how King Solomon possessed a magic ring that he once upon a time dropped inadvertently into the sea, whereupon his wisdom immediately abated, so that for forty days he abstained from administering justice. At the end of that time the missing jewel was found in a fish and restored to the monarch, who straightway became once more exceeding wise, and continued so until the end of his days.

The history of ring superstitions is notably rich. In most cases, where they were supposed to possess especial significance and virtue, these qualities abided in some particular stone, or symbol, or inscription. But "charm rings" were fabricated in various ways and of different substances, which were believed to establish their efficacy. In Berkshire, England, there was a popular superstition that a ring made of a piece of communion silver was a sure cure for fits and convulsions. The same diseases were also cured by a ring formed of five silver sixpences, collected from as many bachelors, who must have been kept in ignorance of the purpose, for which the contribution was levied, else its efficacy would be destroyed.

Rings fashioned from coffin hinges were looked upon as a specific for cramps. And so on, through a long list of ills and illusions, the ring has constantly been put forward as a remedy or preventative. The "jimmel ring" was originally a love-token merely. Herrick writes of it:

> Thou sendest to me a true-love knot, but I
> Returned a ring of jimmals to imply
> Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tye.

Later this became the ring of the espousal and was intended to typify community of interest, mutual forbearance, endless devotion, and all the other attributes of the estate of matrimony in its most ideal perfection. The orthography changed slightly also, and it was written with a *y*. One of these gimmal rings, supposed to belong to the time of Queen Elizabeth, was found at Horsleydown, in Surrey, England. It is preserved in the British Museum collection, and it has been described as follows:

"The ring is formed of twin, or double hoops, which play within one another like the links of a chain. Each hoop has one of its sides flat, the other convex, and each is twisted once around, and surmounted by a hand issuing from an embossed fancy-work wrist or sleeve, rising somewhat above the circle and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist in each hoop is made to correspond with that of its counterpart, so that on bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops they immediately unite in one ring. On that hand of which the palm is uppermost is represents a heart, and as the hoops close the hands slide into contact. The whole device thus represents a triple emblem of love, fidelity and union—the whole being of fine gold and weighing two pennyweights."

In marriage, according to the ancient ritual, the husband began the ring business by placing it upon the bride's thumb and putting it successfully upon the next two fingers, pronouncing for each one a person of the Trinity, until, with the final "Amen," the fourth finger was reached, and there the wedding ring was suffered to remain.

The Greek Church ritual directs that the ring be placed upon the right hand. Among the Anglo-Saxons a ring blessed by the priest was given to a maid at her betrothal, and she wore the same upon her right hand until her marriage, when it was removed by the bridegroom; again blessed by the priest and then placed on the first finger of her left hand.

There is an old belief dating back to ancient Rome that a small artery runs from the third (or fourth counting the thumb) finger of the woman's left hand directly to the heart. Modern anatomists have exploded this sentimental idea, but it formerly obtained the widest credence, so much so that in cases of sudden seizure, or "swound," restoratives were applied to this finger in the belief that its direct communication with the heart would convey the healing influence more quickly to the seat of life. Also old physicians mixed their potions and medicaments with this finger because, as an old chronicle affirms, "no venom can stick upon the out most part of it, but it will offend a man and communicate itself to his heart." Founded upon this belief was the custom of wearing the wedding ring upon that finger. Other reasons have been assigned for so doing, but this is, without doubt, the primary one.

The fashion of betrothal, or, as we phrase it nowadays, "engagement," rings varies from time to time, and always depends, or should do so, upon the purse of the donor. Where there are no limitations of this sort his taste if it be perfect will lead him to choose a diamond solitaire, and of the finest he can afford, a small and pure stone being altogether preferable to a big "rock" of doubtful color. Some prefer a ring set with three stones, generally a sapphire set between two diamonds. Others select a ruby or an emerald, which signifies a promise of happiness. A few choose pearls, but there is a prejudice against these jewels, as they are supposed to typify tears. They are also too perishable to become emblems of love which, in its first glow at least, is always understood to be indestructible. Their beauty is very precarious, being easily dimmed or "aged," as the lapidary phrases it, by contact with impure air, while acid annihilates them completely, like the famous one which the fair Egyptian, Cleopatra sorcress of the Nile," dissolved and drank to her imperial lover ages ago.

