ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the 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, N.Y.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CAMPAIGN.

HE LIBERAL LEADER PRONOUNCES FOR DISESTABLISHMENT—HOME RULE MUST LEAD THE WAY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—No small sensation has been created throughout the country by Mr. Gladstone's statements at Nottingham concerning the question of Church disestablishment. He has often before nibbled at the subject, but now for the first time he has plainly declared that the time has come for action. He only promises to begin with Wales and Scotland, and expressly abstains from the discouraging cry of "Down with the English establishment" also. His speech is accepted as a final declaration of war against the whole Church as it stands.

He makes it clear that his aid in disestablishment can be secured only on condition that a majority be given him for Home Rule. He says in effect:—"If you want Church disestablishment you must first give me a majority for Home Rule." This ultimatum from one who was long the Church's favorite son, and who maintained that the monarchy must fall if the Church were touched, must necessarily cause great emotion among the general public as well as in clerical circles.

The immediate effect on the fortunes of Mr. Gladstone and the Home Rule party will probably not be great either way, the opponents of Church establishment having long looked to Mr. Gladstone as their natural leader. By qualifying the promise even with the support of Home Rule many influential dissenters such as Bright, Spurgeon and McArthur will be driven away. Mr. Bright said privately not long ago, "Disestablishment can wait; the question of the union cannot.

Again, the Catholics will not support disendowment, fearing that their own large endowments may be assailed in turn. The same thing is true to a great extent of the Wesleyans. Disestablishment without disendowment would be an empty form, yet if both are attempted, following the precedent of the Irish Church, bitter classes will be alarmed outside the Church. Consequently it is not certain that this new move will bring much or any new strength to Mr. Gladstone.

MR CHAMBERLAIN MAY NOT ACCEPT.

Reports here of attacks on Mr. Chamberlain in the Canadian papers will make *him* more dubious than ever about the wisdom of accepting his mission. It would not surprise me to see him back out even now if a decent pretext offered itself. His position here is, doubtless, very trying. His name was hooted at Nottingham, and in other assemblies of faithful hearts. I cannot see how he is going to improve it by going to grief in the fisheries negotiations. Such considerations, pressed upon him by friends, now derive additional strength from the tone of the Canadian press. As he must expect the hostility of Irish citizens in the States and Canada, his mission has anything but a rosy look.

BITTER POVERTY.

(London Daily News, Irish Correspondence.)

In the whole social history of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there is nothing more terribly pathetic than the bitter, heroic battle of the Irish peasantry to purchase from their rackrenting masters the mere right to live. I have heard none speak more warmly of the honesty of the Irish poor than the very men to whom they are indebted. A member of a much-abused class, a money lender, tells me that in his almost numberless dealings with impoverished tenants, he has very rarely had any defaulters. They may take years to pay me a pound or two or even a few shillings, but they will pay in the long run, says he, and he adds, "I have had a hundred times more trouble with their so-called betters." Here is one of the stories I have jotted down from him. A poor family living in the neighborhood owed him a debt of nineteen shillings. One day, in the depth of winter, the daughter, "a tall, fine girl," as he called her, came to pay an instalment. Bitterly cold though it was, she came barefooted; her thin, scanty rags scarcely deserving the name of clothes. All the instalment she could pay was sixpence. Having deposited this she walked away. "As she went into the street," says the narrator, "I heard a sob. I rose, looked out and saw that she was crying. I called her back, and on questioning her I learned from her that her mother had not a farthing left, and that they had actually been starving. Well, business is business, and I took the sixpence instalment. All the same I was terribly shocked, and I made her a present of a shilling. In the course of time the debt was paid, and not only that, but I had my shilling back as well, for they were too proud to take it as a gift, though they were grateful for the relief it gave them at the time." "I can tell you," he said, "there's a lot of pride in our Irish people." Many of the small loans granted by this gentleman are contracted by tenant farmers for the purpose of sending out their children to America, the El Dorado of the Irish peasant. "How do you propose to repay?" is the question asked, and the reply very often is "We will pay you as soon as the boy (or boys or girls, as the case may be) sends us something from the States." Hundreds of pounds every year, this money-lender assured me, used to come from these useful exiles across the ocean to their parents on the Parsonby estates.

