MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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SATURDAY, : : MARCH 1, 1879.

THE CENSUS FOR 1880.

The bill for taking the next census has at last passed both houses of congress. The Democrats were anxious to give to the governor of each State the power to appoint supervisors; but it seems this proposition was defeated by the party which aims to centralize power in the Federal government. We see it stated by the Kansas City *Times* that the census returns for 1880 will show that the last decade will prove to have been a period of retrogression, and that the nation is apparently poorer in 1880 than 1870. That is, the returns of national wealth in 1880 will be less than in 1870, a condition of things unparalleled in our history. The census of 1870 was taken in the midst of the inflation and expansion period, and every man who owned property put upon it a fictitious valuation, although at the time business matters were so flourishing as to deceive the very best, and ninety-nine men out of a hundred thought it was permanent prosperity. The shrinkage since that has been enormous, and the majority of men now find that their property is not worth as many dollars as they thought it was in 1870. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* furnishes a compilation of the wealth of the country by States in 1880, and which is believed to be an approximate estimate. The total is given at twenty-seven billion one hundred and twenty million dollars, which would be a decrease of the wealth of the country from 1870 to 1880 of about three billions of dollars. Of course it is but an approximate estimate, and may be far out of the way, but one thing is very certain, and that is, that the "true valuation," as returned next year, will be less than it was in 1870. The assessed valuation of property in States and cities shows this, as well as the wiping out of millions of worthless bonds, which were estimated and returned as wealth nine years ago. This, with the decline in stocks, and enormous shrinkage in real property, will tell a story of decreased wealth between 1870 and 1880. For the first time in our history there will be a decade without the apparent gain of a dollar, but, on the contrary, a loss of two or three billions. The effects of the war losses, the wiping out of slave property, and the expansion of the inflation period, will appear more vividly in the census of 1880 than that of 1870. It is important that the next census be correctly taken, for if statistics be inaccurate, they are worthless. The census taken for 1870 is nothing but an encyclopedia of errors. It cost the government millions of dollars, and the statistics, which encumber thousands of pages in huge volumes, abound with the grossest errors. As evidence of the inaccuracies of the census for 1870, we have only to refer to the recent speech of Mr. Mills, of Texas, delivered in the house of representatives, in which he said that on an examination of the census he found twenty-one counties of his State put down with a less population in 1870 than in 1860, when to the certain knowledge of every one in that part of Texas the population of all of them had increased at least one hundred per cent. The city of Galveston was returned as having a population of fifteen thousand, when a municipal census, taken a year or two afterward, showed the population to be thirty-five thousand. The same complaints were made of Houston, San Antonio, Austin and other cities, and the same dereliction of duty characterized the whole work in Texas. He was satisfied that if the census had been properly taken his State would have had at least one more representative. The trouble with the last census at the south undoubtedly was that the duty of taking it was intrusted to utterly incompetent persons, solely on account of their political proclivities. To obviate a similar blunder, and also to prevent the use of census-takers as political emissaries, was the object of the amendment adopted by the house but defeated by the senate; and if it is not altogether effectual, it will at least give the work to the ruling party in each particular State, and keep out spies from other States. Ben Butler has said many shrewd things, but he never said a shrewder than when he remarked in the house: "Give me the appointment of the census-takers of my State in 1880, one census-taker to every three thousand of population, as colporteurs for my campaign literature, and although they shall not open their mouths, I promise that there will be a livelier campaign in Massachusetts than there was last year." Knowing the vast power and influence that will be exercised by the census-takers, as stated by Ben Butler, the Democrats were anxious to take this power from the grasp of political agents and place it in the hands of men who will make a just, impartial and accurate enumeration. But the effort failed, and the census will be taken by partisans who will make the enumeration to subserve partisan purposes.

SUNDAY LAWS.

