

Testing the Wedding Ring.
A salesman in a Philadelphia jewelry store was approached by a woman of the fashionable world and her daughter, a few days ago. The latter looked somewhat embarrassed. "I desire to get a ring for my daughter," said the woman. The salesman looked at the young lady. "Not this one—another daughter. It is to be a surprise." She was shown case after case of diamond rings, but none seemed to suit her. Finally she said to her daughter: "Show him yours, dear." Blushing the girl took off her glove and slipped a sparkling ring from her engagement finger. "I want to get one exactly like that. How much will it cost?" The salesman looked at the ring, and the girl watched him as bravely as she could. He recognized it as one he had sold to Mr. Blank a few days before. So he handed the ring back to the daughter and said: "The cost of this ring, madam, is a confidential matter between Mr. Blank and myself. We haven't another like it in the house. I understand from his remarks that he thought the ring would not be valued at its intrinsic worth. However, if you wish to know its value, take it to some pawnshop, and multiply what they will offer you by three and you will get pretty nearly the correct price." The mother frowned out of the store in great wrath. Her daughter followed, slumped in tears.—Philadelphia Record.

Curious Habit of Beetles.
Certain beetles have long been known to eject or give out a repulsive fluid from joints of their bodies, or from their legs, or from eversible glands. M. Cuenot has recently studied the cases of the ejection of blood from these beetles. The fluid, however, is not red, as the blood of insects is either colorless or slightly yellowish. Ladybirds, oil beetles and other vegetable feeders are much possessed this habit. The winter has been this one of our common beetles which sends out a pale milky fluid smelling like lard, the odor being exactly that emitted by certain moths of the Arctian family.—New York Independent.

Chemical Effects in Freezing.
It has been long known that frost plays some part in the production of maple sugar, that a peculiar sweetness is imparted to potatoes by freezing, and that perennials do not lose their springiness and become sweet and delicious until after the first frost. A still more striking instance of chemical change due to freezing has been added by a recent observation. The canis roots of Mexico contain so much tannin that they are likely to supplant tree barks entirely for industrial purposes, yet after being frozen, it is stated, not the slightest trace of tannin is left. Just how the frost acts is a problem now to be solved.—New York Telegram.

Pure and Wholesome Quality.
Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

What is Tetter?
It is a frequent, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for Itch, Ringworm, Eczema and all roughness of the skin. It stops itching at once and if persistently used will positively cure even the worst of chronic cases. 50 cents at a drug store or by mail from J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga.

I Can't Sleep.
I have a tired, worn-out feeling. This means that the nervous system is out of order. When this complaint is made, Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and vitalize the blood, and thus apply nervous strength. Take it now. Remember.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.
1000 Wicks, your name and drive only 10c.
The Herald, No. 1024, Lomb St., Phila., Pa.

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.
FEATURES OF ENGLAND'S GREAT SEA-BOUND FORTRESS.
How Its Natural Strength Has Been Increased by Artificial Means—Two Big Guns—Rock Galleries.
Of all the modern fortresses in the world there is scarcely one so interesting as that of Gibraltar, which at this moment happens to be of peculiar interest on account of its important role in the event of a war involving Morocco. The military element dominates the whole life of the place. With 5000 or 6000 troops—for Gibraltar is never without that number—the streets are alive with redcoats and bluecoats, the latter being the uniform of the artillery.

Everything goes by military rule. The hours of the day are announced by gunfire. The morning gun gives the exact minute at which the soldiers are to turn out of their beds, and the last evening gun the minute at which they are to turn in. It is necessary for the outsider to regard these signals, as the gates of the place are opened and shut at the firing of the guns.

Gibraltar was merely a rock in the ocean its solitary grandeur would induce many a sight-seer to inspect its rugged sides. But as it is at the same time the strongest fortress in the world the interest of the greater number of visitors is to see its defenses. The natural strength of its position has been multiplied by all the resources of modern warfare, in the admiration of which one is led for a moment to forget the "greatness thrust upon it by nature," but only for a moment. Standing on the top of the rock, which is 1470 feet high, and looking down the cliff where the waves are dashing at its foot, fills a person with an awe that is indescribable, and one is loath to resume his tour of inspection.