CASTLE RULE.

Castle ruling in Ireland seems to be hard pressed. It never put forward more desperate efforts than at the present time, and it has never put forward its efforts more blindly. The Mitchellstown massacre was worthy of '98. That marauders should be in the employ of the Government; that they should go amongst the peasant population and organize conspiracies; that they should lead these conspirators out to make attacks upon parties who were warned beforehand what was to happen; that some of the deluded men should be shot down, and that others should be tried for murder, is one of the most infamous proceedings in which it is possible for men entrusted with authority to be engaged, and yet, according to Cullinan, this was the business in which he was employed. Seemingly he was a conspirator and marauder, and yet constantly in the employ of the police, paid for his services, and rewarded for organizing parties for attacks and for leading them on to destruction. One man was offered by the head constable £10 if he would get up an outrage. Some Irish representatives are demanding a commission to investigate these enterprises, so as to have the whole affair clearly brought to light. Such a condition of things cannot long continue, and we are quite satisfied that the present Parliament even, when once the facts become known, will not further countenance such proceedings.—London Advertiser.

GIRLS WHO COURT BEAUTY.

RULES OF HEALTH TO BE OBSERVED IN ORDER TO BECOME HANDSOME.

The handsomest woman I ever saw was one who took the greatest care of her health. When I knew her she was over thirty, but no girl of sixteen that I have ever seen had rosier cheeks or brighter eyes. Of course she was naturally fine looking, but the attention she gave to matters of hygiene added to and preserved her beauty. What did she do? I don't know that I can recount all, but I remember her telling me she took a sponge bath every morning; was particular about the ventilation of her apartment; took long walks when she could; ate but little meat, much fruit and cereals whenever she could get them. Another thing she did which she tried without success to get me to do, she drank her coffee without milk or cream, diluted with water.

The reason she took her coffee so was because her physicians had told her it was healthier to drink it this way. Whether the practice added to her physical charms or not I don't know. On the whole she was certainly repaid for her systematic habits, and as certainly there was nothing arduous about the performance of them. Nor was there anything bizarre about them as, it seems to me, there is about the following account I read of a Chicago belle:—"To keep the suppleness of her figure she stands one hour daily, fifteen minutes at a time, with hands on her hips before a long mirror, and bending her knees out from each other she sinks slowly down towards the floor as low as possible, then as slowly uprising; meantime moving her arms in any direction to their utmost length, out or up, forward or back, until when she stands erect they are ready to be placed on her hips again. Each movement is repeated, every time a little accelerated until at the end of thirteen minutes it is done quickly and a fine color is in her cheeks. She then lies down on a perfectly flat couch, without a pillow, until her breath comes smooth and regular, as it will in the two minutes left in her quarter of an hour. When she plays a good deal of tennis she cuts down her exercising one-half." Of course the benefit to be derived from this procedure is not to be questioned, whatever may be thought of it besides. It is easy to see her whole body thus receives good exercise, adding to the grace of her form, beautifying her complexion, and making her stronger and healthier.—*San Francisco Post*

PLANNING AND BUILDING.

MORE EASY TO DESIGN THE WORK OF A STRUCTURE THAN TO ERECT IT.

A young artist, who was apt to be more enthusiastic in his talk than in his work, was, it is said, once introduced to Mr. Ruskin, in a gallery of paintings, and called his attention to one of great beauty.

"Ah, if I could thus put a dream on canvass!" he sighed.

"Dream on canvass!" growled the critic. "It is the ten thousand touches with a brush you must learn to put on canvas that make you dream."

A story with a similar meaning is told of the French Abbe Roussard when he first saw the Cathedral of Cologne, which has been six centuries in building. His companion exclaimed: "If old Konrad, who designed it, can look down upon the finished work, it must be a joy to him even in heaven!"