The APPEAL does not disagree with its correspondent, "Law and Order," as to the evils of intemperance and the duty of the press and all good citizens to labor for the promotion of temperance and morality. But we do disagree with our correspondent as to the best means for promoting these desirable objects. Moral suasion is the only effectual means by which to make men temperate and moral. For nearly a century the American people have been laboring to exterminate intemperance by rigid legislation, but the attempt has ignominiously failed. A rigid surveillance over saloons on Sunday does not diminish intemperance, for men who habitually drink all the week are compelled to keep it up on Sunday, and if they cannot purchase it by the retail they will buy by the wholesale, and thus increase drunkenness. This effort to close the saloons and to make men temperate will be as sporadic as all former efforts. It will necessarily be transitory, and the effect will be reactionary. Four years ago the ladies of the west organized themselves into "Crusaders" for the purpose of praying and singing men into temperance. This movement was simply an exhibition of disgusting fanaticism—hysteria born of the spirit of Puritanism. They undertook to sing and pray King Alcohol from his throne of vice. Men were drawn in by the crusaders and became the almoners and body-guard of the Amazons. Gallant men held the bonnets of the "Crusaders" while they were bedraggling their petticoats through the swill and slops of the fragrant doggery. Even the saloon-keepers were beguiled out of their livelihood and tearfully joined their despoilers. The press was overawed, while scenes were going on that made the civilized world gape and sneer at a people who breed and maintain armies of howling dervishes. But female nerves and human strength soon broke down under the strain. The effect was reactionary, for after these amiable Amazons had howled themselves into sickness, intemperance held a high carnival. Whisky-shops multiplied, and the people seemed anxious to make up the time they had lost in drinking while listening to the prayers of the psalm-singers. This sporadic movement was nothing but another form of religious revival, which, in a given number of days or weeks, exhausts its nerve force, and leaves its subjects in their rational after-moments to debate with their own consciences their actual loss or gain of true piety. We have seen youngsters go to camp-meetings, to jeer and have their fun at the excitement, and find themselves at last carried to the anxious benches by the infection. We have known one of these seasons of religious exaltation to burst forth in a large boys' school, and to sweep nearly every student into its current, and a month after that school was a bedlam beyond the control of proctors and tutors. The violated laws of all systems governed by law will avenge themselves sooner or later. There is among the whole English-speaking race a common law of Sabbath-day observance, the precepts of which the child may be said to drink in with its mother's milk. This law has been the growth of time. Its crystallization has been as slow but as sure as the growth and solidification of the English constitution, and, under the liberal interpretation of nearly all communities it fulfilled every purpose and necessity, and there was no need for special enactments, statutes or ordinances to meet the occasional deviations, infractions, or violations of what, after all, was more conventional than obligatory. In this way, for more than two centuries in this country, has been followed out the simple, quiet, and orderly customs of our Sunday observance, and no one ever thought there was any harm in them, or dreamed of interfering with the rights of his neighbor, so long as the spirit of the institution was observed. But fanatics believe that they can make the day more perfect than the Creator intended, and they would seal the gates of German gardens, shut in the flowers and fragrance and shades and verdure from the multitude; stay the street cars, close the libraries, arrest the transportation of the mails, close the barber-shops to men who have no time to shave on Saturday, and stop the merry cry of the newsboy on Sunday. Let alone to carry out the instincts of their moral and religious training, the people always made the Sabbath a sufficiently close and dull day; but still there was freedom enough for those who wished wider latitude, and no man complained, for nothing was done upon compulsion, or which each did not freely concede, and never thought of opposing. But it is very different when you change a matter of common consent to one of legal requirement and penal enforcement. Then it is that the great body of the people rise up and protest, and the law either becomes a dead letter, or its rigid enforcement renders its repeal certain through its unpopularity. This is the condition of affairs now in this city. The people are not Sabbath violators, but they are free men, and they will not be compelled to do that which they have always willingly done through the force of their natural training. So long as these Sunday laws remain unrepealed they should be obeyed. This is a government of law, and every citizen should remember that liberty will wither in anarchy the day that lawlessness is typified by an open violation of the behests of lawful authority.

TELEGRAMS.

Boston, February 28: Arrived—Samaria, from Liverpool.

New York, February 28: Arrived—Amerique, from Havre.

Moville, February 28: Arrived—Bolivia and Italia, from New York.

Halifax, February 28: The British steamer Aberfeldy has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

Portsmouth, N. H., February 28: Chase's woolen mills, at York, idle for the past six months, will resume immediately.