Only the wedding ring remains nearly the same through all time. The Romans made theirs of iron to express endurance and baser metals have been used for this purpose from time to time since; but the ideal marriage token, exquisitely described by an early English poet, has not and cannot be improved upon—it is the ring of purest virgin gold, neither too heavy nor yet too slender." It is softly rounded over, so that there are no sharp edges, and if you suspend it by a silken thread (as the child on the hearth-rug has done with her trinkets) and smite it softly it will ring out an indescribably sweet sound which no other metal gives forth. If you haven't heard this fairy-like music try the experiment, and having once heard the true ring of the true metal, you will never forget its sweetness afterward, and you will realize that no other token is so fitly symbolic of a true heart's devotion; while in the "poise" of the ring, no words are more appropriate than Herrick's lines already alluded to:

> And as this round
> Is nowhere found
> To flaw, or else to sever,
> So let our love
> As endless prove,
> And pure as gold forever.

The Art of Shoe Manufacture.

"Shoes are an important product, indeed," said the proprietor of a large boot and shoe factory in New York city. The gentleman was quite willing to give a *Telegram* reporter points and went on to do so.

When the skin of a calf after coming from the tan yard is to be prepared for shoes for men it is split by machinery into three sheets. The outer division, which is where the hair grew, is technically called the "buff," the middle part is called the "split," and the part next the skin the "flesh split" or "calf calf." Of these three the veal calf or flesh split is the most valuable. The next in point of value is the buff, and the centre sheet or split is the worst leather that can be put into a boot or shoe. It is more porous and not so durable as the other divisions, but when a shoe is ready for the market it takes an expert to tell which of the three grades of leather it has been made from.

Horse hide and cow hide are treated in the same way, the divisions being known by the same names and having the same relative values. This is for the uppers, which are supplied to the manufacturers by men who make a specialty of preparing them. The sole leather is delivered to the manufacturer in lumps and he cuts it himself. The uppers are first given by the manufacturer to a team of lasters, who shape it into the form of the foot. The lasters make from $2.50 to $3 a day, the lasting being usually done by men, as it takes strong fingers to pull the leather tightly over the "last," or wooden model of a foot on which it is shaped.

Then the boots go to another squad of men, who sew on the buttons by machinery, and then to the heelers, who attach the heels, also by machinery. The heelers generally make from $2 to $2.50 a day, according to the quantity and quality of work they turn out. The finishers next take the shoes in hand and produce the glossiness on the sides of the sole known as burnishing, by a machine for the purpose. At this stage the shoe or boot would not be fit to wear. It is of a dirty yellow color and so porous that water would soak through it almost like a sponge. The final and most important process has to be gone through, which is the polishing, by means of which the pores are filled up, rendering it waterproof, or to a certain extent waterproof, and giving it a more slightly appearance.

Good polishers are few, as an instinctive faculty for the business seems to be required. Good workmen make from $4 to $5 a day, according to the grade of the shoe. The main ingredients of the polish are beeswax and lampblack, but nearly every workman has his own formula for preparing it and keeps it a secret. There are also many hundreds of women employed in the shoe factories who do such work as making buttonholes, at which they can make $3 or $3, and sometimes $7 a week, if they can run the machinery very rapidly. The same processes of manufacture are applied to women's boots that are applied to men's.

Clay and Other Pipes.

"I don't know as I ought to tell you about it," said a well-known New York dealer to a *Sun* reporter, "but it is a fact that the soft white clay pipe, which costs only a penny, is the healthiest and cleanest of all the pipes now in use. Of course, the meerschaum is very good when it is new, but it becomes unhealthy the older it gets, consequently it is not fit to smoke after it has been used six months, if you have any regard for your mouth. All pipes absorb, more or less, the nicotine, which is a poisonous juice, and when the pipe becomes full it unsuspectingly finds its way to the mouth and stomach. I am acquainted with several persons who, having used the same pipe for a number of years, have finally become seriously poisoned. The clay pipe will soak up twice as much as nicotine as the meerschaum, consequently they should not be used more than a dozen times, especially when the tobacco is of a greenish color or at all damp. Now, in regard to wooden pipes, they ought never to be smoked more than two months, and in many cases not more than one month; but this is according to the strength of the tobacco people use in them. After the white clay pipe comes the meerschaum; then, third, comes the hard earthen pipe; fourth, comes the wooden pipe, then the porcelain pipe and last, and the worst, the metallic pipe.

The dealer was asked: "Do many persons use cigar holders?"

"That fashion," the dealer replied, "is gradually going out of style. I notice it is either to very young or very old men that cigar or cigarette holders are now sold. They are not very odoriferous or handy to tuck away in the pocket, and generally they are too expensive to throw away after using them only once."

Get Ahead of the Law by Suicide.

