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Wanted in every town in La Salle county. Liberal commissions paid in cash. Write for terms, sending references in all cases.

Entered at the Post Office at Ottawa, Illinois, as Second Class Mail Matter.

Gossip.

Come in if you are going to and shut that door. Do you take this for a barn or a cornfield?

Small hands indicate spirtual inclinations of their owner, and so do large ones. Ask any saloon keeper if they don't.

How's your coal-bin?—*Peoria Democrat.*

'Tain't bin anywhere, but the coal has.

"The boys at Peoria hug the baseburner these cold evenings."—*Ex.*

Ottawa boys know a trick worth two of that, don't they, girls?

Barnum announces another last farewell tour this year. To see that good, old, truthful man for the last time once more will be sad, but our gloom will be lightened as we leave in his trembling hand 50 cents each for a ticket and 10 cents for the negro show.

A girl in the southern part of the state has lost control of her jaw through incessant chewing of gum. And now she is overwhelmed with offers of marriage. And the other girls are chewing gum even in their sleep! Verily she who discovered that incessant wagging of the feminine jaw could be forever stopped by chewing gum, is a boon like that of the invention of the telophone, electric light, gun-powder, insect poison and the like. It has a double benefit in its action, it stops the woman's jaw and gets her a husband at the same time.

An Indiana girl has been born without a mouth. She will very soon realize that she has forgotten something.—*Ex.*

If this new style is to become fashionable there isn't a boy in Ottawa who has got the spirit of a man in him who won't "kick." What good would she be at a kissing frolic?

Over seventy-five thousand gallons of beer were shipped to Princeton, Bureau Co., last year. And yet Father Edwards and Radcliff live there. We don't believe Princeton drinks beer to such a fearful extent. Had it been wine—well winest?

The commissioners of the Joliet penitentiary estimates that it will cost three hundred thousand dollars a year to support the prisoners in idleness. Why an honest man should be compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and the thief, forger, mail-robber, express robber, murderer, and other vagabonds should be supported in idleness by the tax-payers, is a question we do not pretend to solve. The penitentiary at Sing Sing, N. Y., was so conducted that the prisoners during the last six months not only paid all their expenses, but earned a surplus of three thousand dollars? Now, when the present contracts shall have expired, these prisoners and those at the other penitentiary of that state will be allowed to sit down in idleness at a cost to the state of over three millions of dollars annually, and the farmer pays for all.

It is a noteworthy fact that all violations of the law which prohibits the importation of pauper laborers of Europe to take the place of our workmen, occur in those regions where high protective tariff are the most popular, and that industries which have been built up and "protected" till they have become monopolies, and the only ones that have reduced wages to starvation rates, and have shut out home laborers, have violated the law by importing cheap labor from abroad. These monopolists keep a lobby at Washington, and spend thousands of dollars weekly to prevent, by every means fair or foul, any reduction of the tariff on articles which they make, and among the arguments they urge the most fallacious, is that unless they are protected they can't pay good wages to their workmen, and this in the very face of the well-established fact that the higher monopolists are protected the lower the wages they pay. A democratic congress passed a law fixing a penalty of one thousand dollars for every foreign cheap laborer employed by these comorants, in spite of their lobby. They fought the passage of this law, and failing in that, now defy it. As an instance in point: The United States district attorney in Boston has instituted five suits against the Bay State Brick company for filling its works with French Canadians imported under these forbidded contracts. The penalty is $1,000 for each offence.

The Importance of Manufactures.

That a city cannot become wealthy, prosperous and powerful without the aid of manufactures is a fundamental principle of the science of political economy. Serra, one of the earliest interpreters of this science, in his treaties on the causes of wealth and prosperity, classifies them under the heads of general and particular accidents. The former are abundance of manufactures, character of the people, extent of commerce and sagacity of the government. The particular accidents are the fertility of the soil and convesience of geographical location. The former may exist in any country, the latter are peculiar to some; and Say, a scientist of a later epoch, in reviewing this declaration of Serra's, remarks that more savings are made, more capital accumulated from the profits of manufacture and its hand maiden trade, than from agriculture with all of its adventitious accessories. Manufacture and commerce are always coupled, because, while either may exist in a restrained condition without the other, each attains its greatest excellence when acting in reciprocity with the other; so that in discussing one the other, *ex necessitate rei*, becomes part of the argument.