The rock is nearly three miles long and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile broad. On the eastern side the cliff is so tremendous that there is no possibility of scaling it, therefore the only approach must be by land from the north, or from the sea on the western side. In the latter case along the bay and in at the lowest level, it is the most exposed to attack. The town lies here and could easily be approached by an enemy if it were not for its artificial defenses. These consist mainly of what is called the Line Wall, a tremendous mass of masonry, two miles long, relieved here and there by projecting bastions, with guns turned right and left, so as to sweep the face of the wall. The line defended is more than two miles long.

Within the Line Wall, immediately from the bay, are the casemates and barracks for the artillery that are to serve the guns. The casemates are designed to be absolutely bomb-proof. The walls are so thick as to resist the impact of shot weighing hundreds of pounds. The enormous arches overhead are made to withstand the weight of an explosion of the heaviest shells. This Line Wall is armed with guns of the largest caliber. Some are mounted on the parapet above, but the greater part are in the casemates below, so as to be near the level of the sea, and thus strike ships in the most vital part.

Of course every one is anxious to see the two big guns, each of which weighs 100 tons. But they are guarded with great care from the too close inspection of strangers. They are so enormous that it is impossible to describe them so as to convey an idea of their immense proportions. The shot has to be lifted to the mouth of these guns by machinery, and a man could easily crawl into the bore. It was feared that the explosion would do something terrible, but the sound was nothing in proportion to the size. Everyone was surprised and somewhat disappointed. Some of the sixty-eight-pounders are as caparotting as the 100-ton guns. One of these big guns is mounted within speaking distance of the house of the Major-General, which stands on the Line Wall. In answer to an inquiry as to why they did it at the time of firing one of the ladies laughing replied: "Oh, we don't mind it. We shake down the mirrors, lay away the hinges and glass, throw open the windows and let the explosion come." This gun throws a ball weighing 2000 pounds over eight miles.

But these are not all the defenses. There are batteries in the rear of the town, as well as in front. These can be fired over the tops of the houses, so that if any enemy were to effect a landing he would have to fight his way at every step. As you climb the rock it fairly bristles with guns. You cannot turn to the right or to the left without seeing them; they are over your head and under you, and pointing directly at you.

Whose from the mountain side, and the mighty reverberation sweep around the bay, across the Mediterranean and far along the African shores. The noise is simply indescribable. Is Gibraltar really impregnable? Is a question that has often been asked, and one that has evoked differences of opinion from those capable of judging. Englishmen who are most familiar with its defenses say yes, and maintain with characteristic stubbornness that Gibraltar could not be taken by all the powers of Europe combined. On the other hand, the French and German engineers claim that there is no fortress that cannot be battered down. The new inventions of war and the tremendous force which the use of dynamite and nitro-glycerine gives to these new projectiles make everything possible.

The object of the fortress of Gibraltar is to command the passage into the Mediterranean. The arms of Gibraltar are a castle and a key, to signify that it holds the key of the straits, and that no ship flying any other flag than that of England can enter or depart except by her permission.

But that power is already gone. The 100-ton gun of Gibraltar, even if aimed directly seaward, could not destroy or stop a passing fleet. To Africa, opposite Gibraltar, it is fourteen miles, a distance that no ordinance in existence can possibly reach. A fleet of ironclads, hugging the African coast, would be safe from English fire if it were strong enough to encounter the English fleet. It is her fleet in which England places her utmost reliance, not on the fortress, for the fortress alone could not bar the passage into the Mediterranean. It would be a refuge in case of disaster where the English ships could find protection under the guns of the fort.—New York Advertiser.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.
Soft music has a hypnotic effect. Milk is about eighty-seven per cent water. London has street car lines eighty feet below the surface. Canary birds are greatly subject to pneumonia and pleurisy. A scheme is on foot to utilize the current of the Bosphorus to illuminate Constantinople, Turkey. The great artesian well at Passy, one of the suburbs of Paris, flows steadily at the rate of 5,630,000 gallons a day. By an English invention camel's hair, cotton plant and chemicals are being substituted for leather in machinery belting with considerable success. A caterpillar in the course of a month will devour 6000 times its own weight in food. It will take a man three months to eat an amount of food equal to his own weight. In the country surrounding Caracas there grows a strange plant called the moon flower. Its petals remain closed during the day, but at night, when the moon is shining, they open and nod twenty times to the moon.