"It is not of the one man who planned it that I think," said Roussard, "but of the thousands of men who have patiently carried out the plan, day after day, century after century—a little mortar here, a chip in the stone there."

More strength is required patiently and faithfully to carry out a plan than to conceive one, however great it may be. Every boy and girl who reads these lines has laid plans for life, great and beautiful sometimes as ever architect or artist dreamed. But when it comes to the ten thousand touches—to the stroke here and the bit of mortar there, day after day, year after year, they fail.

Don't persuade yourself that you are a noble, lovable woman, because your heart throbs and your eyes fill at a great thought in poetry, or a great deed done by another. Don't believe yourself deserving of fame and honor, because on graduation day, you plan a great book or a successful professional or business career. Your hope and intention are as far removed from the reality as was the old Archbishop's design of a church of God from the complied temple.

On the other hand, remember, for your encouragement, that your every honest word and deed is a stone laid on the temple you are building, even though no man's ear hears it and no man's eye sees it.

We build, build every moment, conscious or unconscious of what we do. The day will come when each life shall stand complete, to be seen of man and of God.—*Youth's Companion.*

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 25.—A Tampa special reports 23 new cases of fever and two deaths to-day. The weather at Tampa is warmer and more unfavorable and the fever is spreading in the better part of the city and its suburbs.

He had lent his stylographic pen to direct an envelope. She—Oh, doesn't it write beautifully? I declare I'm in love with this pen. He—I'm in love with the holder. She saw the "point."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCHES.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CHIN MUSIC—THE FISHERIES COMMISSION LIKELY TO BREAK DOWN—REPORT ON CHINESE TRADE.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—[Special]—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Mail*:—

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The report, which appears to have been circulated from New York, to the effect that Mr. Bayard had conveyed an intimation to Lord Salisbury that the bitterness of Mr. Chamberlain's anti Home Rule speeches and his recent campaign in Ulster might dispose the United States Senate to oppose any settlement which the Fishery Commission may arrive at is denied emphatically in official quarters. None the less Mr. Chamberlain's reference to commercial union is considered unfortunate, though I have good authority for saying that all the published reports conveyed an erroneous impression of what he said on that question. A feeling prevails in Gladstone-Liberal circles that the commission will break down, or else that its work will be rejected by the Senate, the dispute in either event being left in a very unsatisfactory position for Canada as well as for England.

The British consul at Canton records an increase of imports of American flour and wheat during the past year. He says the trade in foreign wines and liquors might also be developed. The Chinese are very fond of cherry brandy, curacoa and champagne. But this growing fancy has been checked by the market being swamped with vile imitations. Foreign confectionery and other articles suffer, owing to the introduction of poisonous matter. The consul expects considerable openings soon for business in the requirements of the iron road. It cannot be long before railroads are commenced, whether built by native or foreign contractors they must look abroad for materials. With the termination of the Tonkin troubles there has been a considerable revival of trade. The export of tea was less than in any preceding ten years. Further prosperity of the silk and piece good trades is confidently anticipated. The tonnage is considerably larger owing to keen competition between the steamers plying between Canton and Hong Kong and London. A further increase of tonnage is likely to follow the opening of a new line of passenger steamers at Hong Kong next year.

FIRE'S VICTIMS.

TWO CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The tenement occupied by James O'Connell at Peabody was burned yesterday and two of O'Connell's children were suffocated.

ONE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 17.—Additional details of the disastrous fire at Hankow, China, received to-day by steamship Rio de Janeiro, give the number of lives lost as 1,000, and the value of property destroyed as 2,000,000 taels.

ANOTHER FATAL FIRE.

PAISLEY, Ont., Oct. 17.—This morning about 3.30 fire was discovered in a dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. S. R. Ritchie. She and her youngest son, visiting in Toronto, left the eldest son, about 25 years of age, alone in the house. When first seen the fire was burning in the kitchen, which adjoined the bedroom of the young man. The bedroom window was broken in as speedily as possible, but before the body could be procured life had been extinguished. The four doctors of the town worked for several hours with him, but of no avail. It is supposed he was suffocated. The flames were confined to the one dwelling. The cause is unknown. Part of the furniture was saved. The house was insured for $400 or $500. Messrs. Bowers and Brown, who rescued the body, were burned in several places—not expected to be very serious.

