The Fremont Journal

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

LOCAL MATTERS.

IF YOU WANT an Organ or Piano, go to GEO. N. DOWNS, Clyde, Ohio. 26tf

Select School.

Miss Etta Smith will teach a six week's term during the vacation, in the Central Primary room, commencing July 5th. Will receive pupils from any of the six lower grades. Terms 25 cents per week. Morning sessions only.

Job Turning.

We understand that Schwartz Bros., since securing rooms and power of Bowlus & Co., have engaged a first-class turner, and are now prepared to attend to all job turning that may be offered. Give them a call. 26 29

DOWNS, at Clyde, keeps the Bay State, Mason & Hamlin, Estey, Loring, Blake, and Burdett Organs. Give him a call, and chose for yourself. 26tf.

Oils.

If you want any LUBRICATING OILS for Mowers, Reapers or Machines of any kind, you can get all you need, by calling at the Drug Store of Thomas, Grund & Lang. They keep Castor Oil, West Va., Sperm, Lard and Fine Engine Oils; the latter article we guarantee equal to Lard Oil in all respects, and very much less in price.

Identity.

Somewhere—in desolate, wind-swept space—
In Twilight-land, in No-man's-land—
Two hurrying Shapes met face to face,
And bade each other stand.

"And who are you?" cried one, agape,
Shuddering in the gleaming light.
"I do not know," said the second Shape,
"I only died last night!"

Base Ball.

A game of base ball was played at Elmore last Saturday between the White Stockings, Jrs., of Fremont, composed of the following named young gentlemen, Lynch, Shively, Butman, Kelp, Jeffers, Richards, Barengen, Zeigler, Myers, and the Lightfoots of Elmore, composed of the following players, Hahn, Theirwechter, Georgia, Karn, McCarty, Eoff, Huffman, Greenlaw, Higgins. We give the score by innings-

White Stockings...	0	6	1	4	1	1	0	4	0	1	17
Lightfoots.....	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	11

Notice.

Dr. G. N. Harcy, the Chronic Physician, who has heretofore devoted Sundays to the relief of the poor, has been compeled to withdraw from that portion of his practice in consequence of persons perfectly able to pay taking advantage of his charity. He will, after June 23d, receive patients at his residence on Sirong's Ridge, three miles east of Bellevue, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Office hours from 9 to 11½ A. M., and from 12½ to 4 P. M. Consultation, $2; medicines extra—afterward will charge only for medicine, which will amount to from $1,50 to $2.50 per week. 26 29

DOWNS, at Glyde, has the best Sewing Machines, and the best repair shop in the county. Give him a call. 26tf.

Smith's Combination Truss Bridge.

This form of bridge, so highly approved, is a combination of wood and iron. Its compressive members are composed of the best qualities of white pine; its tensile members are composed of flat wrought iron bars, arranged the same as Smith's Iron Truss. It is adapted both to highway and railway bridges, and especially is it recommended for long spans. One at Charleston, West Virginia, of 280 feet clear span, is a complete success and gives entire satisfaction. We strongly recommend county commissioners and contractors to write the Smith Bridge Company, Toledo, for prospectus.

School Laws and Reports.

The School Laws for 1875 and School Reports for 1874, have been received at the County Auditor's Office for distribution. A copy of the School Laws will be furnished to the Clerk and Treasurer of each Board of Education and the Clerk of each sub-district. A copy of the School Report will be furnished the Treasurer and Clerk of each Township, the Clerk of each local Board of Directors in the several Townships, the Superintendents of Graded Schools, and the President, Clerk and Treasurer of the several School Boards, other than Township Boards. It is the desire of the Auditor that all persons entitled to the School Laws and Reports will call soon for them.

Lakeside.

