OUR GROWING COUNTRY.

Its Industrial, Commercial, Railroad, and Agricultural Development.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Latest Reports from Leading Business Centres.

In Connecticut, according to the *Scientific American*, while the natural oyster beds remain free to all comers, the remainder may be sold to private individuals. Outside the shore line the State's oyster commission have in their charge some 300,000 acres of water territory suitable for the cultivation of the bivalve. It is their business to map it out and designate to applicants the portions surveyed for the purpose of actual cultivation. The price is $1.10 per acre, for which a deed of permanent possession is given. Should the purchaser fail in five years to cultivate his "farm," it is forfeited to the State. Mr. H. C. Rowe, of Fair Haven, now controls between 10,000 and 11,000 acres of oyster ground, and has it all staked off with buoys, so that he can go from one field to another as a gardener does from patch to patch. Other persons have farms ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 acres. With the modern appliances for dredging, a thousand bushels per day can be obtained from grounds 25 or even 50 feet beneath the surface. That the idea of hatching and planting oysters is not an unsound one there is much evidence to show. During the present year, says the *Scientific American*, Lieutenant Winslow has been able to reduce the period of hatching from six to two or three days, and has been engaged in Connecticut waters in experimenting to devise a method of raising oysters artificially that would be of practical value. His process is to cut the parent oysters up with knives at the breeding season, and the eggs and fertilizing fluid are mixed in glass jars. Each female oyster is estimated to contain from one to ten million eggs, half of which, it is hoped, will by the artificial process be vitalized. Each five gallon planting-can employed by Lieutenant Winslow is thought to contain about fifty million young oysters. The can is lowered to the spot at which it is desired that the oysters shall attach themselves, and there opened. A few months will tell whether his experiments in hatching are to have practical results.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for February, 1883, as compared with the same month in 1882, shows an increase in gross earnings of $405,465, an increase in expenses of $148,392, an increase in net earnings of $257,073. The two months of 1883, as compared with the same period of 1882, show an increase in gross earnings of $961,501, an increase in expenses of $307,636, an increase in net earnings of $653,865. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the two months of 1883 show a surplus over all liabilities of $10,205, being a gain, as compared with the same period of 1882, of $67,654.

Perhaps the largest transaction in cattle ever made in this country was effected at Fort Worth, Texas, last Saturday, the sale being of 75,000 head of full-grown cattle by the Ikards and Harold Brothers to the Franklin Land and Cattle Company of New York, composed of Charles G. Francklyn, Frank G. Brown, president of the Bassick mines, Colorado, and B. B. Groom & Son, of Lexington, Ky., extensive breeders and importers of short-horn cattle. The price paid is kept private, but the figures are understood to be about $25 per head, which would aggregate about $2,000,000.

The Pennsylvania State board of property rendered an important decision on the 21st inst. in a land case in Butler county, which involved the title to thirty-eight acres of valuable oil bearing soil. The Forest Oil Company, which is an offshoot of the Standard, laid claim to the property, and fought the Purviance heirs, the alleged rightful heirs. There are two wells on the tract, one producing 300 barrels and the other 60 barrels per diem. The patent to the land was so-day issued to the heirs. There are eight heirs, and the land, as it stands undeveloped, is estimated to be worth $300,000.

The Philadelphia common council on Saturday passed an ordinance instructing the city solicitor to bring suit upon the $20,000 bond of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, and the superintendent of the police and fire alarm telegraph to take possession of its wires and fixtures in that city. The suit will be based upon the consolidation of the Mutual Union and Western Union Companies. The bond and privileges of the former company are alleged to be forfeitable upon consolidation with any competing line.

Dispatches from various points in the interior of California state that there has been quite a fall of rain, which greatly enhances the crop prospects. The showers thus far noted have prevailed principally in the northern counties of the State. The rain has been quite heavy in some localities and light in others. There was a heavy storm prevailing at San Francisco on Monday, and its course was thought to be southward, where there is the greatest need of rain.

The Window-Glass Workers' Association of North America, with its headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa., is preparing a bill to be presented at the opening of the next session of Congress, making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to import any class of workmen under contract to work for certain wages for any given length of time.

At a meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York on the 14th inst., a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared. The net revenues for the quarter ending March 31 are $1,750,000 and the surplus is $3,617,635. John T. Terry was elected a director of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Morgan.