Pesth, February 28: The delegations have opened. Four million five hundred thousand pounds are asked for account of Bosnian occupation of 1879.

Boston, February 28: The secretary of the treasury has instructed Collector Beard to prohibit the landing of neat cattle from England, pleuro-pneumonia having broken out at Hull.

Boston, February 28: Investigation into the affairs of the late Horatio N. Richardson show a deficiency in the accounts of several corporations of which he was treasurer. Richardson was one of the best known and most respected citizens of Attleboro.

Poor Old Fool.

Bartholomew O'Donnell, a hale and hearty old man of eighty years, started in Coakley hall, Brooklyn, on Friday night, to walk seventy-five miles in twenty-four hours. Mr. O'Donnell is a native of Ireland, and a workingman, and bears his four-score years remarkably well. The start was made at half-past ten o'clock, and for nearly twenty hours the plucky pedestrian kept to the track, making good time with very few stops. A fair number of spectators visited the hall during the day and evening, and at dark yesterday there seemed every prospect that he would accomplish his task; but at eight o'clock last evening Mr. O'Donnell's feet began to swell, and his friends insisted that he should leave the track, although he could, without doubt, have kept up for the entire twenty-four hours, and desired to do so. The track upon which he walked was very unsuitable for a long tramp, requiring thirty-three turns to the mile. It is probable that on a track of the proper size Mr. O'Donnell could have walked the seventy-five miles in twenty-four hours. As it was, he walked sixty-one miles.

Emigration to Liberia.

Large numbers of applications for passage to Liberia are being made to the Pennsylvania colonization society, several of the applicants offering to pay fifty dollars and their expenses to the place of embarkation. The numerous and urgent appeals come from Boston, and from Phillips county, Arkansas, three hundred emigrants in that State only waiting for means to defray the cost of the journey. From South Carolina and Georgia reports come that the emigration fever has not abated. The society has voted two thousand dollars in aid of the expedition to start in May next, on the bark Monrovia, which made a quick trip to Liberia with freight and passengers, and is expected to return in time to sail on the appointed day. The number of passengers will depend upon the amount which may be contributed by friends of the cause.

The Canadian Free List.

OTTAWA, February 28.—The duties on tea and molasses will be reduced, and the finance minister says that if the finances would permit, tea and coffee will be placed on the free list, to encourage trade with Japan. The duty on tea will be made *ad valorem*.

The house of commons, after discussion, voted down a resolution declaring the necessity of a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's day in all departments of the public service, and that all postmasters be permitted to close their offices during the whole of the Sabbath day.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, February 28.—The bill to settle the public debt of this State passed both houses of the legislature to-day. It provides for forty per cent. of the principal of the ante-war debt, twenty-five per cent. of the principal of bonds issued since the war, except interest funding bonds, and of these fifteen per cent. of the principal. Special tax bonds and construction bonds of the Western N. C. railroad are not included. The bill provides for the payment of all bonds recognized, interest to mature January 1, 1881.

GRANT IN IRELAND.

Charges of Owen Lewis, M.P., Against the Ex-President—American Affairs Discussed by a Foreigner.

Correspondence New York Herald.]

DUBLIN, February 8.—In the course of a political speech delivered in Carlow last Saturday, Mr. Owen Lewis, M.P., made an attack on General Grant, and it is interesting in connection with the ex-President's visit to Ireland. He said: "Turning to a very different character, we have this year been honored by a visit from General Grant. In my opinion the people of Cork behaved with dignity and self-respect in refusing to give any public recognition to a man who, when in power, had done his best to stir up a wanton and unprovoked war of extermination against Catholicity in America. I could as easily understand Prince Bismarck being welcomed as a visitor on Irish soil." This attack stirred up an "Irish-American," who addressed a card to the *Freeman's Journal*, asking Mr. Lewis how and when General Grant "had done his best to stir up a wanton and unprovoked war of extermination against Catholicity in America." To this Mr. Lewis made the following reply in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal:*

SHELBOURNE HOTEL, February 4.