It is a fact which history teaches, from ancient Phœnecia to modern England, that as a nation advances in the mechanical arts, in that ratio does it advance in wealth and civilization; and that neither individuals can extend or fertalize their country beyond what the nature of things permits; but they have unlimited power of enlarging their capital and employing a larger body of industry through manufactures, and thus of multiplying products, in other words, increasing wealth. Commerce produces nothing of itself, but in like manner as manufacture it co-operates with production by augmenting the value of products, as by their transportation from one place to another their condition is modified, and thus those which were not before available are adapted to our use. By the mere export of natural products—cotton, grain, etc,—a poor nation, in the infancy of its civilization, may signally elevate its agricultural interests, but a great nation has never thereby attained great wealth, civilization or power. Dr. List, the German economist, declares further that the production of our material and food is of great importance among nations, only with regard to local and internal commerce. By the means of manufacture the raw products of the soil, of the earth, are converted into goods of much more condensed value.

The value of manufactures is very clearly set forth by Adam Smith, who asserts that "a small quantity of manufactured produce purchases a great quantity of rude produce." A manufacturing and trading people, therefore, with a small quantity of their manufactured products, will purchase the greater part of the rude produce of a non-manufacturing people, and, contrariwise, the people without manufactures are obliged to purchase, at the expense of the greater part of their rude products, a very small per centage of the manufactured products of their neighbors; and the latter will always enjoy a much greater quantity, and possibly much better quality, of subsistence than their own lands would afford. One becomes wealthy, powerful, splendidly refined and civilized; the other never rises above a condition of mere self-sustainment, because she exhausts her resources in contributing to the advancement of another. In manufacture experiment is hazarded on safer grounds of calculation, capital is engaged for a shorter period, and if success ensues the investor is better rewarded. The Genovese, with a territory not able to produce a twentieth of the necessaries of life, have lived for years in affluence, because they produce manufactured wares of commerce—they practice the mechanical arts. England is the most essentially manufacturing country in Europe, while Turkey is thoroughly the opposite, yet the natural resources of Turkey are vastly superior to those of England, but in every other particular the superiority of England is beyond comparison. Capital is only productive when it works in concert with enterprise and industry, and it is subject to continual wear and consumption in the process of industrial production, but it is being continually replaced by this very process of production.

This country is so splendidly endowed by nature, and possessed of so many other fortunate conditions, that she is rapidly becoming one of the formost manufacturing countries on the globe. We are now the greatest producers of raw materials, and our people are the most energetic, ingenious and progressive under the sun. With the fostering protection afforded by the laws, with the special adaptation of our people to mechanical enterprise and industry, and their natural inclination towards them, and, above all, with our immense domestic demand and consumption, which increases in just proportion with the rapid increase of population, our destiny seems to be to become the great industrial center, the great producing nation of the world. Reasons which are logically correct in their application to nations, should obtain *pari passu* when applied to their sub-divisions into states, cities and towns; and so I started this article, with the broad proposition that no city can become eminently great and prosperous without manufactures. A further illustration of this is given by a comparison made by an English economist. Between 1801 and 1881 Birmingham increased from 73,06 8 to 400,757, nearly 500 per cent.; Sheffield from 31,314 to 284 410, nearly 800 per cent.; Leeds from 53,162 to 309,236, nearly 500 per cent.; Paisley from 31,179 to 79,096, 150 per cent.; Bradford from 6,393 to 188, 132, about 3,000 per cent.; Bolton from 17, 416 to 105,122, over 500 per cent. These cities are celebrated as manufacturing cities. Now compare their growth with that of cities whose inhabitants rely chiefly on agricultural resources and local trade. Between 1801 and 1881 Dover increased 82 per cent., Somerset 91 and Suffolk 71 per cent. The average increase of six non-manufacturing counties did not exceed 83 per cent. in eighty years, while the average increase in six manufacturing cities was 600 per cent. These statements prove conclusively that manufactures have the effect of increasing population and wealth far in excess of agricultural resources, or trade unallied with manufactures. And not only do manufactures attract and give employment to a large number of people, but the wages earned are proportionately higher than those earned in other avocations open to labor. Again, a community supplied with diversified manufacturing enterprises not only acquires wealth rapidly, but a temporary failure of one branch does not bring that distress and suffering which is sure to come when the sole reliance is upon agriculture and local traffic.