The board of directors of the Virginia State Normal Colored Institute, to be erected on Fleet's farm, Chesterfield county, near Petersburg, met in that city and adopted plans and specifications for the building, which, when completed, will accommodate 500 pupils, and is to cost $85,000. The site was purchased at a cost of $13,500.

The rainfall in California thus far has been very light, and fears are entertained that unless there are plentiful showers before April 1 the wheat and barley crops will be almost a total failure except in several coast counties where the fogs may furnish the necessary moisture. The fruit and grape yield promises to exceed that of any previous year.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Narrow-Gauge Railroad have voted to consolidate with the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Narrow-Gauge. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter company will be held May 30, looking to the completing of the consolidation under a single new company.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has nearly doubled its facilities in Texas during the past three years. January 1, 1880, they had 2,380 miles of poles and 4,600 miles of wire; on January 1, 1883, 4,390 of poles and 9,900 of wire. Many of these lines extend into Mexico, and others are being built.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, while the Kansas State Millers' Association was in session, says: "The millers present express the opinion that the wheat prospect in that State is very favorable, and predict that with good weather the yield will be from thirty to forty million bushels.

At the annual meeting of the Holstein Breeders' Association of America, held recently at Syracuse, N. Y., liberal appropriations were made for offering premiums for beef and butter, to be awarded at the fat stock shows at Chicago and Kansas City and at the national fair for dairy products.

The Boston board of aldermen has passed an order taking 19,000 square feet of land on St. James avenue and 4,000 feet on Dartmouth street, in the Back Bay district, for the site of a new public library. The land will cost $180,000. The board also appropriated $450,000 for the building.

The Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Railroad Company will ask its bondholders to fund their coupons for the next two years. This is the road which was built by Boston capitalists, east from St. Louis through Southern Illinois to New Albany, on the Ohio river, in Indiana.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in New York by the Mexican Peninsular Telegraph and Telephone Company. The incorporators are Frederick M. Delano, Henry C. de Rivera, and Charles Rabadan. The line is intended to run from New York to Mexico.

There are in the United States 1,959 boot and shoe manufacturing establishments, employing 111,152 hands; the capital employed is $42,994,028; the value of material used, $102,442,442; wages paid, $43,061,438, and value of manufactured products, $166,050,350.

Kansas is to have a railroad commission. The business of the commission, as outlined by an act which has just passed the Legislature, is mainly to see that the laws affecting transportation are enforced. Passenger fare is limited to three cents per mile.

Advices from various points in the Yellowstone country indicate that the past winter has been favorable for stockmen, and the loss from exposure and cold weather is estimated not to exceed 5 per cent. for the entire Territory.

L. Austin Spaulding has contracted to build seven miles of the Panama canal and will receive about $7,000,000 on the completion of the contract. Four dredges and four derricks are being built at Lockport, N. Y., and will be shipped to Panama about May 1.

A certificate of incorporation of the United States Telegraph Company has been filed in the Kings county (N. Y.) clerk's office. The capital stock is $100,000. The company will operate their wires in New York State.

Captain Eads maintains that there is danger of the bulk of the water of the Mississippi River finding its way to the gulf through the Atchafalaya outlet, and in that event New Orleans would be left on the banks of a dead lagoon.

Reports received at Chicago from forty-three points included in the wheat belt of Illinois seem to indicate that the injury from the Hessian fly and the cold weather will approximate about twenty-five per cent. of the total crop.

The New York Senate on the 20th inst. passed a bill to compel telegraph and telephone companies to place their wires underground in New York city and Brooklyn after March 1, 1885.

Senators Morrill of Vermont, Plumb of Kansas, ex-Secretary Windom, Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer, and several others of note, are on an inspecting tour of the Alabama mineral regions.

Around Charleston, S. C., the farmers have been picking strawberries for some time. The crop promises well, and some sales have been made as high as $2.50 per quart.

The Allegany Central and Lackawanna and Pittsburg Railroads have consolidated. The whole line takes the name of the Lackawanna and Pittsburg.

A cold rain in western Texas recently inflicted heavy loss on the sheep-growers.

A Few Reflections Upon Night.