In the manufacture of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 4,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe. One of the best bandages for wounds is made from the inner bark of the "pauk" tree. It is pounded with a hammer until it becomes soft and feels like wool. Its astringent properties caused the lips of a wound to be drawn together. Plants often exhibit something very much like intelligence. If a bucket of water during a dry season be placed a few inches from a growing pumpkin or melon vine the latter will turn from its course, and in a day or two will get one of its leaves in the water. The latest thing out is a pulseometer by which the life insurance examiners can tell to a fraction the exact condition of an applicant's heart. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the goings, haltings, and precise peregrinations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse.

It appears that the cheese mite undergoes a metamorphosis, passing through a "hyppopus" stage. The mite originally soft and easily killed by heat or exposure, in this stage suddenly becomes hard and able to endure great changes and also to live a long time without food; it is also then provided with special adherent organs, so that attached to insects it can be widely distributed, though exposed to the most adverse circumstances. A Danish chemist has invented a new agent of destruction which revolutionizes entirely the present modes of warfare. A peculiarly constructed gun discharges a certain chemical which turns to vapor as soon as it strikes the air. This vapor has such an effect on the risible muscles that the enemy breaks into loud laughter. The mirth is so violent that the soldiers are unable to handle their weapons and fall easy victims to their antagonists.

Language of Ants.
It has long been believed that ants have means of communicating with each other, and Lubbock and Landois gathered from their researches on the subject that the insects do so by means of sounds too high in pitch to affect the human ear. Janet, a French naturalist, has recently shown that certain ants make stridulating noises analogous to those of crickets, produced by the rubbing together of some of the rugose or rough surfaces to be found on their bodies. These noises, too slight to be heard when made by only one insect, may be detected by imprisoning a lot of ants between two pieces of glass, in a space surrounded by a ring of putty. On holding this to the ear one may hear, by listening attentively, a gentle murmur, likened by M. Janet to that of a liquid boiling slightly in a closed vessel, varied now and then by distinct stridulating sounds. These sounds are heard only when the ants are disturbed.—London Public Opinion.

A REMARKABLE LIBRARY.
QUEEN ABORIGINAL BOOKS OWNED BY AN ETHNOLOGIST.
Origin of Printing Books for the Indians, With Interesting Facts About the Cherokee Alphabet.
PERHAPS the most remarkable small library in this country is the property of James C. Pilling, the well-known ethnologist of Washington. It is the largest existing collection of books in Indian languages, and of these languages there are no less than fifty-five in North America north of Mexico. All of them are distinct tongues, as different from one another as Chinese and English.

More than one-half of the 500 dialects into which the fifty-five languages referred to are divided are preserved in books. It is believed that the first book printed on this continent was an Indian language—the "Nahant"—published at the City of Mexico in 1539. The first Bible printed in America was in an Indian tongue—the celebrated Eliot Bible. This is one of the most costly of all rare books. About forty copies of it were specially prepared with a dedication to Charles II. One of these, in good condition, is now worth about \$2000. The first printing done west of the Rocky Mountains was in the Nez Perce language. It was a primer for Indian children, turned out for the mission press at Clearwater, Idaho, in 1839. The press that did the work had been brought by the missionaries the first book printed in Dakota was a dictionary of the Sioux language, prepared in 1836 at Fort Laramie. It was prepared by two officers of the United States army, Lieutenants Hyde and Starling, to pass away the weary hours during a long and cold winter at that lonely outpost of civilization. They were aided in the work by an interpreter and by the Indians who looked about the fort. The type was set up by the soldiers, and fifty copies were struck off on a crude hand press. Only two copies are now known, one of them belonging to General Starling, of New York, a brother of the author, and the other to Mr. Pilling.

The only existing alphabet that is the product of one man's mind and in which a literature has been printed was the invention of a half-breed Cherokee Indian. His name was Se-quoyah, and he had no education whatever, but it occurred to him that he could express all the syllables in the Cherokee tongue by characters. Finding that there were eighty-six syllabic sounds in the language he devised for each one of them a peculiar mark. For some of the marks he took characters of our own alphabet, but turning them upside down. With these symbols he set about writing letters, and by means of them a correspondence was soon maintained between Indians of his race in Georgia and their relatives 500 miles away. At present this alphabet—or, more properly speaking, syllabary—is in general use among the Cherokees. In no other language can the art of reading be learned so quickly. Whereas a fairly bright child learns to read well in English in two and a half years, a Cherokee youngster is able to acquire fluency in reading books written in this syllabary within two months and a half. In 1827 the American board of foreign missions defrayed the cost of casting a font of type of the characters. The literature composed with them is now very extensive, numerous books and some of the newspapers of the Cherokees being published in the syllabary.