SIR—I shall have much pleasure in supplying "An Irish-American" with the information which he desires, though I should have thought he would have been as well acquainted with recent American affairs as myself. In order to make my speech at Carlow intelligible to your correspondent it will be necessary first to refer to the condition of educational matters in the United States. The "common schools," which are supported by the government at the public expense, are purely secular in their character and working, no religious instruction being permitted. Of course, it is impossible for any Catholics who practice their religion to make use of them, although in some places (Chicago, if I mistake not, among others), the proportion which they are compelled to contribute is as much as three-eighths of the whole cost. Under these circumstances it occurred to some Catholic citizens that they might not unreasonably ask that a portion of the funds which they are forced to contribute should be devoted to the maintenance of their own denominational schools, instead of having to pay twice over—once for the support of a school which was no use to them, and again for the support of the school where their children were being educated. In New York, by the way, the majority of poor children in reformatories and orphanages are Catholics. At this time General Grant was stumping the country in the Republican interest, with a view to re-election for a third time as President. Most American Catholics are Democrats, and were consequently his political opponents. Under those circumstances he conceived the diabolical idea of raising a religious cry against the Irish, and representing them as anxious to establish the inquisition, and hand over the entire "common-school" system of the States to the Jesuits. Accordingly, at Des Moines, Iowa, he made the following speech, in either June or July, 1876: "If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. Now, in this centennial year of our national existence, I believe it to be a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundation of the house commenced by our patriotic forefathers one hundred years ago at Concord and Lexington." Now, in the mouth of an unscrupulous man, who had lately extinguished in blood the southern movement of independence, and who was actually holding down several States by brute force, these words could only have one of two meanings. Either he desired to introduce a legal *Culturkampf* in America, or else to revive the "knownothing" agitation, which was tantamount to a civil war against Catholics. This was the view taken of them by all Americans at the time, and it was also that of the London *Times*, and of all the anti-Catholic journals on the continent, by whom they were rapturously hailed as a noble declaration against Ultramontanism. General Grant did not succeed either in prolonging his dictatorship or in arousing a whirlwind of religious persecution, thanks to the good sense of the American people, who saw through his infamous designs, and refused to be parties to them. Possibly, also, the knowledge that American Catholics were determined and resolute men, with whom it might prove dangerous to meddle, had something to do with the non-success of the movement. The knownothing agitation of five-and-twenty years ago culminated in the burning of churches, sacking of convents, ill-using priests and nuns, etc. Possibly an "Irish-American" might be willing to admit that such was not very unlike "a war of extermination," and that General Grant's conduct in trying to arouse it was open to the charge of being "wanton and wicked." Unless the ex-President intended this, or was aiming at an introduction of the *Culturkampf*, his words had no meaning—a charge which I have never before heard brought against him. I may also refer your correspondent to the *Nation* of January 25th, in which he will find sundry instances of the uniform courtesy of treatment and refined language of which everything and everyone Catholic was subjected to at the hands of General Grant. The diction is so choice and classical that an "Irish-American" must kindly excuse my quoting it.

OWEN LEWIS.

MAGNETIC MOTOR.

Mr. Gary's Experiments about to Develop a Great Mechanical Revolution—One of the Obstacles to the Electric Light Removed.