The Lakeside Camp Meeting commences Aug. 3d, and continues until Aug. 10th. Lakeside is situated on the shore of Lake Erie about ten miles from Port Clinton, and half-way between Put-in-Bay and Sandusky City. Access to it can be had by hack from Port Clinton, or by boat from Sandusky, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. The Steamer Ferris will run from Sandusky City making two trips daily. Fare 25 cents. Board tents two stories high and furnished with two and four rooms, have been provided and will be for rent—also canvas tents. A three story hotel has been erected with a frontage of 40 and a depth of 80 feet, and with a wing 36 x 76 feet, which will also be at the service of the public. A boarding hall is also provided, which will be in charge of the Congregational Society of the Peninsula. In fact, complete arrangements have been made for the accommodation of those who may attend.

NEWS ITEMS.

On Monday gold closed in New York at 17¼.

Bonner has half a million dollars invested in horse-flesh.

A new telegraph cable has been laid from Kelly's Island to Sandusky.

The Pennsylvania miners have at last gone to work. The strike was not a success.

Near Bucyrus, on the 19th, John Nickols was killed by a tree falling upon him in the woods.

The U. S. steamer Saranac was sunk in the Seymour Narrows, on Friday last. No lives lost.

About 150 clerks will be permanently discharged from the Treasury Department, on the 30th.

The Duquesne National Bank, with $200,000 capital, has been authorized to commence business at Pittsburg.

Notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, peaches will be plentiful in many parts of Fairfield County.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio Missionary Society (Congregational) has appropriated over $4,000 for this year.

A shooting tournament for 2,000 pigeons will be held at Bucyrus the 29th and 30th of this month. Over $500 are offered in prizes,

A London paper says it has undoubted authority for stating that after repeated conferences Gladstone has promised to resume the leadership of the Liberal party next year.

A terrible storm raged in St. Louis for several hours, on the 18th. The sewers were incapable of carrying off the volume of water, and many parts of the city were inundated.

The exports from New York last week amounted to $4,268,064. The specie exports were $4,418,000. The general exports since the beginning of the year foot up $235,552,865, a falling off of $43,627,607 as compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

Two thousand dollars were stolen from the book-keeper of Balback & Son, of Newark, N. J., on Saturday last, by a "very genteel man," who had called the attention of the clerk to some money he he had dropped, and when the clerk stooped to pick the money up, seized the package and made off.

The fears of the wide-spread devastation by the potato bug in the East seem well founded, from reports covering the greater portion of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. An estimate places the ravages so great as to undoubtedly have an effect upon the market prices of the new crop.

The city of Dublin, Ireland was visited by a very destructive fire on the night of the 18th. It originated in an excise bond store, and 1800 puncheons of whisky were destroyed the burning liquor flowing through the streets set all the buildings in the vicinity on fire and occasioned a loss of half million dollars worth of property.

There is a prospect that the Tilton-Beecher trial will be re-opened for the admission of important testimony. Mr. Leys, druggist, wants to swear he sold Mr. Beecher poison, about the time he "wanted to die," and Messrs. Loader & Price upholsters, want to swear to witnessing an act of criminality between the preacher and the lady at Tilton's house. When Beach gets through it is said the ball will be opened.

Reports received at the Bureau of Agriculture from different sections, indicate that winter and spring wheat will yield four-fifths of a full crop. Rye promises better than wheat, but will fall below the usual average. Oats are in good condition and will reach nearly a full yield in the Sates of the largest production. The barley crop promises well and shows a fair average. Fruit prospects are fair to good in the East, but below the average in the West.

A double execution took place in Illinois, on Friday of last week. John Carry, who was charged with the murder of his wife, in August last, was launched into eternity from the gallows at Paris, Egar county, and Nathan Burgess met the same fate at Effingham. Burgess had murdered one Joseph Robbins, a watchman in the employ of the Vandalia Railroad Company, in October last—at least was convicted of so doing. He denied the crime till the last.

Cable dispatches report that the British government has declared war against Burmah. The report causes considerable excitement, especially in well informed business circles, where large interests would be materially affected by an Anglo-Burmese war. The same dispatch says the Chinese government is concentrating troops at Manwyne in consequence of the Anglo-Burmese quarrel. A formidable Chinese army is available for service at any moment on the frontier. This warlike movement has greatly depressed commerce here.