Fred. A. Markley, farmer, of Virginia township, Ohio, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances. His father left him a life interest in the home farm, and at his death it was to go to his heirs. In the meantime he became involved in debt and his creditors asked the Common Pleas Court to issue an order to sell his life interest, which was granted, the creditors buying said life interest, and they in turn renting the farm to other parties. Markley would not vacate willingly, and stated on several occasions that he would commit suicide before he would permit his wife and children to be evicted. The sheriff went to eject him, and Markley went to the barn, stating that he would get the horses and wagons to haul the furniture. Fifteen minutes later the oldest son followed him and found him dead. He successfully defeated his creditors and left his heirs in clear possession.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WATCHMAKING.

DELICATE OPERATIONS REQUIRING GREAT JUDGMENT.

That Part of the Work of Making Timepieces Which Can Only Be Done By Hand—Springs and Dials.

The *Globe-Democrat* prints an interesting description of the various operations required in watchmaking. After tracing the steps in which machinery is needed the article continues: The watch is now ready for finishing, and the machinery disappears. Brain, intelligence and judgment are necessary from this on, and as this cannot be given to machinery, man must do the work unaided except by hand tools. The watches, with all the marks complete and in place, held by the tiny screws, are delivered to this room, still in the trays in which they have been carried since the entire train was first collected in separate pieces. The men in this room are jewelers. They pick each watch to pieces, put in springs, fry the main spring for uniformity, and if it has not force enough send the train back to be remedied or the spring to be hardened, as the case may be. If the movement is too fast the trouble is remedied by putting in a weaker spring.

While the men in the finishing department are skilled in their trade, the work is not confined on one watch to one man. Each man does one thing alone. If the man who tries it for the motion is satisfied with it he passes it on until it reaches the workmen who put on the dial and hands. This, too, is delicate work. The dials must go in just so, the hands must not strike the dial and must not come in contact with each other. This, too, looks easy, but it requires a very correct judgment of space to do it properly.

The last hands through which the watch goes before it is pronounced ready for the market is the adjuster's. The real adjustment consists in weighing the screws and different important parts of the watch. Each has a certain weight, and each a weight of other parts to go with it. The combination is determined by running the watch. It is then timed and started off, being watched for an hour. If it runs uniformly it is then placed on a rack, in trays of ten, and remains there for twenty-four hours. If it runs fast or slow it is sent back to the department in which the fault occurred, and it is there remedied.

The making of springs and dials is really separate from the watch industry, but some factories make everything that goes into the watch, and so these. The making of the hair spring is really the most delicate operation about the manufacture of the watch. The wire is received in spools, and is nothing more than a round thread. This is run between hardened steel rollers and flattened, and being wound on the roll is then drawn between diamond dies, which give the required thickness and width. The spring must be of exactly the same width and thickness, and before being used is tested on a register which marks down to one two hundred and fifty thousandths of an inch. To show to what fineness this measures, a hair placed between the jaws marked 400 degrees and moved forward half an inch registered 365 degrees.

Of course, every one knows that a hair varies in thickness, but that it should be so exactly measured is a surprise; and when it is remembered that the hair spring of a waing of a watch cannot vary even so much as the variance in a hair from the human head, the delicacy of the operation will be emphasized in the imagination. The wire is received in lengths of 1500 yards, and in this entire length must not vary three degrees, or one-thirtieth of what a hair varies in half an inch. The spring is then cut into lengths of twelve inches, and these are wound, four at a time, and very quickly, the tool resembling a large penholder, and turning from the end into the shape of a spring, and of seventeen coils. The wire is hardened but winds very easily, and is removed from the winder in copper boxes.

The mainsprings being large, a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch wide, look much easier to make, but in reality they give much more trouble. The steel is received in sheets four inches wide and is afterwards split and cut in lengths and widths desired by machine. The work after this is all by hand. The grinding is done with a sliding iron or stone, and entirely by elbow grease, on two springs at a time, the springs being stretched tightly between braces, holding either end. They are then tempered on a gas iron in a fiddle bow, and afterward polished by hand. The coiling is a simple operation, as is also tacking the clamp at the end, when the springs are tied up in bundles of a dozen, each spring twenty-six inches long, ready for use in the factory or shipment to the jewelers. It has always been a problem how to cheapen the cost of the mainsprings, but the very cost of the diamonds necessary for a die has always been an obstacle that could not be overcome. The Illinois company, however, now has under construction a new machine which, it is hoped, will do away with hand labor.