Hartford *Courant:* The public has read for some years with languid expectation and more incredulity of the experiments of Mr. Gary with a magnetic motor. It has been ready to accept almost anything wonderful from the mysterious regions of magnetism and electricity, but it wisely drew its line short of "perpetual motion," and settled down on the belief that "something" could never be produced out of nothing—that is, that any valuable working power could not be produced without the expenditure of a corresponding adequate force. But an illustrated paper in the March *Harper's Monthly* shows that there was something in magnetism that we did not know, and that we are probably on the eve of a great mechanical revolution. Exactly what this is cannot be understood without the accompanying cuts or a working model; but the principle may be stated—and we give it at the risk of repeating what has before been printed in the newspapers. The old way of looking at magnetism, says this article, has been to regard it as a force like that of gravitation, the expenditure of an amount of energy equal to its attraction being required to overcome it, consequently its power could not be used. Mr. Gary has found a way to utilize what may be called the "stored" and mysterious force of the permanent magnet. He has hit upon this by a long series of practical experiments with an ordinary horseshoe magnet, a bit of soft iron, and a shingle-nail. The discovery is the existence of a neutral line in the magnetic field—a line where the polarity of an induced magnet ceases, and beyond which it changes. This discovery upsets all the previous theories of magnetic philosophy, and lifts magnetism from the position of a static force to that of a dynamic force. And Mr. Gary has actually invented a simple contrivance which furnishes its own power, a power perfectly safe, the cost of which ends with the construction of the machine; a machine which, once started by the finger, will run until it is worn out by the force of friction—as near to perpetual motion as we shall ever get. And this machine is not a mere plaything. To give an enormous power the inventor has only to use magnets of a large size. His first discovery, resulting from his study of the neutral line, only resulted in a little machine which secured continuous action, but was not a practical motor. A further study of the points in the change of polarity led him to his present success. His formal claim is this: "I have discovered that a straight piece of iron placed across the poles of a magnet, and near to their end, changes its polarity while in the magnetic field, and before it comes in contact with the magnet, the fact being, however, that actual contact is guarded against. The conditions are that the thickness of the iron must be proportioned to the power of the magnet, and that the neutral line, or line of change in the polarity of the iron, is nearer or more distant from the magnet according to the power of the latter and the thickness of the former. My whole discovery is based upon this change in the polarity of the iron, with or without a battery." Power can be increased to any extent or diminished, by the addition or withdrawal of magnets. In all previous machines electricity is generated by revolving a piece of soft iron in front of the poles of a permanent magnet. But to do this at a rate of speed high enough to produce sparks in such rapid succession as to keep up a steady current of electricity suitable for the light, considerable power is required. In Mr. Gary's machine, however, the piece of soft iron, or armature, coiled with wire, has only to be moved across the neutral line to secure the same result. Every time it crosses the line it changes its polarity, and every time the polarity is changed a spark is produced. The slightest vibration is enough to secure this, and with each vibration two sparks are produced, just as with each revolution in the other method. An enormous volume can be secured with the expenditure of very little force. With the smallest of magnetic motors power is supplied and electricity generated at no expense beyond the cost of the machine. In a working model of a motor exhibited, the soft iron vibrates less than the fiftieth of an inch. The magnetic motor would seem to settle the question of the use of the electric light, the only serious problem in regard to that being the cost of power needed to generate electricity. With one of these little motors it would seem to be possible to generate all the electricity needed to light an ordinary dwellinghouse, and the possibility of dividing and distributing by means of wires over a city from a central point where great power is needed, need not be longer discussed. We do not see why the little electric motor which runs a sewing machine in the daytime and performs other service in the house, cannot set the cheap carbon burners going at night. The possibilities opened by this discovery, if it is all that it seems from this illustrated description, are amazing and endless. Our watches will run forever without winding up. Even the steam-wonder, which was invented for the benefit of persons of a convivial turn of mind, who had difficulty in finding the keyholes of their watches late at night on returning home, will no longer be needed. The expense of running an elevator in a large building is now considerable; this motor will reduce it very considerably. Our locomotive engines will be propelled by this silent, persistent agent, and the cheerful "devilish engineer" will not be able to howl his way through a town at midnight, tearing the souls of sick people out of their bodies. We shall now be able to avail ourselves of the vast power of electricity, which we have not been able to use on account of the cost of generating it. The world may fairly be said to be "electrified" by this discovery. A notable fact in this invention is that it is the result of practical experiment continued really in defiance of all the electric theories of the scientists. Mr. Wesley W. Gary, now forty-one years old, was born in 1837, the son of a clergyman in Cortland county, New York. His father was interested in electro-magnetism and gave lectures on the subject. The boy's interest was aroused, and for years he pondered on the power that might be stored up in the magnet. He began life as a lumberman, and it was not until the exposure of this business brought on inflammatory rheumatism and laid him up, that he began inventing, making a number of small inventions, some of which were profitable and gave him means to pursue his trial with the magnet. In 1874 he first succeeded in getting motion without the aid of a battery, but now he comes forward with his completed machine, prepared, he says, to do a man's work in the world. The world is very anxious for it to begin.

DR. LE MOYNE'S CREMATORY

Closed for Lack of Patronage, and Converted into a Fertilizer Factory—Fragments of Baron von Palm Found.