DUBLIN, June 22.—The members of the American Rifle team were engaged in practice shooting to-day at Dallymount. Their scores were extremely satisfactory and surprised the spectators. To-night a promonade concert in honor of the American riflemen took place at the Theater Royal. The visitors were enthusiastically received and a number of American airs played by the band were loudly applauded. It is impossible for the the team to accept more than a small proportion of the invitations sent them.

The Secretary of the Navy has made a requisition for three hundred and sixty thousand dollars on the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the remainder of the Farragut prize awards. This sum will be placed to the credit of the Assistant Treasurer for the use of the prize board. It will be distributed among 4,500 persons heretofore attached to thirty-five or forty vessels of Farragut's fleet which made captures from confederates. The aggregate amount derived from all such naval captures during the late war was about thirty-eight millions of dollars, of which fourteen millions were turned over to the navy pension fund, sixteen millions distributed to the captors, and the remainder absorbed in expenses, &c. The Farragut cases are last to be adjusted.

At 3 o'clock P.M., on the 16th, a terrible explosion occurred in a large two-story building on Marshes near the corner of Kemble and Farnham streets, Boston, used by C. E. Martin as a manufactory of fireworks. Ten men and boys were engaged in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning the building blew up with a terrific report, and the confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire and was entirely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the fire department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins.

Letter from China.

We are premitted to lay before our readers the following interesting letter from George J. Fitch, Missionary to China. It will be read with interest by his many friends here.

SOOCHOW, April 26th, 1875.

MY DEAR MOTHER:—

Again I hail you from Soochow after having been absent from here some five months. I have'nt your last letter with me, but I remember you asked in some of your letters about our servants, how many we had, what they ate and whether they ate with us, &c. I will try and answer these questions in the order given. First, then, as to the number. For our household affairs we have two "boys," as all the Chinese men, servants, are here called. Women very seldom act in this capacity. The cooks and washermen are all boys "boys." The two servants were quite necessary as there were two families of us living and eating together, and then in China, two servants are almost always necessary for the reasons which I give below. The expense of the matter wiil not shock you when I tell you that we paid the two, less than the board of an ordinary good eater would cost at home, and these two boarded themselves. They received from us just $7 50 per month, and out of this they were to feed and cloaths themselves. And this is not poor wages. If working for a wealthy Chinese family the two would probably get five or six dollars per month.

As to what they eat. The food of the lower classes in China is very plain, consisting manly of rice and a few vegetables; meat, perhaps twice a month. That is a luxury they do not frequently indulge in. They eat a great deal of fish, however. You will ask, I expect, do they eat cats, rats, and dogs? I have never seen any such animals offered in their markets, but I have heard that they do sometimes, or in some places, eat such things, but I have never seen it. But suppose they do? What shall we say of a people who eat hogs? My impression is that what we eat is so much a matter of custom, that we better not say much about the Chinese. For I have yet to see that they eat anything so much worse than we do after all. Beef is not eaten by the generality of the people, and living here in Soochow it is only during the cold weather that we can procure it at all, and then only of the Mohammedans, of whom there are a good many in this city.

The idea of using butter and milk is about as distasteful to most of the Chinese, as eating rats would be to an American. Mutton is used to a limited extent, but is too expensive for the common people. The great staple with the multitude is rice and vegetables; rice for breakfast, rice for dinner, and rice for supper. They use wheat flour, but sparingly, and have au idea that the continual use of it is not conducive to good health. Coffee is unknown to them. Tea is always without sugar. They would no more think of putting sugar in their tea, than you would of putting vinegar in yours. Nor do they ever drink tea at meals. But all through the day a big pot is kept in a sort of a basket or box, lined with cotton to keep warm, and is ready to do service at a moment's notice to any guest or stranger who sits down for rest or talk. The Chinese have abundance of sweetmeats, and some of them are very good and sometimes find their way to our tables, though they are very different from any thing we have.