[*From the Detroit Free Press.*]

It is night. A policeman awakes with a sudden start and moves around the corner, having a secret fear at his heart that he had slept through all that night, all next day, and far into to-morrow night. It is night in a great city. The poker and faro rooms are in full blast, 10,000 loafers are holding down street corners, and here and there an intoxicated Alderman can be seen making his way to a policy shop or a gathering of the pavement ring. Under cover of darkness, first manufactured over 6,000 years ago, the hotel beat lowers his duds from the fourth-story window; all who have dead-head tickets start for the opera houses; hundreds of young men set out to spark; reporters look forward to fires, robberies, and murders, and church choirs meet to rehearse and wrangle and lay up clubs for each other.

'Tis night in the country. The stock has been fed, the squeal of the pig is hushed, and the tired horse munches at his corn and wonders why his master throws in so many cobs without a kernel on them. The watch dog sits at the gate, perfectly willing to chaw up any of the neighbors for a cent, and within the farm house all is serene, or would be if John Henry could find the grease for his boots, Mary Ann could find her novel, the old man discover the hiding place of the bootjack, and the mother solve the mystery of how some of her neighbors managed to get a dress costing two shillings per yard, while she had nothing but calico.

'Tis night on the ocean. The proud steamer sails gallantly on and on, the captain snoring in his berth, the mates playing euchre, the lookouts asleep, and everything in readiness to swear, in case of collision, that it was all the other vessel's fault. Nothing is heard but the steady beat of the propeller, the groans of the immigrants, and the voices of men and women declaring that anybody who plans an ocean voyage for pleasure ought to be shot to death with codfish balls. The sportive dolphin gambols away his hard earnings, the whale rolls over for another nap, and the business-like shark follows in the wake to pick up any opportunities which may tumble overboard.

'Tis night on the prairie. The red men gather about the camp-fire to count the scalps they have taken within the last week, and to grumble at the Government for not furnishing them port wine and repeating rifles. The white hunter and trapper curls himself up to wonder where he can find old bones for breakfast, and to realize what a fool he has made of himself, and the gaunt wolf shoulders his empty stomach and sets out in search of something to make life worth living for.

Night grows space. In the city the weary wife takes her place in the hall with a club in hand. In the country the old folks fall into bed aweary with the work of the day, and the young people spark and chew pop corn. On the ocean the sea-sickers continue to grow worse, and the songs of the mermaids fall flat. On the prairie the Indians finally decide to make war in the spring, the hunter falls asleep to dream of eating his boots for dinner, and the wolf meets a wildcat and offers to toss up to see which shall eat the other.

Senator Tabor and the Drummer.

[*From the Kansas City Times.*]

They tell a new story now on Senator Tabor of Colorado. It was related that, when Tabor was on the Kansas Pacific train going to Washington to take his seat, he met a Hebrew drummer who had known him some time by reputation. To pass the time they engaged in a game of seven-up. The play was even until the close of the second game, when the drummer received four kings and an eight spot. A queen was turned up.

"Great Godd!" said the drummer. "Mr. Dabor, I visht it vas boker. If ve vas blayin' boker I vood bet you my whole bundell."

"How much is your bundle?" asked the noble Senator from Colorado.

"Two hundred and fifty dollars," replied the drummer.

"Well," replied Tabor, "if you give me the queen which is turned, I will go you."

"Tun," said the drummer, and Tabor picked up the queen.

"Dot ces a shnap," whispered the drummer, showing his hand to a man in the next seat.

"I should smile," answered the man laconically.

"Vood you like to bet some more, Meester Dabor?" asked the commercial tourist with an insinuating smile.

"Yes," said the noble Senator. "I have a fair hand; I will make it $500."

"I haf only fifty," replied the drummer, and he made his bet good for $300. "What haf you got, Meester Dabor?"

"Four aces," answered Colorado's favorite son, showing the fatal one-spots. The drummer was perfectly paralyzed, and was unable to speak, while the noble Senator stowed the pot in his togs. Slowly drawing a cigar from his pocket, Colorado's favorite was about to light up and withdraw, when the drummer recovered his sense of speech. Leaning forward he said: "Eet ish alright, Meester Dabor, you hav von the money square; but great Godd! Meester Dabor, vot hat der g-veen to do mit four aces?"

The Sad Fate of a Weather Prophet.