The dial is made on a copper plate, the enamel or porcelain being filled in, the dial plate then being sent to the furnace and submitted to a very high degree of heat, which melts the enamel, runs it over the plate and burns it in. It is then sent to the polisher. A great many people have an idea that the figures and designs on a dial are painted with a brush. Such a presumption is very far from the fact. The paint is put on in rough dabs around the edge, or where the figures will strike. This is then placed in a machine, perfected within the last six months, which stamps the figures and heavy part of the border, marking the hours exactly, and working automatically. All the ink then left on is on the figures and borders, but instead of the open blocks representing minutes, the paint adheres in a solid black block. This machine works out about 10,000 dials a day, though its capacity could be increased.

The plate then goes to a second machine, called the minute machine, which marks out the minutes in blocks, taking out the surplus black. The very light lines, such as the cross of X and the end lines of the letters are then drawn by hand, and the plate goes to the furnace, where the letters and figures are enameled into the porcelain and become a part of it. Even after the black is stamped and dried on it can be wiped off with a slight brush of the finger, but after coming from the furnace the only way to get it off is to cut it out and take the porcelain with it. A great many dials are ornamented with figures comparing artistically with many steel engravings, costing all the way from $5 to $100 for the ornamentation alone.

Says an imaginative statistician: "If Texas were a circular lake and a circular island, the island could be anchored centrally in the lake out of sight of land, twenty-two miles from any point on the encircling shore."

CONVINCING GUARANTEES.

Which are Ratified by a World-Wide Experience.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters, and they force having a world-wide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co., justify ourselves in making the following statements:

First.—For the past decade we have held that 90 per cent. of disease originate in the kidneys, which introduces uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are the weakest. We have also held that *if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented*, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease is incurable. We have *proof to the contrary*, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe.

Second.—The kidneys being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order *unless these organs are doing their full duty.* Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. *It is a peculiarity of kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner.* It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on.

Third.—We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is *an impossibility.*

Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe *as standards of the highest excellence.*

Fifth.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are *pure and harmless.*

GUARANTEE 2.—*That the testimonials used by us are genuine*, and so far as we know, *absolutely true.* We will forfeit $5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have *permanently cured* many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. Permanent cures are always convincing *proofs of merit.*

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure.

REV. S. F. ARNOLD, Camden, Tenn., had fearful abscesses caused by Kidney disease. In 1878 and 1881, other running abscesses appeared. He was fully cured in 1882 by Warner's Safe Cure and in 1883 pronounced himself sound and well, and he is over 71 years old.

MRS. ANNIE JENNESS-MILLER, editress of *Dress*, 355 Fifth avenue, New York, eight years ago was cured of nervous prostration, when the best New England physicians could do her no good. She cured herself with Warner Safe Cure, and writes in 1881: "To-day I am a perfectly well woman. It is the only medicine I ever take."

L. B. PRICE, M. D., a gentleman and physician of the highest standing of Hanover C. H., Va., four years ago, after trying every other remedy for Bright's disease, including famous mineral waters, cured himself by Warner's Safe Cure, and March 24, 1884, wrote: "I have never had the slightest symptoms of our old and fearful trouble."

HERMAN GUTMAN, of MacNeale & Urban, safe makers, Cincinnati, O., who was broken down by excessive business cares. He was fully restored to health four years ago by Warner's Safe Cure and has since been in robust health.

DR. DIO LEWIS wrote: "If I found myself afflicted with a serious kidney disorder I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

MRS. E. J. WOLF, Gettysburg, Pa.; S. C. Farrington, Gorham, Me.; J. M. Long, 43 East 2nd street, Cincinnati, O.; and the sister of Z. W. Westlake, Mt. Vernon, O., were cured of consumption caused by kidney acid in the blood, as over half the cases are, by Warner's Safe Cure.

We could give many thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as represented.

Seventh.—Warner's Safe Remedies were put on the market in obedience to a vow made by H. H. Warner that, if the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure, restored him to health he would spread its merits before the entire world. In ten years the demand has grown so that laboratories have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is a scientific specific—*it cures where all the doctors fail.* Thousands of the best physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over disease is *permanent* and its reputation is of the most exalted character. Can you afford longer to ignore its extraordinary power? Now, in the spring of the year, a few bottles will tone you up and cure all those ill feelings which, unknown to you, are caused by the fatal kidney poison in the blood, which will surely end fatally, if not at once removed. For this no other specific is known.

A Japanese Genesis.

In the beginning all things were in chaos. Heaven and earth were not separated. The world floated in the cosmic mass like a fish in the water, or the yelk in an egg. The ethereal matter sublimed and formed the heavens, while the residuum formed the present earth, from the mold of which a germ sprouted and became a self-animate being, from which sprang all the gods.