Third. Do they eat with us? No, and for various reasons. They prefer to eat their own food, in their own way, that is with chop-sticks, (of which I will try and send you a pair. Being too of such a different character from ours, it requires different utensils for cooking, so is served and eaten at different times from ours. They can do nothing whatever with knives and forks, and indeed chopsticks are not so bad when once you get used to them A while ago we invited our landlord, with his brother, to come and dine with us. They used the forks to some advantage, but would hardly make an attempt at using the knives for fear of being laughed at. We got them to eat some custard pie, without telling them there was milk in it, and they pronounced it excellent, and called for more. We laughed to ourselves for if we had said a word about there being milk in it they would not have touched it.

The Chinese are beginning to change, slowly, in some things, and it is possible that a change in their habits of eating and drinking will come by and by, but I believe it will be among the last changes effected. They like the things their fathers liked and to do as their fathers did, not a hundred or two hundred years ago, but two thousand years ago. And when those upstarts from across the great waters come here, John dose'nt talk to them so kindly with their big guns and fast straw-boats and fast ways, as might at first be expected. When a Chinese gentleman accompanies his guest to the door, he says, "man man chll go slowly." And that is the prevailing idea in all his character. And it will be a long time still before this people are brought naturally to change their ways. God's truth will be one of the most powerful agents in changing them, and to that we look.

GEORGE J. FITCH.

First of the Season.

Look in STAUSMYER & Co.'s and see the fine peaches and cabbage—no discount—fine specimens for the first of the season and at reasonable prices.

The Bunker Hill Centennial.

The Centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston with the most brilliant display and in a genuine spirit of Boston enthusiasm. The whole city threw itself into the movement in a manner that left nothing undone that could contribute to the interest of the occasion. At an early hour the people of the city were aroused by a ringing of bells and the firing of cannon that drove sleep from their eyes as swiftly as darkness was ever driven away before the rising sun. The whole city was astir with the first ray of light, and before noon the population was augmented by an accession of from 300 000 to 350,000 visitors from the surrounding country. Business was generally suspended, and the only occupation engaged in was the completion of the decorations which were all costly, magnificent and appropriate. During the forenoon Boston Common was the center of attraction where thausands gathered to witness the grand review of the State Militia. General Benjamin F. Butler commanding the review. Besides the State Militia there were present troops from Philadelphia, Maryland and other points. From 15,000 to 20,000 troops were drawn up in line, the review lasting about an hour. After the review a procession was formed and paraded through the principal thoroughfares of the city. Composed of the State militia, civic societies, veterans of 1812 and ex confederates, it stretched out to a length of ten miles, and was witnessed by over half a million people. It wound its way through the leading streets of the city, under triumphal arches upon which were inscribed the names of the heroes of of Bunker Hill and in front of edifices ornamented by the portraits and busts of the heroes of that memorable day. The services of the day closed with speeches made by distinguished Bostonians and with short addresses by General Sherman, Vice President Wilson, Governor Hartranft and others. General Sherman pronounced it the grandest display he had ever witnessed. It was characterized by unbounded enthusiasm and in the history of centennials it will occupy a prominent place until another century has passed away and rolled up its record of progress and prosperity.—Leader.

LIBERATING THE BOSS.

The News at the Island---How the Decision was Received by Tweed and His Keepers.

The first news of the decision in the Court of Appeals, in regard to Tweed's case, was received at Blackwell's Island yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. It created no excitement among the prison officials, Warren Fox having expected the decision to be rendered about three weeks ago. Special Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, by order of Sheriff Conner, has been in attendance at headquarters in the penitentiary building Tuesday and Wednesday during the past two months in anticipation of a verdict in Tweed's case. He has been armed with a formidable looking document of about five hundred pages, closely written, containing a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Tweed upon a civil process to recover $6,000,000, alleged to have been stolen from the city and county of New York. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. McGonigle made his appearance at the Island again, and remained during the day and night.