Southern and Western cities and towns so often hypothecate their future growth entirely on the amount of agricultural produce they receive and the amount of merchandise sold. These elements are a weak, shifting reliance, contingent upon uncertainties over which no control can be exercised, no influence exerted. The most prosperous cities, the most progressive, are those giving employment to the largest number of manufacturing operatives, and have the largest amount invested in manufactures. Commerce alone makes no great cities. In the principal cities of this country, some of them esteemed essentially commercial centers of trade and speculation rather than industrial production, the value of products of manufacture amounted to one-third of all in the United States.

Take the list as returned in '85—

New York	$472,926 437
Philadelphia	324,342 935
Chicago	249,022,948
Brooklyn	177 223,142
Boston	130,531 933
Cincinnati	105 259,165
St. Louis	114,333,375
Baltimore	78 417 504
San Francisco	77,824 299
Pittsburg	75,915 033
Total	$1,805,796 571

In these cities the number of people who live by manufactures very largely exceeds the number who live from commerce. The proximity of raw materials is not an essential pre-requisite to successful manufacturing; it is certainly a very great advantage, but the history of the mechanical industries demonstrates that the great manufacturing centers have not been immediately proximated to raw materials. Indeed, it has been regarded by some economists as unnatural, as nature rarely favors one locality with an endowment of both raw material and fuel, and with a population sufficiently energetic to utilize them. It is true that for iron and other heavy manufacturing cheap and easily accessible fuel seems to be a pre-requisite, yet the cities of New England have attained pre-eminence as manufacturing centers, the sole influence which stimulated enterprise, built immense factories and accumulated collossal fortunes, was the industrious, ingenious, energetic and provident character of the people. They were possessed of but scant natural advantages. The soil is more remarkable for its barrenness than any other quality, yet those people grew wealthy and powerful, by transporting the product of the South 2,000 miles across the continent to their Northern steam mills, from whence they send broadcast the manufactured products of their looms and spindles, and the whole country pays tribute to them.

The South has many and varied advantages which were allowed for many years to remain undeveloped and undisturbed; but the change has come; her people are animated with nobler impulses, and these advantages are being developed and brought into subjection to man's uses. Since the current has set in that direction it is not difficult to conjecture the possible, even the probable, importance of that section in industrial affairs. The South now offers the strongest inducements for the exercise of enterprise and the development of industrial activity. Every State gives evidence that the spirit of modern progress has taken root, and the results already achieved promise a future of unexampled prosperity. Southern cities have all the inducements, all the possible profit and advantages derivable from manufacturing in sight, which results from the timely and sagacious employment of opportunities, and it behooves them to evidence their appreciation of these truths by developing and perfecting these opportunities. And as the South grows stronger, as the budding genius of enterprise, industrial activity and progress, blooms into graceful, symmetrical and vigorous maturity, the culture and power of the country will center there, and she will become the fairest, and the most precious jewel in the crown of our republican empire.

Don't Fail to Try It.

J. C. Burrows, Kalamazoo, Michigan, testifies: "For more than five years, a member of my family has been afflicted with Hay Fever, culminating late in the fall in a hacking cough. Every remedy proved futile. Not a half dozen bottles of Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure had been used before the cough entirely disappeared, and general relief followed. It is simply wonderful." Large bottles only $1, for sale by T. E. Gapen & Co.

Interesting to Young Men.

Everybody knows how many difficulties stand in the way of a young man who is in search of employment. There are thousands of young fellows who are exclaiming how hard it is to obtain a position.

And yet the business man who has a vacancy in his office finds it hard to fill it satisfactorily. Many good places to-day are waiting for the right men to enter and develop them.

There are too many young men who have not the industry and fidelity to command success by deserving it. They are looking out for short hours, easy occupation and a good salary. When they work, their chief object seems to be to get through as quickly as possible, and go away for what they call a good time. They are looking for soft places; and they could probably find them under their own hats.