A DETROIT BUILDER.
HE TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY OF HIS LIFE.
Came to Detroit About Forty Years Ago.
LEVEL EISEY'S EXPERIENCE WORTHY SERIOUS ATTENTION.
(From the Detroit Evening News.)
Away out Gratiot avenue, far from the din and turmoil of the business centre, there are many attractive homes. The intersecting streets are wide, clean and shaded by large leaf-covered trees, and the people who meet are typical of industry, economy and honest toil. There are many pretty residences, but none more lavishing in its neatness and homelike comfort than that of Mr. Level Eisey, the well-known builder and contractor, at 71 Moran street, just off Gratiot. Mr. Eisey is an old resident of Detroit, having moved here about forty years ago. He has erected hundreds of houses in different parts of the city, and points with pride to such buildings as the Newberry and McMillan an Campaw blocks, in which he displayed his ability as a superintendent.

"I have seen Detroit grow from a village to a city," he observed yesterday in conversation with the writer. "and I don't think there are many towns in America to lay equal to it in point of beauty. I know almost everybody in the city, and an incident which recently happened in my life has interested all my friends."
"It was about eight years ago since I was stricken down by my first case of illness. One cold, blustering day I was down town and through my natural carelessness at that time I permitted myself to get chilled right through. When I awoke I found that I had a severe pain in my left leg. I noticed that night, but by morning I found it had grown worse. In fact it was so bad that I could not get up, and, as I had no one to help me, I called in a physician, and he informed me that I was suffering from varicose veins. My leg swelled up to double its natural size and the pain increased in violence. The agony was simply awful. I lay in bed up and never left my bed for eight weeks. At times I felt as though I would grow frantic with pain. My leg was banded with strapping, and kept at an angle of thirty degrees, in order to keep the blood from flowing to my extremities. "I had several doctors attending me, but I believe my own judgment helped me better than theirs. After a stage of two months I could move around, still I was on the sick list and had to doctor myself for years. I was never really cured and suffered an amount of anguish.

"About two years ago I noticed an article in the Evening News about my friend, Mr. Northrup, the Woodward avenue merchant. In an interview with him he stated that he had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and that they cured him. I know him very well, having built his house on Woodward Ave., and I thought I would follow his suggestion. I must confess I did so with marvelous success. From the time I began to take the Pink Pills I felt myself growing to be a new man. They acted on me like a magical stimulant. The pain departed and I was myself again. "When a person finds himself relieved and enjoying health he is apt to expose himself again to another attack of illness. Some three months ago I stopped taking the Pink Pills, and from the day I did so I noticed a change in my condition. A short time since I renewed my habit of taking them with the same beneficial results which met me formerly. I am again nearly as strong as ever, although I am a man about fifty-six years of age. I tell you, sir, the Pink Pills are a most wonderful medicine, and as good as well in other cases as they did in mine they are the best in the world. I freely recommend them to any sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an invaluable specific for such diseases as leucorrhoea, ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50)—they are never sold in bulk or by mail, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Royal Baking Powder
All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Remarkable Assassinations.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan, Jan. 4, 1876
A'Becket, Thomas, Dec. 29, 1170
Albert I., Emperor of Germany, May 1, 1328
Alexander II., Russia, March 13, 1881
Boston David, Secretary, May 29, 1711
Burr, Charles, Duane, Feb. 13, 1839
Burgundy, Duke, George Villiers, Duke Aug. 2, 1628
Burgundy, Duke, Sept. 10, 1419
Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 9, 1491
Cavendish, Lord Frederick, May 6, 1881
Cesar, Julius, March 15, B. C., 44
Carnot, President, June 24, 1836
Danton, J. P., France, March 21, 1793
Edmund, Elder, England, March 28, 946
Edward, martyr, Aug. 19, 1066
Edward II., Sept. 27, 1327
Gaspard de St. Tropez, Oct. 9, 1591
Garfield, President, July 2, 1881
Died, Sep. 19, 1381
Giles, Henry, Duke, Dec. 24, 1533
Hector, King, Troy, May 29, 1171
Henry III., France, Aug. 2, 1589
Henry IV., France, May 14, 1610
James I., Scotland, June 21, 1542
Johnston, A. P., England, March 11, 1854
Lincoln, President, April 4, 1865
Marat, by Charlotte Corday, July 13, 1793
Mayo, Earl, Sep. 8, 1872
Melmet, A. P., England, Feb. 7, 1878
Murray, Earl, Feb. 10, 1571
Orange, William, Prince, July 10, 1558
Paul, Cesar, March 23, 44 B. C.
Phillip II., Portugal, Aug. 13, 1586
Pisa, Marshal, Dec. 30, 1370
—Chicago Herald.