RIDGETOWN, Ont. Oct. 17.—There was a very narrow escape from a frightful holocaust there on Sunday morning about 6 o'clock. Simmons, clerk in the Grand Central Hotel, got up, and coming down stairs discovered the barber shop in the basement in flames. With great presence of mind he alarmed the guests and other inmates, to the number of 76, who escaped in their night clothes. Smoke in great volumes was pouring out of the doors and upper windows, while the basement was like a roaring furnace. The fire brigade soon got to work and by hard work kept the fire under control and confined it to the basement. Loss about $2,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly caused by the antics of the proprietor of the barber shop, one Stone, and a companion named Arendorf, who were intoxicated, and it is supposed upset a coal oil lamp during a scuffle between them.

Customer—Waiter, bring me some rice pudding. Waiter—I can't just recommend the rice pudding to-day. Customer—What's the matter with it? Waiter—Nothin'—'cept there ain't none.

EXAMINING A PROFESSOR.

NATURAL STUDIES THAT A STUDENT FOUND HIS TUTOR WELL VERSED IN.

Student—Have you ever seen a string halt?

Professor—Yes; I have also seen a rope walk.

S.—Why do they put sleepers down on a railroad track?

P.—I suppose to fill up the road bed.

S.—Do you think inanimate things possess feeling?

P.—Yes; steel has different tempers, and I have seen a cross bar and a mad stone.

S.—There is a language of flowers; is there one for vegetables?

P.—Probably. Beans'alk.

P.—What musical instrument should a bootmaker play?

P.—A shoe horn.

S.—And a gasfitter?

P.—A tuba.

S.—And a mathematician?

P.—The triangle and cymbals.

S.—And a lover?

P.—A mouth organ.

S.—And an osteologist?

P.—The bones.

S.—And a dancer?

P.—Alto. You might go on and say a snake charmer should play the serpent; a villain the double bass; a smoker the pipe organ; a poet the euphonium; a grocer the piccolo, and a pugilist the musical box.

S.—What would you call "a stormy lookout?"

P.—I suppose the "wind's eye."

S.—What songs do brigands sing?

P.—Pan-di-tis.

S.—Where can I see the best "bareback act?"

P.—At the opera.

S.—Who ought to wear a wardrobe?

P.—A hospital nurse.

S.—What is a "shooting star?"

P.—Buffalo Bill.

S.—Why do they say, "as jolly as a sand boy?"

P.—Because a sand boy wouldn't be likely to be shingled.

S.—What is a "crank?"

P.—Something to be turned away from one.

S.—Have you ever seen a house moving?

P.—Yes, but not as quickly as a home run. I have also seen a mill race.

S.—Did you ever see a rail fence?

P.—Yes, and I have seen a trefoil and a match box and a ship spar and a street fight.

S.—What is a "coigne of 'vantage?"

P.—A Bland dollar; the "'vantage" is the government's.

S.—What dress should a vaulter wear?

P.—A spring overcoat.

S.—What is the difference between a billiard player and an actor?

P.—The one picks up his cue to make a break, the other to save a break.—*Puck.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer has in the United States and Canada about 200 priests and 75 professed brothers. In the novitiate, St. Mary's, Annapolis, Md., there are at present thirty choir novices, that is, novices preparing for the priesthood. In the House of Students, Ilchester, Md., there are about sixty professed students, that is, those who have finished their novitiate and are making their six years' course of philosophy and theology. They have two preparatory seminaries exclusively for candidates for the order, one near Saratoga, the other at North East, Pa. In these preparatory institutions there are about 150 students. Saratoga is for the younger ones and North East for the more advanced. The order has a total of 335 professed members, 42 novices and lay brothers being included in the estimate; and 140 students in the preparatory colleges.