This is not the way to become business men, or to accomplish anything in the world. It is not young fellows of this kind who control railroads, manage newspapers and build up great enterprises.

Fortunately there are some boys of a different stamp, and it is for them that the *Argosy* writes. There are some boys who are not afraid of work; who can stand long hours; who are not always thinking of a time; who are ready to "lend a hand." There is room for them, and work for them to do.

Such boys grow into men like those whose career is sketched from week to week in the *Argosy*; men like those who have raised their country to its present pitch of greatness and prosperity.

A Merchant's Opinion.

Mr. B. F. Nourse, general western agent Royal Baking Powder Co., writes: I have never found so great results from physicians' precriptions and attendance upon our children, as I have after a few day's use of Papillon (extract of flax) Skin Cure. I cannot describe to you medically what it has done for us, but can say that years of treatment have not accomplished what Papillon has done after a few applications." Large bottles only $1, at T. E. Gapen & Co's drug store.

James Murtha, city marshal of Spring Valley, formerly of La Salle, has been appointed a deputy to the sheriff of Bureau county.

Away with melancholy! No more rheumatism, neuralgia or toothache. St. Jacob's Oil cures all pain. Price fifty cents a bottle.

The special election for treasurer of Grundy county, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Sam Holderman, resulted in a victory for P. Phillips, dem., of between 350 to 400 majority over Ferguson, rep.

I think very highly of *Seth Arnold's Cough Killer*. Father used it five years and I have very often heard him recommend it as the best cough remedy he ever saw. C. C Keeney, New London, Ct,

CAIN AND ABEL.

DR. CURTISS' NOTES ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson III for Sunday, Jan. 16—Lesson Text, Gen. iv, 3-16—Golden Text, iv, 9: "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"—Without God in the World.

Is Sin Hereditary?—Did Adam introduce sin into the world? Old Testament history answers yes. The disobedience of the progenitor of the race is followed by an unbroken chain of transgression. The experience of nations and individuals attests the fact, and Old Testament passages point in the same direction, although not in as clear terms as the New.

THE LESSON.

The Offerings (vs. 3-5.—At an indefinite time after the fall we read of two sacrifices, offered by the first brothers, which they seem to have brought without divine command, of their own free will. So far as the Scriptures are concerned, this is the first clear indication of sacrifice. Some have thought that the skins with which God clothed our first parents were taken from animals offered in sacrifice. This is pure conjecture. A new relation now exists between God and man. Man is banished from Eden. He feels the need of approaching God with a gift—of securing an atonement. This is one of the most widespread usages of mankind. One of the most general terms for offering is used in the record. Hence we cannot judge whether it was distinctly a sin-offering, for the technical terms are not found until later, in the book of Leviticus, but sin offerings undoubtedly existed from the earliest period of the race, although in the book of Leviticus the word used here (minchá) is applied to bloodless offerings (ii, 1, 4, 5, etc.). It is not stated why God did not accept the offering of Cain, while he accepted that of Abel. It does not seem to have been on account of the bloodless character of the gift, as some affirm, although the shedding of blood was an essential factor in the divinely instituted system of sacrifices for sin (Lev. iv; Heb. ix, 22). Cain brought from the fruits of the ground, for as a husbandman he had nothing else to bring. It is evident from the narrative that the spirit with which he came was not pleasing to God. God did not accept Cain's offering; he did accept Abel's. Instead of yielding to the divine will with humility, Cain is very angry. In such a state of mind his sacrifice could not be acceptable; and in this oldest account that is given of sacrifice we see that God makes the same high demands that the heart of the suppliant should be right as in the writings of the prophets. In this passage, sacrifices which are brought as a mere form, while the heart is far from God, are an abomination to him (Prov. xxi, 27).

God saw lurking in Cain's heart envy and murder. He seems to have regarded him with something of the same abhorrence that he did Isreal in the time of Isaiah (Isa. i, 15)—"And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide my eyes from you: yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood."