The first unofficial news of the Court of Appeals decision was received at the Penitentiary office about 10 o'clock. Warden Fox communicated it to Mr. Tweed while the latter was performing his regular duties in the hospital. "Is that so? I expected it, said the Boss, though evidently much excited. "Mr. Fox," said he, "I can talk to you now as I have never talked before. I know I will immediately be re-arrested on civil processes, but I can obtain bail and once more be a free man. I have not the least desire to evade the law, and if you should liberate me now and say, 'Leave the Island,' my first work upon arriving in New York would be to deliver myself to the Sheriff. I have had plenty of chances to escape from here; but again, I say I will not try to evade the law," and the old gentleman returned to his work.

About 11:30 o'clock Commissioner Brennan, Foster Dewey, one of Tweed's counsel and formerly his private secretary, Warden Fox and Mr. Kitchen, Chief of the Medical Staff of Charities and Correction, called on Tweed and officially notified him of the decision of the Court of Appeals in his favor. The "Boss" received them quietly, thanked them for the information, and said very little. Mr. Dewey left Albany yesterdas morning at one o'clock in order to communicate the decision of the court to his formerly employer, as soon as it arrived.

The papers ordering Tweed's discharge were expected at the Island hourly. Warden Fox kept near the little telegraph instrument in his office. Deputy McGonigle, with the legal cap documents for the re-arrest protruding from his pocket, sat by the side of the warden, occasionally going out of the office for a stroll on the river bank. A few visitors crept about the premises asking the keepers questions and vainly endeavoring to catch a glimpse of Tweed. The southern end of the Island had a quiet "field day" appearance.

TWEED'S CONDUCT IN PRISON.

All the prison officials, from keeper to warden, unite in praise of Tweed. Said Dr. Kitchen to a World reporter, "He is the best hospital orderly I have had. He always performs his duties and can be depended upon. At times when he was so ill that I requested him to go to bed, he refused, saying, 'I will do my duty as long as I can write.' The entry-book shows hundreds of names registered in William M. Tweed's handwriting."

The warden spoke of him as "one of the best behaved, quiet and pains-taking prisoners in the in the institution." "Although," said he, "Mr. Tweed has suffered and broken down an iron constitution in standing up under shame and disgrace which few men of his standing could have endured, he has always endeavored to perform the duties required of him faithfully, and so doing has won the respect of all who have seen his daily life."

Her Brittanic Majesty's New Elephant.

A dispatch which we give in another column states that the English Government has declared war against Burmah, and thus confirms the rumor of the large proportions threatened to grow out of the Anglo-Burmese quarrel; also, that already Chinese troops are in motion toward the frontier. It is difficult to say how far this action may involve powers other than the little State of Burmah, yet it is not at all unlikely that the act of war will prove an elephant on the English hands. The situation, and relation of Burmah to that government, may be briefly stated. Burmah, or the Kingdom of Ava, is a State of Southeastern Asia, in extent, previous to the slices heretofore cut off to appease the British Lion, about 200,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It is an independent monarchy, yet related to China, and the strong powers of the East, as they all are by ties of kindred tongue and religion. Two conquests from the State have already been made by England. In 1826 the minor State of Aracan was ceded to England, followed by the cession of another State, Tenasserin, as the result of the Eastern war of 1824-6. In a second war, in 1852, an additional State, Pegu, was conquered and ceded to England. Also, in possessing these rich morsels, the British lion took care that the States ceded were contiguous, and thus it is, a strip of country 1,000 miles in length of seaboard on the East of the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, which, with an area of about 99,000 square miles, and a total population of about 2,500,000 constitute the province of British Burmah.