New York *World:* "Owing to the lack of patronage by an unappreciative community, Dr. Le Moyne's crematorium, at Washington, Pennsylvania, is, we believe, to be converted into a fertilizer factory. This news will be the less regretted by the Theosophists when they learn that at least two fragments of the much-interred Baron von Palm and two handfuls, more or less small, of his ashes were eloigned from the Washington crematory and passed into the hands of people who never put a body into a grate or the division of a furnace no more than a sexton. By these wretches the precious remains have been placed on exhibition in a loan collection. It is a gruesome reflection that after having been embalmed and buried and cremated and dispersed on the waters of New York bay at midnight, there should still be left appreciable fragments of the baron, and that those fragments should be in the custody of untheosophic folk who will neither hire a hall for another ceremony nor import a Hindoo to violate the harbor ordinances by dumping ashes in the bay. Whether this imperfect gathering together and scattering abroad of the baron will have any effect when the great Pralaya comes we cannot say, but the presumption is to the contrary. The principal point is, Does cremation cremate? If man is not to find in the blast furnace and the flue that rest denied to his remains by the body-snatcher and the medical student, what argument is there in favor of cremation? It is within the bounds of possibility, though without the province of proof, however, that the ashes on exhibition at Pittsburg are not those of the baron at all. In the sweet by and by, when cremation comes into vogue, what guarantee will there be that whomsoever a man buried that person also shall he heap in his cinerary urn? Mistakes will happen in the best regulated crematories, and there are things more difficult to conceive than that people may be changed in the burning, and a man cherish on his mantelpiece and bedew with frequent tears the vase containing the ashes of his neighbor's mother-in-law, under the mistaken impression that it contains the residuum of his own beloved wife. The public as well as private individuals may suffer by the possibilities of accident or fraud. In the future, force, enterprise and craft will be resorted to by enthusiastic or speculative collectors whenever an eminent criminal, statesman or *literateur* is pulverized in order to secure a portion of his residuum. Baffled by precaution or the greater skill of rivals, what will there be to hinder unsuccessful folk from throwing fraudulently famous dust—that is, ashes—in the eyes of the public? Every museum, every collection will have on exhibition everybody's dust, and the proprietor or collector will hold the sceptic at a disadvantage when he replies to him as Mr. Ward did to the critic of the statue of Sir Edmund Head, "I call them the ashes of Mr. Blaine; you can call them what you darn please." Therefore it will be to breed additional historic doubts as to the existence of any given person. About five and a half pounds of ashes the average man yields, we believe, when thoroughly incinerated; when, therefore, some statistical sceptic a few thousand years hence figures up that half a ton of the residuum of any popular man, all warranted genuine, exists in the various galleries and museums of the world, he will have no option but to declare (1) that there wasn't never no such person, or (2) that his fighting weight must have been in the neighborhood of thirty thousand pounds. In view of all the confusion and inconvenience that may arise, would it not be well for congress, which is going into every sort of business, to take some action in this matter? The legislation on the subject of the regulation of interstate commerce affords ample precedent for the enactment of a code of laws providing that each and every proprietor of a crematorium shall be bound to return to every bereaved customer so much per cent. of ashes, and to give bonds for the faithful performance of his duty. An inspector-general, with a large staff of local assistants and a resident keeper at each crematory, will materially increase the patronage of our intelligent legislators. Unless some step of this kind is taken there will be no security whatever for the ashes of anybody, or of his sisters or his cousins or his aunts."

The True Way to Invigorate.

The true way to invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmuted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to many so-called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels and kidneys, insuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and useless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unassailable by malarious epidemics.

Eclipsed!

False lights are extinguished when a great truth shines forth, and the incontestable fact that the hair turns from gray, red or sandy to a glorious black or brown, QUICKER THAN THE CHAMELEON changes its hues, under the operation of CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, is now known throughout the American continent. It is harmless, contains no caustic, improves the fibers, produces a rich, natural and lasting color, of any shade from a warm brown to a glossy sable, and is indorsed by the most eminent analytic chemists in the United States. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 93 William street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D., Bible House, New York City.*

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Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

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are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

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Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For 10 years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

DR. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"For diseases exist that cannot be relieved by relieving the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been furnished that can compare in effect to TUTT'S PILLS."

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