The Warning to Cain (vs. 6,7).—But God is merciful to Cain in calling him to account, in reproving him and in still offering the hope of pardon and favor. "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted?" (Revised Version). Yet God gives him warning of the danger which threatens him. "If thou doest not well, sin 'couch-eth' at the door" (Revised Version)—as a hungry lion waiting to spring upon his prey—"and unto thee is its desire, but thou shouldst rule over it" (Revised Version, margin). Here he is represented as master of his own heart, as able to rule over this wild beast—passion—and keep him out. The [illegible] in this a responsibility for [illegible] Cain might not afterward [illegible] an excuse that he was beside himself with rage, for in yielding to sin he yields to his own will (James i, 14).

In the Field (v. 7).—The more natural rendering seems to be that of the margin in the Revised Version, which is supported by the [illegible] authorities (the Septuagint, Samaritan, Syriac and Vulgate)—"and Cain said unto his brother, Let us go into the field; and it came to pass when they were in the field that Cain rose up against Abel his brother and slew him."

It would seem according to this passage that Cain had no conception of God's presence everywhere, of which the psalmist speaks so clearly (Ps. 139). He appears to have thought that by thus going into the field he could commit that dreadful deed, of which his heart was full, without God's seeing him.

The murder (vs. 9, 10)—This view seems to be sustained by the following verses. When God puts the question, "Where is Abel thy brother?" he replies, "I know not; am I my brother's keeper?" This shows that he does not realize that God must know what he has done. At the same time it betrays the spirit of the murderer in its extreme selfishness. The selfishness manifested by priest and Levite when they saw the man wounded, in the parable of the good Samaritan, and passed by on the other side, is the spirit of Cain, which will stoop short of nothing when self interest stands in the way.

In almost dramatic language God is represented as asking Cain, "What hast thou done?" and as saying, as we would translate the passage, "Hark! thy brother's blood is crying unto me from the ground."

The Punishment (vs. 11, 12).—It might seem here, as in the case of Adam, that the chief punishment was inflicted by God; and that if his hand had not been laid upon Cain he would have had some comfort in life. The fact that the ground will not yield its strength is not the worst part of his punishment, or that he is condemned to be a fugitive and a wanderer. Like Orestes in classic story, he is doomed to be pursued by the furies of his own conscience. He has opened the door of his heart wide to the demon who was lurking there. He can find no rest as he passes from land to land and as new scenes greet his eyes, for his soul will be filled with remorse for a murdered brother. Well may he cry, "My punishment is greater than I can bear" (v, 13). The margin of the Revised Version suggests the reading, "My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven." The Hebrew word for punishment and iniquity is identical. Iniquity involves punishment, not merely as inflicted by God, but as that with which an awakened conscience visits the soul.

(V. 14). The idea of a punishment inflicted on him by God, however, is most prominent in his mind. He says, (1) I am driven out from the face of the earth; (2) from thy face I shall be hid; (3) I shall be a fugitive and a wanderer; (4) every one that findeth me shall slay me. In these items we see no evidence of repentance. The same selfish spirit that led him to slay Abel is predominant. He says, I am to suffer these four different evils, of which he considers loss of life the most serious, more to be dreaded than absence from God's face.

Who Might Kill Cain? (v. 15).—The question at once arises, Who were to slay Cain? We have no account of other brothers who were likely to take his life. It is not necessary that we should have recourse, as some have done, to the theory of pre-Adamites, who were said to be created before Adam. The Scripture does not give us details. It omits many things which might be of interest, but which are not essential to the purpose of the narrative. We may suppose, therefore, that there were other members of the family, who, as avengers of Abel's blood, might seek Cain's life in punishment of his crime (Gen. ix, 6; Num. xxxv, 33).

Without God in the World (v. 16).—The worst thing that could befall Cain now happens to him. He goes out from the presence of the Lord never to return again. He is without God in the world (Eph. ii, 12), a prey to his evil passions and the temptations of Satan.—Sunday School World.

ANXIOUS MOTHER—Your fear as to cough mixtures containing opiates is natural, but Prof. Williams, ex State Chemist of Delaware, who analyzed Red Star Cough Cure, states that it contains neither morphia nor opium, and is wonderfully efficacious. Give it to your children, by all means. Only 25 cents.

Some young gents of Princeton, Bureau county, have come to grief. They recently went to the river in the night, built a fire upon the ice, cut an immense hole in it, and took out sixty bushels of fish! The authorities are after them for violating the fish law, which fixes a heavy penalty for catching fish with a seine, or other device for taking fish, except with a hook and line, within half a mile from any dam. They caught these fish at the dam at the mouth of Bureau Creek.