The province is one of England's richest. In 1869-70 its rice cultivation amounted to 1,712,000 acres, and for the year the total value of the trade of the province was £10,658,688, of which £2,114,504 was inland. Besides, the soil is let out to cultivators, there are heavy capitation and excise taxes, and customs on salt, fisheries, and forest productions. The fisheries alone, yield £54,000 annually, and the total income for the year 1869-70 was one a quarter million pounds sterling. Indeed, England's three slices of Burmah are so valuable, that it is by no means surprising to find her ready to push out after another of the "contigious pieces." The late disturbances known as the Anglo-Burmese quarrel, have been due no more to Chinese and Burman encoachments on the province, than the agressions on the part of the British upon other territory. The inference is that England is more than ready to sieze upon a pretext for the third war against Burmah, for the purpose of conquest. But she will have no easy task and the sequal of the declaration of war, if the report should prove to be well founded, may show that the result is more than previously, in accordance with the spirit of the age, in which we now live, which is against wars of conquest. The Burmese already have an army, and the dispatches state that the Chinese are concentrating troops, as if it might be anticipated that they will not be idle lookers on. The Burmese soldiers fight well, and are now armed with modern arms; so that the English will find some thing more than long wooden spears with which formerly the burmese infantry were armed. It is said that a modern Burman soldier carries his hammock at one end of his musket, his kettle at the other, and provisions tied in a cloth about his waist. Considering that Burmah is from 8,000 to 10,000 miles from the home Government, and that just now England is in great financial depression, it is likely to prove that Her Brittanic Majesty has a very considerable elephant on her hands.—[Toledo Commercial.

Later reports state that the King of Burmah is likely to yield to the growl of the British Lion. The Burmah authorities have granted Great Britain the privilege of crossing its territory with troops whenever the English desire. The report is that the declaration of war is withdrawn. England will proceed to select its third slice from the little State.

ORGANS and PIANOS for sale or rent a LEFFELMAN'S. 4w.

New Goods Arrived.

Joseph is now offering good Table Linen at 40c per yard. Bleached and unbleached Muslin at 8@10c per yard.

It is useless to attempt to cleanse a stream while the fountain is impure. Dyspepsia, complaints of the liver and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, headaches, and all diseases arising from impure blood, are at once removed by DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the great and infallible purifier of the blood, and renovator of the system. It has never been known to fail, provided the patient had not delayed using it until the vitality of his system was too far gone. 24-27

Splendid Bargains

In notions at J. B. Garvin's, next door to McCulloch's drug store. Give him a call.

"Drives" in Dry Goods.

Down, down, they go. Special bargains in Dress Goods. Cheaper than ever! Everybody invited to come and see for themselves, and obtain bargains while this opportunity is given.

WAGNER & ZEIGLER.

Bowery Dance.

The public are informed there will be a bowery dance in Hague's Grove, in Ballville township, about five miles from Fremont, Saturday July 3d, 1875, to which they are invited. Mackin's band will furnish music for the occasion. Lemonade, Ice Cream, and other refreshments can be obtained on the grounds. 25 26

Good and Very Cheap

Collars, Ties, Parasols, Hosiery, &c., also Josephine Kid Gloves, at J. B. Garvin's.

Embroidery,

The cheapest in the city can be had at store of J. Joseph.

Ladies will find Monson's splendid French Kid Button Boots—fashionable and exceedingly neat—at Lunt & Son's, Front street.

Gents', youths' and boys' Alexis shoes and Congress gaiters, in great variety, at Dorr & Son's, Front street.

REMEMBER that you can buy a Domestic Sewing Machine cheaper at Leppelman's than any other place in the State. 23-25

Coal! Coal! Coal!

The undersigned is prepared to deliver the best hard coal within the city of Fremont at the following rates, until further notice:

Chestnut - - - $9 25
Stove coal - - - 950

Also Pittsburg and Blossburg Soft Coal on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates. Orders solicited. JOHN PERO.

Fremont, O., October 15, 1874.

LEFFELMAN warrants his Pocket Knives. 22-25

If you want to purchase LAND Read the B. & M. Advertisement in another column.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by Thomas, Grund & Lang, and S Buckland & Son, Fremont. 48eow

Hope for the Despondent.