[*From the Boston Globe.*]

The career of Wiggins calls to mind the punishment which Dean Swift and some of his friends inflicted upon a weather-prophesying impostor in Queen Anne's time, known as Partridge, the almanac maker Partridge started in life as a shoemaker; but he soon left that for the more profitable and less laborious pursuits of quack, profit, and humbug generally. His pretensions imposed on credulous people and his almanacs were bought by the thousands. To show what sorry quacks Wiggins and Vennor are, notwithstanding the lapse of two centuries, during which the art of humbugging has been developed immensely, they have not improved in the least on Partridge's system. He, just as they, foretold storms in March and December, showers in April, hot weather in August, and frosts in November, and made as loud boasts as if a hit was made.

Swift became disgusted at Partridge's pretensions, and determined to put him down. Walking around London one day, he noticed over a smith's shop the sign, "Isaac Bickerstaff." It struck his fancy, and he stored it in his memory for future use. In January, 1708, Partridge came out with his almanac as usual. A few weeks afterward London was astonished by the publication of a small sheet which purported to contain the predictions of Isaac Bickerstaff, astrologer. It made a profound sensation, and the sale was great. Instead of the vague and indefinite hints at futurity which Partridge's almanacs contained, it foretold foreign and domestic events with the greatest particularity, giving even the hour of the day when deaths of famous men, great victories and defeats should occurr. But one statement created the most talk; for at 11 o'clock on the 29th of March it was predicted that Partridge, the almanac maker, would die. Partridge himself stoutly denied its truth; but it was of no use. On the 30th of March anoth er pamphlet came out giving a circumstantial account of his death, after a sincere repentance of his sins and a confession of the worthlessn ess of his almanac. Everybody believed he was dead, and Partridge was never able to convince the public that he was still alive. It broke up his busin ess, and in a few years he really did die. It is a pity that the Dean isn't still on earth to deal with Vennor and Wiggins. A good dose of ridicule is probably the most effectual weapon which can be used against them, and the Dean was a master of the art.

The Story of a Soldier's Watch.

[*From the Philadelphia Press.*]

Among those who, fired with patriotism, started for the South in the summer of 1861 was Captain William E. Otter, of company C, Seventy-first regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. The regiment was then called the First California. Captain Otter fell at Ball's Bluff, October 21st, 1861—the first battle his regiment participated in, and in which his colonel, Edward D. Baker, was also killed. The captain's body was rifled by a Confederate soldier of a gold watch and Masonic mark, on both of which was engraved his name. The Otter family heard nothing more of the timepiece and mark until a few weeks ago, when William A. Otter, of 5011 Franklin street, Frankford, received a letter from Dr. H. B. Collins, of Town Bluff, Tyler county, Tex. The doctor wrote that he was in possession of the dead captain's watch and mark, and would return them if Mr. Otter could prove himself the true heir. It appears that Dr. Collins' brother was the rebel soldier who robbed Captain Otter's body. He subsequently died in a hospital at Richmond, Va. The watch and mark were given to his father, who turned the timepiece over to his other son, the physician, still retaining the ownership, however. The watch has been constantly worn by the doctor ever since. His father dying last fall, he determined to make an attempt to find the heirs of the dead soldier and return the jewelry. Last November a communication from the doctor reached Michael Nesbitt, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania, asking him to find the heirs of William E. Otter, formerly a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 126. By this means the doctor, who is himself a Mason, found the son. The mark was returned last Saturday.

The Worst Indians in America.

General George Crook telegraphed from "Whipple Barracks, A. T., March 26," to the Secretary of the Interior, as follows: "The outrages just reported here have been committed by a small raiding party of the Cherichua Apaches coming back from Mexico, where they have been living since they left here one year ago; up to present moment seven persons are known to have been killed on our side of the boundary. The troops are in pursuit. So far as the threats made by the people of Tombstone are concerned, I am in full sympathy with them, and should be glad to learn that the last of the Cherichua was under ground; they are an incorrigible lot. Ten years ago when the other Apache bands were whipped on to the reservation, the Cherichuas were specially exempted by the Government from this same subjugation. Since then it is believed that they have killed not less than 1,000 persons in this country and in Mexico. They are constantly trying to stir up mischief among the agency Indians, and so long as they can run back and forth across the border, this Territory and New Mexico must look out for trouble. They are the worst band of Indians in America. The agency Indians are behaving well; not one has left the San Carlos, and their assistance can be relied upon in case all the Cherichuas return, as they may do, if pressed by the Mexican troops or the desire of plunder."