Cancer for five Years.

The interests of humanity seem to demand the publication of the following facts: Two months ago my attention was called to the case of a poor woman who was said to be afflicted with cancer. I found her with an ulcer on her shoulder at least five inches in circumference, angry, painful and giving the patient no rest day or night for six months. I obtained a supply of Swift's Specific, which I persuaded her to try. She has taken five bottles, the result of which is that the ulcer is entirely healed up, nothing remaining but a small scab not larger than one's finger nail, and her general health is better than for five years past. She seems to be perfectly cured. I consider its effects wonderful—almos miraculous.

REV. JESSE H. CAMPBELL,
Columbus, Ga.

Poisoned with Potash and Mercury

Is the tale of a large percentage of sick people in the world—such a large number, in fact, that it is hard to tell whether there are not as many victims to this mineral poisoning as to diseases of the blood and skin.

"I took potash," said one, "and while it partially dried up the eruption temporarily, it came near drying up my vitality for all time. It drove the disease in my system, only to break out again on some other part of my body."

To such sufferers Swift's Specific is the remedy which is worth more than all the world besides. It drives out the poison of blood taint, eliminates this miner l poison, and builds up the general health.

Be sure and get the genuine, and send for Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseaser, free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

New counterfeit silver dollars have been put in circulation. They are cleverly executed and difficult of detection, and bear date 1881 and 1882. So nearly do they resemble the genuine that bankers and fairly good experts have been "taken in" by them. They first appeared in Detroit, and are said to be plentiful in Chicago.

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine *Salvation Oil* bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.

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I HAVE FOR SALE SOME OF THE FINEST FARMING LANDS IN LA SALLE COUNTY.

80 acres in Deer Park.
160 acres in Deer Park.
120 acres in Deer Park.
320 acres in Dayton.
163 acres in Dayton.
151 acres in South Ottawa.
80 acres in Waltham.
160 acres in Fall River.
80 acres in Fall River.
160 acres in South Ottawa.
80 acres in Allen.
80 acres in Brookfield.
120 acres in Earl.
80 acres in Farm Ridge.

All well improved farms. Also other farm lands in La Salle, Livingston and Ford counties. Come and see me if you mean business and want a bargain.

B. F. LINCOLN.
aug28-tf Ottawa, Ill.

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DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM For the LUNGS.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.

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TAROID.

A sure cure for PILES, SALT RHEUM and all SKIN DISEASES. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Recommended and used by the medical profession. If your druggist does not have it, send $1.00 to L. B. WEYMOUTH & Co., Sole Proprietors, 73 Randolph St., Chicago, and receive a box by return mail. Send for circulars.

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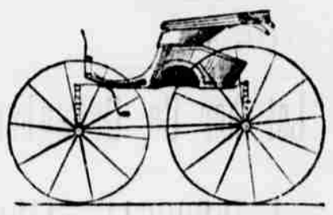

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Good Carriages, Top and Open Buggies, Slide Seat Buggies, Two-seat open Buggies, Light Wagons, Sulkies, &c., can find them at this factory, all of his own make, of the Best Material and in the Most Approved Style and Finish, all Warranted and for sale at Low Prices. Also make to order such as are wanted. Repairing done promptly; painting, trimming wood and iron work.

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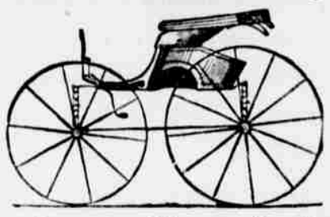

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Near the Fox River Bridge,

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Manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Top and Open Buggies, various styles of One- and Two-Seated Phaetons, Democrat and Spring Wagons. Also have a large assortment always on hand. First class *FARMERS WAGONS* always on hand.

All our work is warranted, and made of the best material, and will be sold as low as good and reliable work can be sold at.

We employ a first class Trimmer and are prepared to do all kinds of top work and repairing at short notice.

Call and see our stock of Carriages, Buggies and wagons before buying. HILL & FORMHALS.

FLOUR AND FEED,

Lime, Salt, Cement, Plastering Hair and Stucco. Also the

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