FIRE AT CHATEAUGUAY.—A probably fatal fire occurred at Chateauguay on Saturday night. Mr. Pierre Coto was absent from his home in the village, and between 10 and 11 o'clock his wife went to the shed, in rear of the house, to get some wood, carrying a lamp with her, and leaving her two children asleep. On entering the shed her foot slipped and she fell, upsetting the lamp in a bale of hay. Her clothes caught fire immediately, and was soon communicated to the hay and other produce in store in the building. The woman bravely battled with the flames, and ran into the house to save her children, which she succeeded in doing just in time. Mrs. Coto, however, has received such injuries that her life is despaired of. The loss will be about $2,000.

Why is a city called a "she?" Because there is always more or less bustle about a city. Besides, a city has outskirts, and "he" could not under any circumstances have skirts of any kind.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

It superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The markets during the past week, as our reports will show, have undergone but little change. The butter market has suffered the most of any, and the supply quite largely exceeds the demand. Low grades of butter are offered at nominal figures, and many of the creameries seem anxious to unload. Throughout the week the market invariably has favored the buyer, and he has dictated terms. In cheese there is little doing, although there has been a few orders for shipping. Farm products, as a rule, are holding their own, and there is a good demand for hay and grain. The fruit trade may be placed as remarkably good, fine apples being held at from $2.50 to $3.25 per barrel. The apples thus far offered are fully up to those of previous years, but the western crop being very large lower prices are anticipated. Potatoes sell for 30 to 35 cents, as to quality. Hogs are coming in quite freely, sufficient for all demands, and prices have in no way changed. Cattle for shipment are being received in liberal quantities, also quite a number of sheep. In horses there is as yet but little doing, and farmers having good studs that they care to dispose of will unquestionably find it to their advantage to hold on for the present. The Yankee buyer has not yet come to town. The stock market has been more or less active, and several large sales have been consummated. There has been a slight downward tendency in the stock of the Bank of Montreal, but that institution having declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. must have a tendency to strengthen the market. In Gas stock there is a slight tendency downward, and the prospects are that it may reach a level, so that candidates for aldermen and other offices may be able to purchase a little. All in all the markets may be considered healthy.

FLOUR.—The market for flour still remains unchanged, and prices are firm. There seems to be no difficulty in procuring all the wheat necessary to keep the mills fully supplied, and that received is pronounced of superior quality. The Messrs. Ogilvie are running their mills to their full capacity, and find a demand for all of their manufacture. Very fine is held at $4.30 to $4.45 per barrel. Quotations steady.

Choice patent, $4.35 to $4.70; patent, $4.10 to $4.40; superior extra, $4.05; extra superfine, $3.85 to $3.90; spring extra, $3.65 to $3.75; superfine, $3.30 to $3.45; strong bakers' (Manitoba), $4.35 to $4.40; strong bakers' (Canadian), $4.05 to $4.10; middlings, $2.90 to $3.00. Ontario bags—Medium bags, $1.85 to $1.90; spring extra, $1.75 to $1.80; city bags, delivered, $2.20. Oatmeal—Granulated, per brl, $4.50 to $4.75; per bag, $2.20 to $2.25. Cornmeal—Yellow, per brl, $2.50 to $2.65; per bag, $1.25 to $1.30.

GRAIN.—Oats are in good demand and are held firmly at 32c. The quality received are generally good and the prospects are that they will not be much if any lower; 30 to 31c is offered, but the holders demand better figures. Peas are being received in quite large quantities and are held at 73 to 74c for 66 pounds. Barley sells at 60 to 65c, and rye at 48 to 50c, there being no great demand for the last two grains.