On the floating bridge of Heaven appeared a man and woman of celestial origin. The male plunged a jeweled spear into the unstable waters beneath them, and withdrawing it, the trickling drops formed an island upon which they descended.

The creative pair, divine man and woman, designing to make this island the pillar for a continent, separated, the male to the left, the female to the right, to make a journey around the island. When they met the woman spoke first, saying, "How joyful to meet a lovely man!"

The man, offended that the first use of the tongue had been by a woman, demanded that the journey be repeated, after which he cried out exultingly, "How joyful to meet a lovely woman!"

Thus ensued the proper subjection; and this, according to the ancient idea of Japan, was the origin of the human race and the art of love.—*Overland Monthly.*

Poor Bridget.

Lady (anxiously)—I am so worried about poor Bridget.

Husband—What's the matter with her, sick?

Lady—N-no, but it's Lent, you know, and she doesn't care for oysters or clams, and complains that she is so tired of terrapin and crabs, and the shad we had yesterday she said was so full of bones that even her cousin wouldn't touch it.

Husband—Well I presume she can get up something for us to eat, at least. I'm hungry.

Lady—No, poor girl, she's at church.—*New York Sun.*

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heart-felt gratitude. Ch lness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective, that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorders. Druggists.

Rifled cannons are considered great bores by those who have to face them.

"I want to thank you," writes a young man to H. P. Johns & Co., Richmond, Va., "for placing me in a position by which I am enabled to make money faster than I ever did before." This is but a sample extract of the many hundred similar letters received by the above firm. See their advertisement in another column.

The clowman who was eaten by a domesticated tiger went off in a pet.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring,
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth a sixpenny,
For painsan illsof such description,
Thousands of women gladly mention—
This "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles $1. Six for $5.

Young fever's firm hand—The spring time has come, oh, boil us, Lou!

It afflicated with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell it 25c. per bottle

Cannot stand alone—One's pocket-book.

Mathematics and Arithmetic.

Like most ordinary mortals, mathematicians are inclined to shirk dealings with figures. Even Newton, the great master of the most abstruse calculations, could not, we are told, cast up a sum in addition; and the works of M. Stas, said to have never had an equal in exactitude, have been found to contain an astonishing number of arithmetical slips. Prof. Huxley has given the weight of air on a square mile as about 500,129,971,200 pounds, containing not less than 2,051,870,101 pounds of carbonic acid, in which is 571,475 tons of carbon. The real quantities, as figured by Mr. Sydney Lupton, are 50,137,431,808 pounds of air, 31,464,800 pounds of carbonic acid, and 375,217 tons of carbon. Another writer has proven the water under a westerly equatorial current, to be twelve per cent. lighter than under an easterly equatorial current, this false result being based on an arithmetical error.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Samuel Meyers, of Avon, Ill., has raised a fine watermelon the past winter on a vine planted in his cellar.

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passage, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; either a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is more common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more successfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

It was the lady who thought she was going to sweep with a taint suspicion.

Chronic Coughs and Colds.

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. In a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easy digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par excellence in Pulmonary and Strumous Affections, Lung Troubles, Consumption, and Chronic Coughs."—W. H. S. Connell, M.D., Manchester, O.

A doctor's report would properly come under the head of news of the week.

For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed revitalizer for the weak, 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 touch the strain and pressure 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.

Why We Win

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

Because it is a concentrated extract of the best alterative and blood purifying remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Because, by a peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, it possesses curative power peculiar to itself.

Because it is unequaled for the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, humors, etc.

Because it is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 doses one dollar," as unanswerable argument as to

Strength and Economy

Because it effects remarkable cures where other preparations totally fail.

Because there is nothing equal to it for curing dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

Because every article entering into it, carefully selected, prepared and tested, and all the roots and herbs are gathered in our own drug mill—which makes impossible the use of anything impure or deleterious.

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest medicine and every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money.

Because we ask only a fair price, and do not impose upon the public confidence by absurdly advertising Hood's Sarsaparilla as "worth" more than we sell it for.

Because its advertising is original and not dependent upon the brains of competitors.

Because it is a modern medicine; the ripe fruit of the industry and study of experienced pharmacists, under whose personal direction it is still prepared.

Good Name at Home

There being more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers combined.

Because it is clean, clear and beautiful in appearance, compared with the muddy, gritty make up of other preparations.

Because when given a faithful trial according to directions it is reasonably certain to effect the desired result.

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

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

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