Flowers in Potatoes.

[*From the Utica Observer.*]

A gentleman from Utica in Louisville, who wished to send some beautiful flower buds to his wife, was at a loss how to do so. A florist friend said he would fix them. He cut a potato into two pieces and bored holes in them, into which he inserted the stems of the buds, and placed them in a box with cotton to support them. A letter from the recipient acknowledged the remembrance, and said that the buds had developed into full-blown flowers. There is sufficient moisture in a good-sized potato to support a flower for two weeks in a moderately cool temperature. Flowers from bouquets or baskets may be preserved in the same way. The potatoes can be hidden by leaves or mosses.

Bessie's Services Appreciated.

[*From the Tombstone Epitaph.*]

Miss Bessie Harper, the charming waitress at the Bird Cage, has received well-deserved evidence of the generosity of her employer, Mr. Hutchinson, in the shape of a handsome gold badge, circular in shape and pendent from a gold bar, with pin inscribed, "Bessie," and surrounded with the words, "Bird Cage Opera House, Champion Rustler."

A Georgia Calf's Love for Grindstone.

[*From the Hinesville Gazette.*]

Our neighbor, Mr. Harrison, has a calf which possesses a queer taste. Instead of the fresh young grass, he prefers to nibble off bits from the grindstone. To save the grindstone it has been necessary to move it out of the way of the calf; the calf has been thriving well on this strange diet.

One of California's Many Oddities.

[*From the Bodie Free Press.*]

A school boy at this place caught several snowbirds in a trap, and among them was one peculiarly marked. Its right wing was perfectly white and was some longer than the left, which was of the usual color. The tail was a bright red and contained only four feathers.

OUR COMMERCIAL REPORT.

State of the Markets at Leading Trade Centres East and West.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton is dull at 10⅛@10⅛c. Southern flour dull and weak; good to choice Extra $5 25@6 75. Wheat ½@⅝c. lower and unsettled, closing steady at a slight reaction; slow export and fairly active speculation; No. 2 red Certificates $1 19⅛@1 19⅝, March $1 18⅞@1 18⅞, April $1 18⅞@1 19⅛, May $1 20⅛@1 21⅛, June $1 21⅞@1 22⅞. Rye dull and nominal. Corn ¾@⅞c. lower, closing with a reaction of ⅛@⅜c. and steady; steamer 65⅝@66c., No. 2 mixed in Elevator 64⅝@65c., white Southern 66c., March 64⅞@65c., April 64⅛@65⅛c., May 65⅛@66⅛c. Oats firm for spot and ⅛@⅜c. lower for futures, closing more steady; mixed Western 46@52c., and white do. 54@55c. Stocks—Wheat 3,183,265 bushels, Corn 1,115,618 do., Oats 780,170 do., Barley 86,666 do., Rye 186,304 do., Malt 196,812 do. Coffee quiet and steady; $7 55 spot, $7 25 March, $7 35@7 50 April, and $7 55@7 65 May. Refined Sugars quiet at 8¾c. for standard A. 9⅛@9⅜c. for cut loaf and crushed. Petroleum 7½@7⅝c. for crude, 8¾@8⅞c. for refined, 9⅝c. for United. Tallow firm; prime city 8⅛@8⅜c. Pork rather weak and dull; new mess $19 15@19 25 spot, $18 80@18 90 March and April, $18 85@19 May. Lard opened 2@3 points lower, reacted 4@6, and closed strong; prime steam at $11 40@11 45 spot, $11 36@11 46 April, $11 46@11 50 May. Freights to Liverpool are dull; Cotton per steamer 3-16d., Wheat 2½d.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Wheat unsettled and lower; regular $1 04½ March, $1 04⅝ April, $1 00⅝@1 10 May, $1 10¼@1 10⅝ June, $1 10⅞ July; No. 2 Spring at $1 04½@1 05; No. 2 red Winter $1 05. Corn unsettled and lower at 50⅛@52⅛c. cash, 50⅞c. April, 53⅛c. May. Oats weak and lower at 40c. cash, 39⅞c. April, 42⅛@42½c. May. Rye is lower at 58c. Pork unsettled, closed higher, $17 55@18 cash, $17 97½@18 April, and $18 12½@18 15 May. Lard unsettled, but generally higher at $11@11 05 cash, $11 05@11 07½ April, $11 22½@11 25 May. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders at $9 65, short rib $9 85, short clear $10 35. Whisky at $1 17. At the closing call Wheat easier. Corn irregular. Oats steady. Pork easier, but not quotably lower. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.—Beeves—Receipts 4,830 head. Firm at 8@9 8 per 100 lbs. for poor to prime Steers, with extra, 1,550 lbs. average $8 50 per 100 lbs., the top figure of the season. Exporters used 51 carloads. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 11,900 head. Market firm and a shade higher. Sheep sold at $6@7 55 per 100 lbs.; yearling Lambs sold at $6 75@8 50 per 100 lbs. Exporters took 3 carloads fat Sheep at $7 50 per 100 lbs. Swine—Receipts, 8,200; live Hogs a shade firmer at $7 70@8 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, Mar. 27.—Hogs—Receipts 7,000, and shipments 4,000; market brisk and prices 5c. higher; mixed, at $6 [illegible] 55; heavy $7 45@7 90; light $6 85@7 50. Cattle—Receipts 4,100, and shipments 2,000; demand limited; export Steers $6 50@7 20; good to choice shipping $6@6 40; mixed butchers' good to choice $4 40@5; corn-fed Texans $5; stockers and feeders $3 10@5. Sheep—Receipts 3,200, shipments 300; market moderately active and steady; exports $5 25@7; common to medium $4@5 50; good to choice shipping $5 70@6 20.