PROVISIONS.—There is no material change in any of these commodities. Pork, if anything, is a little more quiet; the best Western is held at $18 and mess at $17 to $17.50. Hams sell from 11 to 13c; bacon from 11 to 11½c, and Western laid brings from 9 to 9½c.... EGGS.—There are but few fresh eggs in the market and these are held at 18 to 20c. Just now there is but little doing and the farmers are not over anxious to sell, evidently looking for a big demand Christmas time.... BUTTER.—It seems to be the general verdict that butter, for 1887, has seen its best days and many holders seem inclined to weaken a little. Western, that has been held at 18c to 20c, is now offered at 17, and creamery is down another peg or two. The creamery holders are evidently anxious to unload and they are offering at any where from 12c to 20c. Most of that sold now is from the Townships and the supply seems to be fully up to the demand.... CHEESE.—Just now, cheese is not very lively and it moves slowly. Now and then a small lot is sold, but there seems to be no great demand for shipping and the Liverpool market is reported extremely mild. The article can be quoted about as follows:

	c.	c.
Fancy Colored	12	to 12½
Finest White	11	to 11½
Good	10	to 11
Ordinary	9	to 10

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for good poultry is equal to the supply, and fine turkeys go readily 8c to 10c per pound. Chickens 6c to 9c, general price being about 8c. Few ducks and geese are offered, and there seems to be little if any call. Partridges are coming in fast, and sell at 35c to 50c per brace. Game of all kinds is quite plenty and brings good prices. FISH AND OYSTERS—The markets are well supplied with all kinds of fish save fresh salmon, for which there seems to be no call, and we quote: Fresh cod 7½c to 8c, hallibut 17c to 18c, mackerel 15c to 20c, white 9c to 10c, black bass 10c, oysters (selects) 50c, do (mediums) 35c to 40c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The potatoes now being received are not of the best quality, yet readily bring from 85c to 90c per bag. Onions go by the dozen at from 15c to 20c, and by the bag at $1.90 to $2. Turnips, there is a good supply and sell at 50c a bag and cabbages anywhere from 50c to $1 per dozen.

BEANS—There seems to be a good demand for beans, and hand picked, good quality, readily bring from $1.50 to $1.60, and but few offered.

HONEY—Quite a quantity of honey is being received and the quality is pronounced very good, yet the holders claim the "crop" will be light. Honey, like New Jersey peaches, always suffers from an early frost. Prices from 12½c to 15c, the very best in small boxes readily bringing the last figure.

NEW MILCH COWS.

There is a good demand for good new milch cows, and they sell readily for from $40 to $60; inferior "bloods" are sold quite low and slow at that. A poor cow just now is poor property in this market.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Thus far there seems to be but little doing and the buyers from the States are few and far between. Mr. A. Ryan, of the City Horse Market, has now some twenty-five carriage horses, including some nice drivers. He has two finely matched span and a few draught. At Kimball's Horse Exchange there are now sixty horses for sale, mostly draught horses, purchased in Upper Canada, and are held at $150 to $260. A good carriage horse is held at $150 to $300, while ordinary stock brought here from the country sells any where from $75 to $125 according to the number of commissions you are called upon to pay. Just here we would say that it will always be found advisable to "purchase direct from the manufacture." Many good horses are brought to this city to be sold, and as it generally takes ten men to sell the horse the real owner receives but little and the purchaser has to pay a big price. There are a few Shetland ponies scattered about the city that can be purchased at from $50 to $75; now and then a bargain, when the owner has become tired of the luxury. The horse dealers here anticipate a good business later in the season, and are stocking up preparatory for any emergency. Good horses for sale in the States are reported scarce, but purchasers seem to be holding off, evidently for some more convenient day.

HAY AND STRAW.

Quite large quantities of hay are now being received, and first quality brings ready sales at from $9 to $11 per ton; that for the home market is mostly in bulk. Quite large quantities of pressed hay is being received for shipment and brings from $9 to $13. Little straw is being offered and brings from $5 to $6 per 100 bundles. Thus far the quality of hay has been above the average; in fact there seems to be no demand at any price for an inferior grade.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Sheep and lambs are coming in freely, and there is a good demand; and a good sheep finds a ready purchaser at $3 to $5. Lambs bring from $2 to $4.50. The lamb that secures the last named price must be a clear up No 1.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
SIZE OF PELLETS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a **laxative, alterative, or purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.** Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

PROF. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2002 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it *helped* her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and beauty."

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when applied into the nostrils will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

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Nothing handsomer for Church, Hall or House decoration.

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