If you have been coughing a long time and begin to despair of recovery, or if you have taken a recent cold, go at once to the Drug store of Gurst & Thayer, State street, get a bottle of DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND. Take it and be well. No other medicine acts so promptly and effectually in Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and Chest, leading to Consumption. Hundreds who had once thought they had that dread disease have been restored to health, by the use of this almost magic remedy. It is also the best known specific for Croup, and never fails in Whooping Cough. Trial size 10 cents. 22yleow

A Card.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—I Gibbs Hungerford do affirm that for years I have been afflicted with fistula and piles, and have suffered terribly, I was, very much of the time, confined to the bed. I consulted my physicians, but they gave me no relief, I grew rapidly worse. My weight then was 130 pounds. My usual weight in health is 160 pounds. I was encouraged by my friends to consult Dr. Wilford. Under his treatment I commenced to gain. I am now entirely well, thanks to his wonderful skill. I have seen and known many cases treated by Dr. W., where the cure was equal to mine. I do most earnestly and sincerely recommend my friends, and all who read this, that are at all afflicted with any form of disease, to consult Dr. Wilford, at No. 142 St. Clair street, Toledo, O., as I am very sure he can do you good. I am well known in the city and country about here, having lived where I now do, in Bedford, Monroe county, Michigan, for more than twenty years.

GIBBS HUNGERFORD.

This is a fair sample of letters received daily by Dr. Wilford. All those needing medical treatment would do well to call on him. Consultation free. 17tf.

Centaur Liniments.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, sore breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., on the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers; cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweeny ted horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attenting. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all druggists. 50c per bottle; large bottles, $1. J. B. ROSS & Co., 58 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

MARKETS.

GRAIN.

NEW YORK, June 22.

WHEAT—Winter Red western $1 30@1 35; white western $1 32@1 38.

CORN—Mixed western 81@82½c; yellow western 83@83½c.

OATS-Mixed western 65@70c; white western 64@68.

TOLEDO, June 23

WHEAT—$1.23
CORN—72c.
OATS—58c.

CLEVELAND, June 23.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red $1.26; No. 2 $1 18.
OATS—No. 1 State 62c.
CORN—Mixed shelled 67c; ear 65c.

LIVE STOCK.

EAST LIBERTY, June 23.

Receipts to-day were 1688 head, making 7926 head for two days; 35 cars of to-day's arrivals were through stock, and 61 cars for sale here. Market active but prices off fully ½c on common to medium and on good to extra ½c; extra $7; medium to good $6 20@6 75; common to fine $5@5 75; bulls $4 50@4 75; stockers 720 to 825 lbs $3 50@4 75. Sales to-day footed 1872 head.

HOGS—The receipts were 1100 head, making 1760 head for two days past, light supply. Porkers $7 20@7 30; Philadelphias $7 50@7 60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day were 8600, head making 14800 for last two days; supply heavy, selling from $3 to $.

DORR & SON are offering a really attractive line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cur Kid button and lace boots. Call and see them

SPECIAL BARGAINT IN KID GLOVES, are being offered by J. Joseph.

Excursion Tickets to Colorado.

$17 REDUCTION. From May 15th to October 15th the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Short Line will sell excursion tickets St. Louis to DENVER AND RETURN, for $18, for ninety days from date. For circular of VALUABLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COLORADO, address P. B. Groat, Gen'l Passenger Agent St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Short Line having extraordinarily fine accommodations and connections for Colorado, excursion parties prefer taking this line. Excursion tickets sold by connecting lines, and at Ticket Office St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Short Line, **No. 113 North Fourth Street,** Louis, Mo. Don't fail to send for Circular.

The most wonderful Discovery of the 19th Century.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK-CURE

FOR CONSUMPTION

And Diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, and LUNGS.

The only Medicine of the kind in the world.

A Substitute for Cod Liver Oil.

Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. ALSO,

DR. S. D. HOWE'S Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier,

Which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its IMMEDIATE ACTION upon the

LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLOOD.

It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates. For "GENERAL," "LOST VITALITY," and "BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Price $1 per Bottle.

Also, DR. S. D. HOWE'S Arabian "SUGAR COATED" Liver Pills,

They cleanse the Liver and Stomach thoroughly, remove Constipation; contain no calomel nor any other injurious ingredient, and act quickly upon these organs, without producing pain or weakness. Price 25 cents per box.

CONSUMPTIVES

should use all three of the above medicines.

Sold by S. BUCKLAND & SON, Sole Agents for Fremont, Ohio.

DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, 46-17 161 Chambers St., New York.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.