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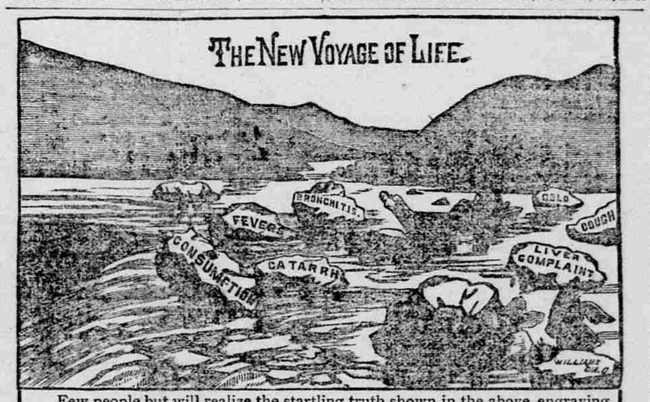

Few people but will realize the startling truth shown in the above engraving. Truly our present civilization battles with disease from the cradle to the grave. Unseen dangers surround us on every side, a slight cold or cough neglected may bring us untold miseries—Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, with Death in the near future. To many it will be a matter of surprise that CATARRH is very frequently mistaken for CONSUMPTION, the symptoms in each being much alike, especially in the earlier stages. No one who recognizes in his own system, or who has friends or relatives with any symptoms of this character, should fail to send a statement of the case to Rev. T. P. Childs, Troy, Ohio. There may be hope even in very desperate cases. The discovery of Child's cure for Catarrh has attracted great attention. Leading men everywhere publicly state in our leading journals, that Child's treatment has cured them or their families of Catarrh or Throat difficulties—among them clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants, bankers and business men. All who have personally investigated the facts, are satisfied that Mr. Childs has discovered a certain, positive and permanent cure for Catarrh, that when properly used never fails even in the most desperate cases. Catarrh is generally many years in gaining a foothold in the system, and attacks so many parts of the body that it cannot be cured by any one remedy or by a single application. It requires remedies that will meet the disease wherever it is located, and fight it inch by inch until a complete victory has been obtained. Rev T. P. Childs has treated and cured thousands at their own homes, never having seen them. In a thoroughly honorable and characteristic manner he has published the names and addresses of some he has cured, that any who desire may inquire of the patients themselves what Child's Catarrh Specific has done for them. Catarrh and Consumption are the twin enemies of the race, and any means of relief is a heaven-sent blessing. Child's Catarrh Specific may be relied on as an effective and certain cure, and you may recommend it to your friends with every confidence. For full particulars, cost of treatment, etc.,

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1881.

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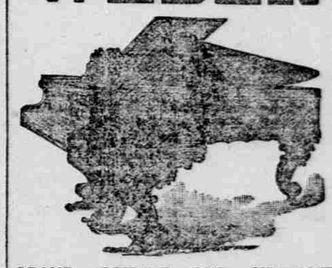

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