Etna's Climate.
The variations in temperature at the summit of Mount Etna, whose height is nearly 11,000 feet, have been reported, after many difficulties, by Professors Riccio and Saija. The climate resembles that of the North Cape or the Crocker. Automatic or personal observations on 491 days between August 27, 1891, and February 28, 1891, showed a mean annual temperature of twenty-four degrees F., with a maximum of sixty-one degrees and a minimum of thirty-one degrees. The mean daily variations were about thirty in winter and twelve degrees in summer.—Atlanta Journal.

Rainmakers' Cars.
The rainmakers' cars, used by the Rock Island Railroad Company, are ordinary box cars. In one end of the car the operator lives. In the other there are retorts, huge bottles and jugs and various contrivances which belong to the science of rainmaking. A battery of twelve jars capable of producing forty-five volts, the amount of electricity required, is ranged close under the roof. On the opposite side of the floor are six large jars arranged in sets of two. From these sheet-iron tubes extend through the roof through which 8000 gallons of gas are shot into the air every hour. Three cars are now being operated, one at Beatrice, Neb., one at Horton, Kan., and one at Pawnee City, Neb. It costs \$100 a day to operate a car.—Detroit Free Press.

PISOS CURE FOR
Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not only cured one, it is not to be taken as a cough syrup. Sold everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations.

OH, LOOK!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR
By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.
This is a most valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easy-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.
898 PAGES, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service to the Family, and is so written as to be readily understood by all.
60 CENTS POST-PAID.
The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practices, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the House there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.
BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

Extensive Production of Copper.
This country produces more than half of the copper of the world. The metal comes from the Lake Superior region, from Montana and from new mines in Arizona. The Lake Superior mines alone yield metallic copper in large quantities. There the stuff is found in a pure state, nuggets of it weighing hundreds of pounds. These deposits were worked extensively by the Indians for centuries before Columbus, and the copper they obtained was distributed widely by barter. They left behind many large masses of the metal, because they could not break them into pieces, and were unable to carry them away bodily. The United States can turn out 360,000,000 pounds of copper yearly. The mines at Butte, Montana, are able alone to put on the market 200,000,000 pounds per annum, all of it obtained from a single small hill. Of course, the world's consumption of this metal is enormous. The waste is very great. So many cents are lost that the United States mint at Philadelphia is obliged to furnish ninety millions of these small coins annually. The copper used for sheathing the bottoms of ships is chemically destroyed; it is the viridigris, incidentally formed, that kills the barnacles. Vast quantities of copper are consumed for making brass and in electric wires.—Washington Star.

Royal Telegrams in Cipher.
The Queen of England rarely sends any telegrams to any member of the royal family or to her intimate friends otherwise than in cipher, a system of figure ciphers having been carefully prepared for her and their use.

THE WAY IS OPEN
to health and strength, if you're a nervous delicate woman. The medicine to cure you, the tonic to build you up, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You can depend upon it. The makers say it will help you, or cost you nothing. They guarantee it.
As a safe and certain remedy for woman's ailments, nothing can compare with the "Prescription." It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing, strengthening nerve, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.
It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Paining Spells, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and all the nervous disorders due to female derangements. It has often, by restoring the womanly functions, cured cases of Insanity.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE
OR MONEY RETURNED.
W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.
\$5. CORDOVAN.
\$4.50 FINE CALF SKIN.
\$3.50 POLICE SHOES.
\$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
\$2.12 75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES' BEST GINGHAM.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.
You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.
Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profit. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

OH, LOOK!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR
By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.
This is a most valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easy-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.
898 PAGES, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service to the Family, and is so written as to be readily understood by all.
60 CENTS POST-PAID.
The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practices, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the House there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.
BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.